THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

DISTRESSES AND DIFFICULTIES IN GENERAL TRADE, AND THE CAUSES EXPLAINED.

It is impossible to look around us, and not perceive that great distress exists in every branch of trade, commerce and manufacture. From the year 1821 to 1824 agriculture labored under the heaviest pressure. It has partially revived, though it experienced a slight relapse last year; but trade and commerce, since the fatal blow which they experienced in 1826, has never recovered; fresh embarrassments have arisen, and new ones are every day thickening over them.

We have been accustomed of late to see names in the Gazette, which every man deemed as firmly fixed in their counting-houses as our native oaks in their forests — But the tempest has torn them up, and many of them now lie prostrate on the highways, whose names have been long emblazoned in the first walks of commerce and opulence.— It has been with great regret that we have seen such names as those of Manning, Palmer and others, formerly East India and Bank Directors, added to the list of bankrupts.

If we seek the causes of these extensive misfortunes, we find many of them sufficiently apparent. The Bank circulation has diminished two millions within little more than a year. If we take the period of the late revolution in France, we find that its circulation has been contracted within that time from 19,200,000 to 17,250,000. The funds within the same period have declined from 92 to 81. All the great staples of the country have been diminished in the same proportion.— Wool and woollen yarn notwithstanding their rise in the beginning of the year, much owing we believe to the speculation of American dealers, have fallen back in their usual stagnation. Cotton was scarce ever lower, and this cannot be ascribed to the excesses of importation. Iron, both in Wales and Staffordshire, is at most ruinous prices— Lead is so low in our own market, and so depressed abroad by the competition of the Spanish mines,—where it is picked up upon the surface of the soil, and requires little more than smelting,—as to afford no remunerating price. Colonial produce not excepting that which is grasped by the monopoly of the East India Company, is reduced to an unparalled extent.

The state of things which we have above sketched depends upon documents which we cannot alter, viz. the Price Currents, and and therefore we cannot be suspected of exaggeration. But these disasters, confined in the beginning to the wholesale dealer, have at length passed into the retail trade.

It was observed by Sir R. Peel, in his speech on the Reform Bill, that, notwithstanding the longest season ever known in London, the pressure on all shopkeepers had been most severe, and retail trade had been cut to the quick; and at a late interview between Lord Grey and a deputation from Bermingham, Lord G. admitted that manufactured goods had fallen fifty per cent. since the alteration of the currency.

But there is further evidence of the appalling distress of the times in the number of writs issued during the last two years and a half. By the report of the Law Commissioners, it appears that seventy thousand affidavits have been filed for holding debtors to bail within that period. In all manufacturing districts, at this moment, legal processes are sued out to a frightful extent, and more particularly in the potteries and hard ware districts.

Having made this short and melancholy statement, and with no purpose of infusing gloom, where it is our duty to prompt to energy and exertion, we propose shortly to point out the two main causes of the present stagnation and distress, in addition to what we have above detailed. They appear to be these:—First, the political state of Europe. Secondly, the fluctuating system of finance pursued by Ministers.

The uncertain condition of public affairs has unhinged all the markets of the Continent, and the visitation of the dreadful pestilence of the cholera has augmented the evils arising from public agitation. The great markets of Germany have been less thronged during the spring, the summer, and autumn, than was ever known. The large dealers who used to arrive from Bohemia and Hungary, are kept at home from the apprehensions of the plague; whilst the civil war in Poland has not only interrupted the dealings of the provinces on the banks of the Vistula and Niemen, but has shut out from the markets of Europe the numerous Russian merchants who came from the extreme banks of the Wolga and the Don. The rich provinces of Gallacia and Dalmatia have been deterred, by the same causes, from the German marts; and though our trade with Italy and the Archipelago has not suffered to the same extent, it has still been deranged in a great degree by the like disturbing effects.

It is not to be doubted, therefore, that the agitated state of Europe, in addition to the evils of that dreadful pestilence which "walketh by day, and whose arrow flieth by night," have produced the most disastrous consequences to our general trade and commerce.

Our large trade with America has not indeed failed us, but the Southern States are in a condition so unsettled and unsafe, that their commerce has been more than usually unproductive. Since the late change of the Government of the Brazils, the commerce with that part of the globe has been almost stagnant, and the merchant thinks himself fortunate if he can get his goods back without expecting any sale or [illegible].

If such have been the effects upon the trade and commerce from the political agitations of Europe, candor requires us to add, that the fluctuating system of finance pursued by the Ministers has been the second disturbing cause.

We do not blame Lord Althrop for impediments which he could not but [illegible] owing to the state of the House of Commons when he first brought forward his budget. But his Canada Timber Bill has been productive of great embarrassment in that large branch of our trade. Our own opinions upon this Bill have been before expressed; but the plan of equalizing, or nearly equalizing, the duties upon Baltic and Canada timbers, should either have been openly abandoned during the present session, or otherwise firmly maintained. Lord Althrop has pursued neither of these courses. He has temporised with the timber trade, and has thereby struck a blow at the most active branch of industry, which is connected with the large subject matter both of our navigation and imports; and domestic labor and building.

It has been nearly the same as regards the wine trade. It is now nearly 10 months since these alterations in these duties were first proposed, and wisely proposed. The Bill is not yet passed, and the stagnation of trade, which commenced from the first notification of the new finance measures, has still continued. If we look into the Gazette we shall find that nearly *one hundred* wine merchants have become bankrupts since Lord Althorp's Bill was first broached in the House of Commons.

