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POETRY.

The following lines, written by T. Campbell,
author of the "Pleasures of Hope," we think among
the most beautiful of the productions of that fasci-
nating poet. They were composed as an address to
a Mummy, which was exhibited at Liverpool some
years ago. The treat although it may not be new
to many of our readers, cannot but be delicious to
all.

And thou hast walked about (how strange a story)
In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonians were in all its glory,
And thou hast not begun to overgrow
Those temples, palaces and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Speak! for thou long enough has acted Dumpty,
Thou hast a tongue—come—let us hear it's tune;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, Mummy!

Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts, or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones, and flesh, and limbs, and fea-
tures.

Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom we should assign the Sphinx's fame;
Was Cheops, or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates as sung by Homer?

Perchance thou wast a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the Mysteries of thy trade—
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue which at sunrise played?
Perhaps thou wast a Priest—if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.

Perhaps that very hand, now pinioned flat
Has huddled with Pharaoh, glass to glass;
Or dropped a half penny in Homer's hat,
Or dived to thine own to let queen Dido pass,
Or held, by Solomeo's own invitation,
A torch at the great temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
Has any Roman soldier man'd or knuckled,
For thou wast dead, and buried, and embalmed,
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled;
Antiquity appears to have begun,
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou couldst not develop, if that withered tongue
Might tell us what those slightest orbs have seen,
How the world looked when it was fresh & young,
And the great dead still had left it green—
Or was it then so old that History's pages
Contained no record of its early days?

Still silent incommunicative elf?
Art sworn to secrecy?—Then keep thy vows;
But prieth tell us something of thyself,
Reveal the secrets of thy prison house;
Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd
What hast thou seen—what strange adventures
number'd?

Since first thy form was in this box extended,
We have above ground seen some strange mutations;
The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New words have risen—have we lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust been humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head,
When the great Persian conqueror, Cambyses,
Marched armies o'er thy tomb with thundering
tread,

Overthrew O-ris, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the gigantic Memnon fell assunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd,
The nature of thy private life unfold;
A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast,
And tears abouted that dusky cheek have roll'd;
Have children climb'd those knees, and kiss'd that
face?

What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh—immortal of the dead!
Impassable type of evanescence!
Posthumous man, who quitst thy narrow bed,
And standest undecay'd within our presence,
Thou wilt hear nothing 'till the judgment morning,
When the great trump shall thrill thee with its
warning.

Why should this worthless tegument endure,
If its undying guests be lost forever?
O let us keep the soul embalmed and pure,
In living virtue; that when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

LIGHT READING.

JOE BUNKER'S COURTSHIP.

A TALE OF A BAG OF BEANS.
Every body in the county of Essex has
heard of Joe Bunker, and the quips and
cranks by him enacted. In truth he was a
famous fellow in his day, so noted for his
buckwheat rusticity of breeding that his
name has passed into a proverb and made him
immortal. Joe Bunker's character is now re-
garded by all the old cronies and gossips in
the North East corner of Massachusetts as
the best ideal of a genuine unsophisticated
Yankee clodhopper.

His fame for ten miles round the country
ran.

And all the old ladies called him a queer
man.

He was the first man in these parts that
ever picked his teeth with a wooden shoe.
Various other fashions introduced by him are
in the remembrance of many, but it is not our
purpose now to specify them. The story of

his courtship and the bag of beans is not so
common, it runs thus:

It was sometime in the month of April or
May, or at any rate, just at the time of plant-
ing of beans, of all the days in the year of a
Sunday, that Joe being at meeting, spied Col-
onel Shute's daughter Hannah. It was in
that part of the country and Joe was hang-
ing over the pew door in about the shape of a
figure of five, tired to death and wriggling him-
self about in an awkward and slouching fashion
as could well be imagined. Joe looked at
Hannah, and Hannah looked at Joe. It is
pretty certain that the little homely Curly
stuffed off a pair of his quills at the same in-
stant, for Hannah was struck with a very queer
sensation, & as for Joe, he felt something which
he could not exactly describe except by say-
ing that it was a kind of an all-over-ness like
this.

This is all we happen to know of the first
item in this chapter of accidents. The next
morning Joe lay in bed so long that his father
began to grumble, and presently his mother
came up stairs.

"Come Joe," said she, "get up and go to
planting your beans."

"I can't," said Joe, "I'm sick."

"What's the matter with you?"

"Why I don't know what ails me; nor I
don't want to tell."

"Don't want to tell a fiddlestick; let us
know what it is."

Joe hid his face under the blanket for
some time, and at last blubbered out, "I
want to go and see the Colonel's Hannah."

Down goes the old woman and reports pro-
ceedings to her husband.

"What," said old Bunker, he to go and see
the Colonel's Hannah! tell him to come in-
stantly and plant his beans." The old wo-
man runs back and tells this to Joe.

But Joe was hard to work upon. He was
grumpy; he was adamant; there was no softening
him, no moving him. You might as easily
have shouldered Old town Hill from its founda-
tion as made him start a peg.

"I want to go to planting beans; I will go and
see the Colonel's Hannah."

This was all she could get out of him, and
so she pulled off again to her husband.