Another large class of commercial men has also suffered from the uncertainty of our financial system—the West India merchants. A promise, as sacred almost as any public pledge could be, had been given to them, to relieve their produce from some portion of taxation; this is, at least from the old war duties.—They were completely unnoticed in the last budget, and the consequence has been,—the most severe and appalling failures amongst the merchants concerned in the West India trade.

VILLAGE HERALD.

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Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, of the year subscribed for, will be considered *in advance*.

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☞All communications addressed to the editor must be POST PAID.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY mutual consent of parties, a dissolution of co partnership has taken place in the firm of QUINN & TOWNSEND. For the future the concern will be conducted alone by Teagle Townsend, who continues to solicit public patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

All persons indebted to the above firm, will be so good as to call immediately and close their accounts, by cash or note, as necessity compels them (particularly one of them, Quinn, who wishes to leave the county) to close business. Failing to comply with the foregoing request, will compel them to deliver their accounts to the hands of the officers for collection.

WILLIAM QUINN,
TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

Oct 24, 1831

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the Farm a few miles from Princess Anne, late the residence of Samuel Heath, deceased. He deems it unnecessary to describe the property, as no one unacquainted therewith would purchase without first viewing the premises.

The purchaser will be required to pay $600 in cash; or the balance a liberal credit will be given.

☞If the farm is not sold at Private Sale before Tuesday the 27th inst. it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Hotel of H. K. Long, in the town of Princess Anne. JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Dec. 6, 1831

Land for Sale.

MR. BROMWELL, of Baltimore, wishing to dispose of all the land he owns, formerly the property of Mr Tubman Jones, near Princess Anne, and having requested the subscriber to make sale thereof, he hereby gives notice, that he will sell the said land, either in one lot or in lots as may best suit persons wishing to purchase—All persons who may wish to buy the whole, or any part thereof, are respectfully requested to apply to the subscriber without delay, either in writing or in person, as may best suit their convenience. GEO. TODD.

Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1831.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled claims against the estate of Hugh Henry, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to present them to [illegible] immediate settlement.

CHARLES R. HENRY, Trustee,
[illegible], Worcester county, Md.

Nov. 29, 1831

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed to Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at the late residence of Isaiah Hayman, late of Somerset county, dec'd. all the

Personal Property

Of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and Fodder—also, one half of the Schooner Ealorius, and one Scow.

On a credit of six months for all purchases over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required, and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.— The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARGARET HAYMAN, Ex'x
of Isaiah Hayman, dec'd.

Dec. 6, 1831.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Wetypquin, in this county, on Wednesday the 30th ult.

A NEGRO BOY NAMED ISAAC,

aged about 35 years, about 5 feet and 6 or 7 inches high, of a light brown or chesnut color, and has dark yellow teeth, probably from the use of tobacco. Had on when he left two pair of pantaloons and two jackets, of white Virginia cloth, which were made for him last winter, and are pretty much worn. He also wore an old furred hat, and shoes about half worn. To any person apprehending him out of this county I will give the above reward, provided the negro be secured so that I can get him, and if taken in Somerset County, I will give $25 to the person who may take him, if secured as above.

I also hereby forewarn all persons from harboring him without my knowledge.

DANIEL J. DASHIELL.

Dec. 6, 1831.

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer at Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of DECEMBER next, at the late residence of *Alexy Harris*, deceased, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, consisting of

Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, for all purchases under five dollars, the cash will be required—and no property to be removed unless the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and continue from day to day till all the property is sold.

WM. H. ACWORTH, Adm'r
of Alexy Harris, dec'd.

Nov. 29, 1831

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN pursuance of an Order of Somerset County Court, passed at November term, 1831, in the case of William Jones, Administrator of Thomas Jones, against the Executors, heirs and devisees of Charles Jones, deceased, the creditors of the said Charles Jones are notified to exhibit and file their claims, with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of the said Court, on or before the second day of May Term next.

L. K. WILSON, Trustee.

December 6, 1831

Public Vendue.

WILL be offered at public sale, on Wednesday the 21st day of December next, at the late residence of *Levin Dorman*, deceased, all the

Personal Property

Of said deceased, negroes excepted consisting of

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and Fodder, Farming Utensils,

With a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

NANCY McDORMAN, Adm'x
of L. McDorman, dec'd.

Nov. 29, 1831

Overseer Wanted.

A young man capable of overseeing a farm, and who can come well recommended, may hear of a situation by immediately applying at the office of the Village Herald.

[illegible] 1831

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY mutual consent of parties a dissolution of co partnership has taken place in the firm of

Curtis & Langsdale.

For the future the concern will be conducted by Edward W. Curtis, alone, who continues to solicit public patronage, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction. All accounts in relation to the firm will be settled by said Curtis, by consent of parties.

EDWARD W. CURTIS,
JOHN LANGSDALE.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 1, 1831.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of DECEMBER next, at the late residence of Tubman Cox, deceased, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of *Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture*, and other articles. Terms to be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ANN COX, Adm'r.
of T. Cox, dec'd.

Nov. 29, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the undersigned, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, are hereby notified to be and appear in Somerset County Court, on the first Tuesday in the next May Term thereof, to make objections, if any they have, why he should not be finally discharged.

ROBERT COULBOURNE.

Nov. 29, 1831.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

November 23, 1831

On application of William H. Acworth, Administrator of Isaac Harris, late of Somerset County deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True Copy Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Harris, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 2d day of November, A. D. 1831.

WM. H. ACWORTH, Adm'r.
of Isaac Harris, dec'd.

Nov. 29, 1831

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on store accounts, or for other dealings, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment, on or before the 20th day of December next. After that date I shall proceed to warrant those who may neglect this notice, without respect to persons.

WM. H. ACWORTH.

Nov. 29, 1831

N. B. I will attend at Quantico on the several public days between this and the 25th of December.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of *Thomas Smith* are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next May term of Somerset county court is the day appointed for his appearance before the judges of said court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Nov. 29, 1831.

George W. Griffith.

TAILOR

And Ladies' Habit Maker.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess-Anne and its vicinity, that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Dorsey, where he is prepared to execute any work in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. He will receive from his correspondent in New York, [illegible] regularly, for all kinds of fashionable clothing; also, the latest reports [illegible] from the London and Paris fashions for making Ladies' Riding Dresses, which he flatters himself, are cut and made in a style by him that is equalled by few and surpassed by none. He pledges himself to do his work decidedly cheaper than any other workman in the place, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and indefatigable exertions to please and to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Oct. 18, 1831

Robert [illegible]

Respectfully [illegible]

[illegible]

SEEDS

[illegible]

A GENERAL [illegible]

GOODS

[illegible]

CASH [illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore [illegible]

Haven [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE

[illegible]

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13,1831.

Congress met on Monday the 5th inst. Mr. Smith, of Md. in the absence of the Vice President, took the Chair of the Senate, and Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. After the usual routine of business, both Houses adjourned to meet on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. On that day a committee waited on the President of the United States to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to Congress, when he sent in the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

The representation of the People has been renewed for the 22nd time since the Constitution they formed has been in force. For near half a century the Chief Magistrates who have been successively chosen have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, at few periods have they been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present: rarely, if ever, have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied produces of our extensive country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dexterous mechanics. The laborer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement, which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature, and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is subjecting the elements to the power of man, and making each new conquest auxiliary to his comfort. By our mails, whose speed is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and safe—the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of railroads, and application of steam-power, we have a reasonable prospect that the extreme parts of our country will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of nature, rendered so accessible as to remove an apprehension, sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign Nations, and between the States, we shall scarcely find a less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided, for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast, indented by capacious bays, noble rivers, inland seas, with a country productive of every material for ship building, and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population, active, intelligent, well informed and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected; and an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship-yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvass.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of His future designs by the manner in which His past favors have been bestowed, He has made our national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our national liberties—our national force on our federal union—and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our state rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious, and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to thirteen millions—from thirteen separate Colonies to twenty-four United States—from weakness to strength—from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of Nations to a high place in their respect.

This last advantage is one which has resulted, in a great degree, from the principles which have guided our intercourse with foreign Powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them; and hence, the annual account which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our Government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have, at different periods since our political existence, been carried on by other Powers: but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all, in a greater or less degree, infringed our neutral rights. Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all, & continue to have in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the Powers on whom they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and denial gave rise has been succeeded by arrangements, productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these is that relating to the colonial trade, which was communicated to Congress at the last session; and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed to the 30th September last, upwards of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of the trade between Canada and our Territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination to favor the trade of the Northern colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them was the demarkation of boundaries, not described with sufficient precision in the Treaty of Peace. Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British Provinces, have been definitively fixed. That however, which separates us from the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick to the North and the East, was still in dispute when I came into office. But I found arrangements made for its settlement, over which I had no control. The Commissioners who had been appointed under the provision of the Treaty of Ghent, having been unable to agree, a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed, "that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions, as described in the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred as therein provided, to some friendly Sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon such points of difference:" and the King of the Netherlands having by the late President and his Britannic Majesty been designated as such friendly Sovereign, it became my duty to carry with good faith, the agreement so made into full effect. To this end I caused all the measures to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case to the Sovereign Arbiter; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his Court a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th of January last, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion of the case referred to him. The papers in relation to the subject will be communicated, by a special message, to the proper branch of the Government, with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional right of the States immediately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that suggestions, made by my direction to the Charge d' Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, to this Government, have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine, at a place in the disputed territory under the actual jurisdiction of his Britannic Majesty. From this, and the assurances I have received of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision, I have the best hopes that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist between the U. States and G. Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise—concurred to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavors to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between G. Britain and any other Power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honor of the country, I have given such instructions to the minister lately sent to the Court of London, as will evince that desire, and if met by a correspondent disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which without advantage to either, tend to estrange from each other two nations who have every reason to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my message at the opening of the last session of Congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims on France, urged as they were with perseverance and signal ability by our Minister there, would finally be acknowledged.—This hope has been realized. A Treaty has been signed, which will immediately be laid before the Senate, for its approbation; and which, containing stipulations that require Legislative acts, must have the concurrence of both Houses before it can be carried into effect. By it, the French Government engage to pay a sum which, if not quite equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed satisfactory by those interested. The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted, because the only alternatives were a rigorous exaction of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim, which might, in some instances, be exaggerated by design, in others over-rated through error, and which, therefore, it would have been both ungracious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French Negociators were very averse, and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A comparatively small sum is stipulated on our part, to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our Government; and a reduction of duties on our Cotton and their Wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for the renunciation of an important claim for commercial privileges, under the construction they gave to the Treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

Should this Treaty receive the proper sanction, a source of irritation will be stopped, that has, for so many years, in some degree alienated from each other two nations who, from interest as well as the remembrance of early associations, ought to cherish the most friendly relations—an encouragement will be given for perseverance in the demands of justice, by this new proof, that, if steadily pursued, they will be listened to—and admonition will be offered to those Powers, if any, which may be inclined to evade them, that they will never be abandoned. Above all, a just confidence will be inspired in our fellow-citizens, that their Government will exert all the powers with which they have invested it, in support of their just claims upon foreign nations; at the same time that their frank acknowledgments and provisions for the payment of those which were addressed to our equity, although unsupported by legal proof, affords a practical illustration of our submission to the divine rule of doing to others what we desire they should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made compensation for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned, and having renewed the Treaties of Commerce entered into with them, our political and commercial relations with these Powers, continue to be on the most friendly footing.