"Well, Mr. Bunker, there's no getting
Joe to mind; he says he won't go to planting
beans nor touch them; and he will go and see
the Colonel's Hannah. Now do let the poor
boy have his way for once;—remember you
was once a young man yourself!"

This was bringing the matter home, and
old Bunker, though he was no logician, nor
imagined how the thing could be proved in
Beverly or Fenton, yet he thought the rea-
soning so put to the purpose that he fairly
yielded.

"Well, well, let him take Dobbin and go;
but not stay long."

"But," said Joe, on hearing this, "I won't
go without I can go grand, and I won't have
old Dobbin." So off goes the old woman once
more with this intelligence.

"Well then," says old Bunker, he may go
grand, and let him take old Bob."

"But, I won't ride upon old Bob," said Joe,
"I'll have Posset."

"Then take Posset," said his father, "and
make haste back."

Joe took his horse and rode off at full
speed, and bedizen himself out in his Sun-
day's best. He was a strapping, money, long-
sided fellow. It would do you good to see
him dressed in the fashion of that day astride
of his nag.

Joe had just bestowed a hearty kick upon
the ribs of his Rozinante at setting out for the
Colonel's when old Bunker bawled after him,
"halloo, Joe! stop there come back again—
you are going by Pearson's mill, and you
shall take a couple of bags of corn, to be
ground while ye go to the Colonel's, and
bring it back with you when he comes away;
so you can kill two dogs with one stone."

Joe was inclined to demur to this plan of
mixing business, but having to waste time ar-
ranging with his father, he assented, and al-
though he bestowed them shaggy on croupe—
thus fairly accounted, he trotted to the mill.

"Pearson, can ye grind my grist while I go
to Colonel Shute's?"

"Yes, Joe, but what are ye going a courting
for so early?"

"Oh, who the dickens told you?"

"Never mind Joe, pluck up courage; faint
heart never won fair lady."

"Thank ye for nothing," said Joe. "I shall
be back in an hour. Don't let your horse eat
out of the hoppers." So off he started for the
Colonel's.

Joe bolted in at the Colonel's door without
knocking. Indeed it is affirmed he was never
known to be guilty of making such a superflu-
ous noise in all his life.

Mrs. Shute the top of the morning to
ye; where's Hannah?"

"An Joe Bunker, is that you? where's Han-
nah? why she's up stairs a spinning."

At this Joe stamped off up stairs without a
ny further idle pa-ver.

Hannah's wheel was humming right merrily
when Joe entered, and she blushed like a
blue cat upon seeing him.

"How d'ye do Hannah," said Joe, and
shuffling up toward the window, he louches
himself into a marvellously uncomfortable
sneaking position on the corner of a chair.

Well now was Joe fairly seated alongside
of his Dulcinea; but how to begin conversa-
tion; ah, there was the difficulty. What was
he to say? indeed he had never thought of
that. However, he looked out at the window
and saw a large flock of sheep; there is nothing
like taking a hint from the first thing that
offers.

"Are these your father's sheep, Hannah?"

"Yes, Joe."

Joe gave a hem and tried to think of some-
thing else to say about the sheep; such as
how much wool they gave, and whether they
were of the Wyndfield breed, but he could
not make it fadge. Presently he espied some
cows.

"Are these your cows?"

"Yes."

"How many have you got?"

"Twenty."

"Twenty! that's a tarnation lot of 'em."

Here was another pause in the conversa-
tion, and Joe felt more awkward than ever.
As for Hannah she did not feel altogether
quite so sheepish. Joe looked out of the win-
dow again but could see nothing to talk of.
He looked round the room and up to the ceil-
ing, but there was nothing save a cucumber,
three red peppers and a crook necked squash.
They would not suit. He drummed with his
finger upon the table and began unconsciously
to whistle a stave of "The Tongs and the

Bones;" this quavered away into Yankee Doc-
dle, and finally he found himself humming a
mixture of the Old Hundred and Little Mar-
borough. At last he was struck with an idea,
and out it came—

"Did you ever see a crow?"

"Yes."

"How black they are, an't they?"

"Yes."

Another pause. Joe began to wipe his
forehead with his coat sleeve. Presently the
apparition of another idea dawned upon him.

"Did you ever see an owl?"

"Yes."

"What great eyes they've got, han't they?"

"Yes."

"Do you love maple sugar, Hannah?"

"Yes."

"Next time I come, I'll bring you a great
gob."

Joe fairly made a hit in this remark, for he
touched upon a sweet subject and it com-
pletely broke the ice. Remembering the ad-
vice of the miller, he plucked up courage and
stood bolt upright; then making a side long
blundering sort of a lurch a little nearer, "Han-
nah," says he, "I loves ye."

Hannah let go her wheel from pure awk-
wardness, and Joe growing still bolder made
a sudden grapple with both paws and bestow-
ed upon her a smacking buzz. How long it lasted
was known, but Hannah's mother not
being the wheel buzzing, bawled out below,

"Hannah what are ye doing up there with
Joe Bunker?" This interruption gave them a
rouse like an electric shock. Joe claved off
in a terrible fright, thinking it was time to cut
and run.