With Spain, our differences up to the 22d February, 1819, were settled by the Treaty of Washington, of that date; but at a subsequent period, our commerce with the States, formerly colonies of Spain, on the continent of America, was annoyed and frequently interrupted by her public and private armed ships. They captured many of our vessels prosecuting a lawful commerce, and sold them and their cargoes; and at one time, to our demands for restoration and indemnity, opposed the allegation, that they were taken in the violation of the blockade of all the ports of those States. This blockade was declaratory only, and the inadequacy of the force to maintain it, was so manifest, that this allegation was varied to a change of trade in contraband of war. This, in its turn, was also found untenable, and the minister whom I sent with instructions to press for the reparation that was due to our injured fellow-citizens, has transmitted an answer to his demand, by which the captures are declared to have been legal, and are justified, because the independence of the States of America never having been acknowledged by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade with them under her old colonial laws. This ground of defence was contradictory, not only to those which had been formerly alleged, but to the uniform practice and established laws of nations; and had been abandoned by Spain herself in the convention which granted indemnity to British subjects for captures, made at the same time, under the same circumstances, and for the same allegations with those of which we complain.

I however indulge the hope that further reflection will lead to other views, and feel confident that when his Catholic Majesty shall be convinced of the justice of the claim, his desire to preserve friendly relations between the two countries, which it is my earnest endeavor to maintain, will induce him to accede to our demand. I have therefore despatched a special messenger with instructions to our minister to bring the case once more to his consideration; to the end, that if, which I cannot bring myself to believe, the same decision, that cannot but be deemed an unfriendly denial of justice, should be persisted in, the matter may, before your adjournment, be laid before you, the constitutional judges of what is proper to be done when negotiation for redress of injury fails.

The conclusion of a Treaty for indemnity with France seemed to present a favorable opportunity to renew our claims of a similar nature on other Powers, and particularly in the case of those upon Naples, more especially as in the course of former negotiations with that Power, our failure to induce France to render us justice was used as an argument against us. The desires of the merchants who were the principal sufferers have therefore been acceded to, and a mission has been instituted for the special purpose of obtaining for them a reparation already too long delayed. This measure having been resolved on, it was put in execution without waiting for the meeting of Congress, because the state of Europe created an apprehension of events that might have rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature: The injuries on which they are founded are not denied, nor are the atrocity and perfidity under which they were perpetrated attempted to be extenuated. The sole ground on which indemnity has been refused is the alleged illegality of the tenure by which the monarch who made the seizures held his crown. This defence, always unfounded in any principle of the law of nations—now universally abandoned, even by those Powers upon whom the responsibility for acts of past rulers, bore the most heavily, will unquestionably be given up by his Sicilian Majesty, whose counsels will receive an impulse from that high sense of honor and regard to justice which are said to characterize him; and I feel the fullest confidence that the talents of the citizen commissioned for that purpose will place before him the just claims of our injured citizens in such a light as will enable me, before your adjournment, to announce that they have been adjusted and secured. Precise instructions to the effect of bringing the negotiation to a speedy issue, have been given and will be obeyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels and committed other excesses, for which reparation was demanded; and I was on the point of despatching an armed force, to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence, and protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances, on which I relied, made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period frequent promises have been made that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted and the losses sustained. In the performance there has been some, perhaps unavoidable delay; but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire that this business may at once be closed, which our Minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified. I have the better ground for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly disposition which that government has shewn by an actual reduction in the duty on rice, the produce of our Southern States, authorizing the anticipation that this important article of our export will soon be admitted on the same footing with that produced by the most favored nation.

With the other Powers of Europe, we have fortunately had no cause of discussions for the redress of injuries. With the Empire of the Russias, our political connexion is of the most friendly, and our commercial, of the most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages of navigation and trade, given to the most favored nation; but it has not yet suited their policy, or perhaps has not been found convenient from other considerations, to give stability and reciprocity to those privileges, by a commercial treaty. The ill health of the Minister last year charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburgh; and the attention of that Government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied by the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. A Minister will soon be nominated, as well to effect this important object, as to keep up the relations of amity and good understanding of which we have received so many assurances and proofs from His Imperial Majesty and the Emperor his predecessor.

The Treaty with Austria is opening to us an important trade with the hereditary dominion of the Emperor, the value of which has been hitherto little known, and of course not sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce finds an entrance into the South of Germany by means of this Treaty, those we have formed with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and others now in negotiation, will open that vast country to the enterprizing spirit of our merchants, on the North: a country abounding in all the materials for a mutually beneficial commerce, filled with enlightened and industrious inhabitants, holding an important place in the politics of Europe, and to which we owe so many valuable citizens. The ratification of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to be exchanged by the gentleman appointed our Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some difficulties occurred on his arrival; but at the date of his last official despatch, he supposed they had been obviated, and that there was every prospect of the exchange being speedily effected.

This finishes the connected view I have thought it proper to give of our political and commercial relations in Europe. Every effort in my power will be continued to strengthen and extend them by treaties founded on principles of the most perfect reciprocity of interest, neither asking nor conceding any exclusive advantages, but liberating as far as it lies in my power the activity and industry of our fellow-citizens from the shackles which foreign restrictions may impose.

To China and the East Indies, our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants afford, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in those seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such a state of society, that the course of proceedings between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith despatched a frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our connexions with the independent States of America since my last communication to Congress. The ratification of a commercial treaty with the United Republics of Mexico has been for some time under deliberation in their Congress, but was still undecided at the date of our last despatches. The unhappy civil commotions that have prevailed there, were undoubtedly the cause of the delay; but as the Government is now said to be tranquilized, we may hope soon to receive the ratification of the Treaty, and an arrangement for the demarcation of the boundaries between us. In the mean time an important trade has been opened, with mutual benefit, from St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, by caravans, to the interior provinces of Mexico. This commerce is protected in its progress through the Indian countries by the troops of the United States, which have been permitted to escort the caravans beyond the boundaries to the settled part of the Mexican territory.

From Central America I have received assurances of the most friendly kind, and a gratifying application for our good offices to remove a supposed indisposition towards the Government in a neighboring State: this application was immediately and successfully complied with. They give us also the pleasing intelligence that differences which had prevailed in their internal affairs had been peaceably adjusted. Our Treaty with this Republic continues to be faithfully observed, and promises a great and beneficial commerce between the two countries; a commerce of the greatest importance, if the magnificent project of a ship canal through the dominions of that State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, now in serious contemplation, shall be executed.

I have great satisfaction in communicating the success which has attended the exertions of our Ministers in Columbia to procure a very considerable reduction in the duties on our flour in that Republic.—Indemnity, also, has been stipulated for injuries received by our merchants from illegal seizures; and renewed assurances are given that the Treaty between the two countries shall be faithfully observed.

Chili and Peru seem to be still threatened with civil commotions; and, until they shall be settled, disorders may naturally be apprehended, requiring the constant presence of a naval force in the Pacific Ocean, to protect our fisheries and guard our commerce.

The disturbances that took place in the Empire of Brazil, previously to, and immediately consequent upon, the abdication of the late Emperor, necessarily suspended any effectual application for the redress of some past injuries suffered by our citizens from that Government, while they have been the cause of others, in which all foreigners seem to have participated. Instructions have been given to our Minister there, to press for indemnity due for losses occasioned by these irregularities; and to take care that our fellow citizens shall enjoy all the privileges stipulated in their favor, by the treaty lately made between the two Powers, all which, the good intelligence that prevails between our Minister at Rio Janeiro and the Regency, gives us the best reason to expect.

I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the list of South American Powers in respect to which nothing of importance affecting us was to be communicated, but for occurrences which have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands, in which the name of that republic has been used to cover with a show of authority, acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow citizens. In the course of the present year, one of our vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we have always enjoyed, without molestation, has been captured by a band acting, as they pretend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given orders for the despatch of an armed vessel, to join our squadron in those seas, and aid in affording all lawful protection to our trade which shall be necessary; and shall without delay send a Minister to inquire into the nature of the circumstances, and also of the claim, if any, that is set up by that Government, to those Islands. In the mean time I submit the case to the consideration of Congress, to the end that they may clothe the Executive with such authority and means as they may deem necessary for providing a force adequate to the complete protection of our fellow-citizens fishing and trading in those seas.

This rapid sketch of our foreign relations, it is hoped, fellow-citizens, may be of some use in so much of your legislation as may bear on that important subject; while it affords to the country at large a source of high gratification in the contemplation of our political and commercial connexion with the rest of the world. At peace with all—having subjects of future difference with few, and those susceptible of easy adjustment—extending our commerce gradually on all sides, and on none by any but the most liberal and mutually beneficial means—we may, by the blessing of Providence, hope for all that national prosperity which can be derived from an intercourse with foreign nations, guided by those eternal principles of justice and reciprocal good will, which are binding as well upon States, as the individuals of whom they are composed.

I have great satisfaction in making this statement of our affairs, because the course of national policy enables me to do it without any indiscreet exposure of what in our government is usually concealed from the people. Having none but a straight-forward open course to pursue—guided by a single principle that will bear the strongest light—we have happily no political combinations to form, no alliances to entangle us, no complicated interests to consult; and in subjecting all we have done to the consideration of our citizens, and to the inspection of the world, we give no advantage to other nations, and lay ourselves open to no injury.

It may not be improper to add, to preserve this state of things, and give confidence to the world in the integrity of our designs, all our consular and diplomatic agents are strictly enjoined to examine well every cause of complaint preferred by our citizens; and, while they urge with proper earnestness those that are well founded, to countenance none that are unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our merchants and navigators the strictest obedience to the laws of the countries to which they resort, and a course of conduct in their dealings that may support the character of our nation, and render us respected abroad.

Connected with this subject, I must recommend a revision of our consular laws. Defects and omissions have been discovered in their operation, that ought to be remedied and supplied. For your further information on this subject, I have directed a report to be made by the Secretary of State, which I shall hereafter submit to your consideration.

The internal peace and security of our Confederated States, is the next principal object of the General Government. Time and experience have proved that the abode of the native Indian within their limits is dangerous to their peace, and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former session of Congress, an appropriation of half a million of dollars was made to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes beyond the limits of the States. At the last session I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaws and Choctaws had accepted the generous offer of the government, and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river, by which the whole of the State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama will be freed from Indian occupancy, and opened to a civilized population. The Treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

At the request of the authorities of Georgia, the registration of Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed, and it is confidently expected that one half, if not two thirds of that tribe, will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren.—Those who prefer remaining at their present homes will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care on the part of the General Government.

During the present year the attention of the government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing State of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either absolute or conditional, have been made, extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations in that State; and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana, as soon as there is reason to anticipate success.

It is confidently believed, that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the government, will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the States composing our Federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who is not willing to submit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting claims to jurisdiction between the States and the Indian tribes be put to rest.—It is pleasing to reflect, that results so beneficial, not only to the States immediately concerned, but to the harmony of the Union, will have been accomplished, by measures equally advantageous to the Indians.—What the native savages become when surrounded by a dense population, and by mixing with the whites, may be seen in the miserable remnant of a few eastern tribes, deprived of political and civil rights, forbidden to make contracts, and subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched existence, without excitement, without hope, and almost without thought.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the States, does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and Christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode, will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions, than if they had remained within the limits of the States, embarrassed by their internal regulations. Now, subject to no control but the superintending agency of the General Government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unmolested in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Among the happiest effects of the improved relations of our Republic, has been an increase of trade, producing a corresponding increase of revenue, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Treasury Department.

The state of the public finances will be fully shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report which he will presently lay before you. I will here, however, congratulate you upon their prosperous condition. The revenue received in the present year will not fall short of $27,700,000; and the expenditures for all objects, other than the public debt will not exceed $14,700,000. The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed $16,500,000: a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any one year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March 1829, to the first of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands will exceed $40,000,000.

From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the receipts of the present year; and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper Department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt.

The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress.—Justice to the interests of the merchant as well as the manufacturer, requires that material reductions in the import duties be prospective: and unless the present Congress shall dispose of the subject, the proposed reductions cannot properly be made to take effect at the period when the necessity for the revenue arising from present rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable, that arrangements be adopted at your present session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed this object may be effected without injury to any national interest.

In my annual message of December, 1829, I had the honor to recommend the adoption of a more liberal policy than that which then prevailed towards unfortunate debtors to the Government; and I deem it my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

Actuated by similar views, Congress at their last session passed an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the U. States, but the provisions of that law have not been deemed such as were adequate to that relief to this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, which may be safely extended to them. The points in which the law appears to be defective will be particularly communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury: and I take pleasure in recommending such an extension of its provisions as will unfetter the enterprise of a valuable portion of our citizens, and restore to them the means of usefulness to themselves and the community.—While deliberating upon this subject I would also recommend to your consideration the propriety of so modifying the laws for enforcement of the payment of debts, due either to the public or to individuals suing in the courts of the U. States, as to restrict the imprisonment of the person to cases of fraudulent concealment of property. The personal liberty of the citizens seems too sacred to be held, as in many cases it now is, at the will of a creditor to whom he is willing to surrender all the means he has of discharging his debt.

The reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, and from the Post Master General, which accompany this message, present satisfactory views of the operations of the Departments respectively under their charge; and suggest improvements which are worthy of, and to which I invite the serious attention of Congress.—Certain defects and omissions having been discovered in the operation of the laws respecting Patents, they are pointed out in the accompanying report from the Secretary of State.

I have heretofore recommended amendment of the Federal Constitution, giving the election of President and Vice-President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had an official agency, which I proposed as a substitute, I refer you to my former messages.

Our system of public accounts is extremely complicated, and it is believed, may be much improved.—Much of the present machinery, and a considerable portion of the expenditure of public money may be dispensed with, while greater facilities can be afforded to the liquidation of claims upon the government, and an examination into their justice and legality, quite as efficient as the present, secured. With a view to a general reform in the system, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress.

I deem it my duty again to call your attention to the condition of the District of Columbia. It was doubtless wise in the framers of our constitution, to place the people of this District under the jurisdiction of the General Government; but to accomplish the objects they had in view, it is not necessary that this people should be deprived of all the privileges of self government. Independently of the difficulty of inducing the Representatives of distant States to turn their attention to projects of laws, which are not of the highest interest to their constituents, they are not individually, nor in Congress collectively, well qualified to legislate over the local concerns of this District. Consequently, its interests are much neglected, and the people are almost afraid to present their grievances, lest a body, in which they are not represented, and which feels little sympathy in their local relations, should in its attempt to make laws for them, do more harm than good. Governed by the laws of the States whence they were severed, the two shores of the Potomac within the ten miles square, have different penal codes: not the present codes of Virginia and Maryland, but such as existed in those States, at the time of the cession to the U. States. As Congress will not form a new code, and as the people of the District cannot make one for themselves, they are virtually under two Governments. Is it not just to allow them at least a delegate in Congress, if not a local legislature, to make laws for the District, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress? I earnestly recommend the extension to them of every political right which their interests require, and which may be compatible with the Constitution.

The extension of the Judiciary system of the United States is deemed to be one of the duties of Government. One fourth of the States in the Union do not participate in the benefits of a Circuit Court. To the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, admitted into the Union since the present Judicial system was organized, only a District Court has been allowed. If this be sufficient then the Circuit Courts, already existing in 18 states, ought to be abolished: if it be not sufficient the defect ought to be remedied, and these States placed on the same footing with the other members of the Union. It was on this condition, and on this footing, that they entered the Union; and they may demand Circuit Courts as a matter, not of concession, but of right. I trust that Congress will not adjourn, leaving this anomaly in our system.

Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the U. States, as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former Message, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the People should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the Constitution, and subserve the public interests. Having thus conscientiously discharged a Constitutional duty, I deem it proper, on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.

In conclusion, permit me to invoke that Power which superintends all Governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1831.

☞ We did not receive a copy of the foregoing Message till late on yesterday, but a great desire to lay it before our readers this morning induced us to make the effort, and we have succeeded. A variety of other matter previously prepared for this impression is necessarily deferred for our next.

☞ The latest Foreign News relates to the following particulars:—Prorogation of Parliament—King's Speech — Riots in England—Articles of a Treaty between Belgium and Holland—Official Russian Account of War in Poland—and Cholera Morbus at Hamburg. We have no room to go into detail.

CIRCULAR.

Annapolis, December 1st, 1831.

Sir: The Officers of the Maryland State Temperance Society, at their last meeting, appointed the undersigned to address the people of this State, with a view to promote the object of that Society, and to collect materials for a Report to be presented at its anniversary meeting, to be held in this city in January next.

In fulfilling this appointment, we beg leave to direct to you this Circular, and earnestly to desire your co operation in the cause it advocates.

We hold these propositions to be true, so often established, and so generally admitted, as to supersede the necessity of further proof, viz:

That the use of distilled liquors by persons in health, is always unnecessary, and inevitably tends to Intemperance;

That Intemperance is the cause of most of the ignorance, pauperism, insanity and crime, that injure and disgrace our country;

That the losses, diseases, miseries and deaths, which it inflicts upon our people, are without number or parallel;

That this vice, and all its shocking train of evils, have increased and multiplied throughout our land, in a ratio immensely greater than that of our population; and,

That communities and individuals have heretofore made many and powerful efforts to arrest its desolating progress, but that all their efforts have been invariably and totally inefficient.

Now, you are respectfully solicited, seriously to reflect on these propositions, and to determine for yourself, if they be not undeniable,—if they do not present a truly distressing state of things, for the present, and a most fearful anticipation for the future,—if they should not call forth, into instant and zealous operation, the high and responsible obligations of the Christian, the Patriot and Philanthropist.

Should you determine to use your exertions and influence in the suppression of this vice, and with that view, anxiously inquire what can accomplish this most desirable result? we would answer, "The American Temperance Society," and would invite your attention to the principles on which that Society is founded, and the effects it has already produced, as proofs of the correctness of our answer.

Intemperance, in our day, is to be attributed almost entirely to the general habit of persons in health drinking distilled liquors. The progress and prevalence of Intemperance in all ages and countries, since this poisonous stimulant was invented, co-extending with its consumption, together with its cheapness and its deleterious qualities, are some of the proofs of this position. This habit is commenced, generally, in early life, and under the most insidious and specious circumstances, always inconsiderately, and by what is miscalled *temperate drinking*—Tolerate their *temperate drinking*, and the wit of man cannot devise means to arrest the progress of Intemperance. Let it be fashionable and respectable to enter within this outer circle of the influence of this vice, and vain will be all efforts to save thousands from their own self destruction. Hence the conclusion, that any plan to be successful in putting a stop to Intemperance, must be founded upon the principle, that distilled liquors are not to be tasted—that "temperate drinking is the down-hill road to Intemperance."

Again, the habit of drinking ardent spirits, its associations, and the influences and interests connected therewith, are so extended and deeply rooted, as to defy all the efforts of the friends of Temperance *independently* exerted.—The diffusion of knowledge by agents, tracts, addresses, &c. required to remove and correct the many gross and dangerous errors and ignorances that prevail among the people relative to this vice, can be accomplished only by a permanent, vigilant and able association of men, supported by the systematical and combined exertions of all the Friends of Temperance.

These two principles, *entire abstinence* and *union*, are as the corner-stone of the American Temperance Society.

But we need not speculate on this subject, we have practical results, indisputable and irresistible, to establish the efficiency of this Society. This association was organized in this country, in the year 1826, and, by its last report, it appears that there were in May last, 3,000 Auxiliary Societies in the United States, containing upwards of 300,000 enrolled members; that by their influence upwards of 1,200,000 of our citizens were then believed to be living entirely without the use of distilled liquors—1,000 distilleries had had been disused—about 3,000 retailers had abandoned the sale of distilled liquors—and upwards of 3,000 drunkards were reported to have been reformed—that many millions of gallons of ardent spirits less are yearly consumed in this country; and that the State of New York will save by the value of the diminished consumption of ardent spirits alone, $6,000,000. It is unnecessary to cite other equally unequivocal proofs of the success of this Society, for the most careless in every place where its principles have prevailed, must have observed that the happiest and most important results flow from them.

Nor is this all. This moral reformation is not to stop here: many of the best, wisest and most influential of our country are even now its active promoters. Most of its anticipated obstacles its progress has proved to be imaginary; and, such as are found to be real, either have been overcome or may be disregarded. But the continuance of its success can be ensured only by the constant efforts of the friends of Temperance. As the field of its operations is enlarged, so should be the number and exertions of those who labor in its cause. As it extends the protection of its government over cities, counties and states, the people of those cities, counties and states, should perform their reciprocal duties of allegiance and support. The establishment, therefore, of a State Society in Maryland, during this year, has imposed upon *our* citizens the obligations to support its cause and extend its influence.

If you acknowledge yourself subject to these obligations, permit us to suggest to you some of the most suitable means of their performance.

1st.—Call a meeting of the people to form an Auxiliary Temperance Society—render it instructive and interesting by addresses, &c. and fail not to organize a Society, no matter how few at first may co operate. Many of the most useful and numerous Temperance Associations have commenced under the most discouraging circumstances.

2d.—Request the Ministers of the Gospel to plead its cause, in and out of the pulpit, and to form Societies in their Churches; urge Physicians to state the causes and effects of Intemperance on the human frame,—to detect this poison, Alcohol, in all its secret and treacherous combinations, and to expose the fallacy of the degrading opinions, that men require to be goaded on by these stimulants to successful mental or bodily exertion,—and, that this unnatural and baneful vice cannot, at all times, be abandoned with safety.

3d.—Let your Society hold frequent meetings—circulate information on the subject of Temperance by addresses, newspapers, tracts, &c. Hand about your Constitution every where; if practicable, visit every family—it has been done elsewhere with great success, particularly in New York; obtain the signatures of men, women and children; especially, invoke the influence of Females—it is all important: let no false delicacy retard their efforts to remove this vice, so intimately connected with their own happiness, which is produced, sustained, and destroyed by the happiness of Fathers, Husbands, Brothers, and Sons. The rising generation depend on them for its first, best and most lasting impressions—let one of these impressions be a deep and abiding abhorrence of the very tasting of ardent spirits.

4th.—Invite all to try for themselves—what numbers even in this State, during the last year, proved by experiment, that all labor is better, more expeditiously and peaceably performed, where there is an entire abstinence from distilled liquors.

5th.—Establish, as soon as practicable a County Society: let its meetings be held during the sessions of the County Courts, let reports from all the societies in the county be forwarded to it, at least once a year, at the fall meeting of the County Society, to be incorporated in the county report, in order that by means of these county reports thus prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of this Society, before the end of December, in each year, the condition of the whole Association throughout this State may be known. Till there be a County Society, it is desirable you should communicate to the Secretary of this Society any information you possess of the progress of the Temperance cause in your vicinity, before the end of this month.

6th.—In searching for information do not omit to ascertain, if possible, the following particulars, viz:—The present number of out pensioners, paupers in alms houses, hospitals, &c.—the expense of their maintenance, and the relation it bears to the whole county levy—how many of them have been reduced to this condition by their own intemperance, or that of others—ascertain the same for the years 1801, 1811, 1821—the quantity and cost of distilled liquors consumed in your county, and the increase or decrease thereof—the number of licenses granted to retailers, &c. of distilled liquors for the present year, in your county, and the same for the years 1801, 1811 and 1821—the yearly number of deaths in your city or county, to be charged to this vice, and the proportion it bears to the whole number, and the crimes, diseases and miseries known to have been produced from Intemperance.

In conclusion, we invite you, and a delegate from each of the societies in this State, and indeed all interested in the cause we wish to promote, to attend the *Anniversary Meeting* of this Society, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the fifth day of January next. There will be, on this occasion, an address delivered by the Honorable *John C. Herbert*, one of the Vice Presidents, and many important measures proposed to extend the benefits and influence of this Association throughout the State.

STEVENSON ARCHER, Prest.
Alexander Randall, Sec'y.
Alexander C. Magruder,
John Ridgely, M. D.
Franklin Anderson,
John Ridout, M. D.
Thomas S. Alexander,
Committee.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, on Tuesday the 3d day of January, 1832, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Hotel of H. K. Long, Esq will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, the following Real Estate of Charles Jones, dec'd. to wit, that Lot with a Cabinet Maker's and a Black Smith's Shop thereon, now occupied as a Carriage Maker's Establishment, by Mr Teagle Townsend, with its improvements, situated in the town of Princess Anne.

The terms of sale are a credit of twelve months, the purchase money to be secured by bond to the Trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

GEORGE HANDY, Trustee.
Dec. 13, 1831.

To Slave Owners.

GILBERT GUILLET wishes to hire laboring slaves for the ensuing year. Persons having any and wishing to hire them, are requested to inform him of it, and he will wait on them and make them the highest offers for the service of their slaves. His terms of payment for whatsoever should be agreed upon shall be semi annually.

Dec. 13 1831.

Trustee's Sale.

Elijah Parsons, heir of Peter Daskell, vs. Arnold E. Jones, adm'r. de bonis non of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Ehlin Phillips and Eleanor his wife, John H. Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, heirs at law and devisees of Charles Jones. — Bill in Chancery, in Somerset County Court at November Term, 1831, for the sale of the Real Estate of Chas. Jones, deceased.

BY virtue of a Decree of Somerset County Court, in Chancery sitting, passed in the above cause, the subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by said decree, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Hotel of H. K. Long, Esq. in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, the following Real Estate whereof Charles Jones, late of Somerset County, died seized, to wit: a tract of land called "Moore & Cassels," containing [illegible] acres more or less situated in the county aforesaid, on Goose Creek, which was conveyed to the said Charles by George Dashiell, Esq. Sheriff of Somerset County, by deed dated 27th April, 1824; also a tract of land called "[illegible]," containing [illegible] acres, more or less, which was conveyed to the said Charles, by John H. Bayly, Ex'r. of Wm. W. Wilson, by deed, dated 25th October, 1821, situated on Monokin River, in the county aforesaid; also part of a tract of land called "Amity," containing 200 acres, more or less, conveyed to the said Charles Jones by John C. Wilson, jr. by deed, dated 4th December, 1822, whereon Mrs. Betsy Jones now lives; also one other part of a tract of land called "Amity," containing 270 acres, more or less, which the said Charles purchased of Levin Ballard, Henry Fontaine and Wm. Fleming; also one other part of a tract of land, called "Amity," containing [illegible] acres, more or less, adjoining the aforesaid lands, and situated in Somerset County, aforesaid; also the Lands and Mills which the said Charles Jones purchased at Coroner's sale, as the property of George Dashiell, situated in the Upper District of Somerset County, aforesaid, containing 400 acres, more or less; also the plantation whereon David McGrath now resides, situated in the county aforesaid, called "Stein Point," containing 50 acres, more or less; also the Houses and Lots in Princess-Anne, now occupied by Mrs. Robertson, John H. King, and William B. Jones. A particular description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the purchase money, with security approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorized by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, conveying all the title of the complainant or defendants in the premises.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Creditors of the said Charles Jones are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, against said Charles Jones, and file the same with the Clerk of Somerset County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES WILSON, Trustee.
December 13, 1831.

Caution.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Davis & Green*, for blacksmith's work, are cautioned against paying any [illegible] due said firm to Mr Green, who without my knowledge or consent [illegible] books. Any person so paying will be liable to pay me.

JA[illegible]

Dec 13, 1831