"Hannah," said he, "I must clear
out, but I'll come again next Sunday night."

So saying he made his best of his way off,
hardly looking behind him.

"Well Pearson, have you ground my corn?"

"Yes Joe, and your beans too."

"Beauful what d'ye mean?"

"What do I mean? why was not once a bag
of corn and 'other a bag of beans?"

"No it wasn't."

"Yes it was though."

"Bugs and tarnation! was it? then I'm
ruined! I've made a mistake and took the wrong
bag. I snaggled! father'll kill me! twas all
the beans we've got for seed what the dick-
ens shall I do? Oh murder, and white-oak
cheese!"

In a terrible peck of trouble, Joe got upon
Posset and then of his unfortunate grist. Half
way home he met his father upon old Bob; he
was belaboring his sides with might and main;
hoping to get to the mill in time to save his
beans, for he had discovered Joe's blunder on
going out to plant.

"Oh, Joe, Joe, you chowderhead, you plan-
ding numskull! you've carried the beans to
mill and I've come on a canter all the way to
save them from being ground."

"It's too late now, father, for they are all
ground to smash!"

How the old man stormed and vowed Joe
should pay for them, and how Joe attempted
to clear himself by telling lies about finding
the bags in the wrong place, we have not time
to state. The old man laid an embargo on
Joe's courting expeditions, and spoke to the
Colonel about keeping Hannah snug at home.

Joe was a cunning fellow, and he had struck
a bargain with a sexton to publish in his
and Hannah in a friendly way. The matter being
conducted clandestinely as Deacon Subersides
remarked, it was a match before any body
could interfere. So the long and short of it
is, that the agriculture of the Bunker farm
was knocked completely out of joint that year,
by Joe's courtship and blunder of the bags,
for there were more turnips raised than pul-
kers, a thing not heard of before among the Bun-
kers since the Pilgrims came over. Joe got his
good wife and saved his bacon, but lost his
beans.

THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF MR. GRUNDY, OF TENNESSEE,

Delivered February 15, 1832, in the Senate
of the U. States, on Mr. Clay's resolution.

Resolved, That the existing duties upon ar-
ticles imported from foreign countries, and not
coming into competition with similar articles,
made or produced within the United States,
ought to be forthwith abolished, except the
duties on wines and silks, and that they ought
to be reduced.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance
report a bill accordingly.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I am aware, that I can
contribute but little of talent or information
upon the subject now under discussion; and
that most of what I shall say, will be a dull
repetition of that which has been before
said by others. Notwithstanding this, I have
no apology to offer for consuming the time of
the Senate. Sir, we ought to consume time
we ought to consult long together; nor should
we ever separate until this whole matter is
adjusted. Our constituents expect it; the Ex-
ecutive has recommended it; duty demands
it; and the fault is ours, if it be not accom-
plished. When it is recollected, that the people
of the United States have borne adversity of
every kind, both in peace and in war, with
courage, fortitude, and perseverance, shall we
so act as to exhibit to the world the strange
but melancholy spectacle of discords and strife,
arising out of the very success of our govern-
ment and the prosperity of our country, which
shall endanger our existence as a nation? We
are at peace with all nations, and from pres-
ent appearances, are likely to remain so; the
public debt is extinguished for all practical
purposes; and, at this time, when
gladness should pervade the land, and every
American heart rejoice, there is more discon-
tention than at the most gloomy and distressing pe-
riods of our history. Are the causes of the com-
plaints which we hear feigned and ungrounded?
or are they real; and is the hand of oppression
bearing heavily upon that portion of our coun-
trymen who are now urging their claims for
relief?—They believe a system of taxation, un-
equal, and oppressive in its operations is to
be continued and fastened upon them; not for
the support of the government, which is the
only legitimate object of taxation; but, in or-
der, that a particular class of men may be de-
bilitated by their labor; that their property be
checked, and their labor rendered un-
productive to them; that capital vested in man-
ufactories may be rendered more profitable to
the owners. Entertaining this opinion, they
are surely right in requiring Congress now to
take this subject into consideration, and to
grant relief, so far as they are entitled to it.
No time can be so proper as the present, when
we are about to establish a system of finance

suited to a nation free from debt and all
incumbrance. It seems to me, that it is like-
wise the interest of the manufacturers that this
controversy should be brought to a close.

There is one kind of protection which they
certainly need; that is, some security against
legislative changes on this subject.

Stability and permanency in the system, is of
more importance than any protection you can
extend to them, when that protection is held
by an uncertain and precarious tenure. In or-
der to give this security the taxes upon the
community must be reasonable; that is, they
must be more certain than that a period
will arrive when a change will be effected,
and under circumstances and feelings least fa-
vorable to their interests. If the community
as a great portion of it be oppressed, and
no disposition be manifested by those who pro-
tect it, that oppression to alleviate their suffer-
ings, but little regard will be paid to their wel-
fare. This is the natural course of things, and
no class of men can claim an exception from
it.

To the argument, that Congress ought not
to reduce the taxes on protected articles, be-
cause existing laws have induced men to em-
ploy their capital in these establishments, I
answer, is a plain one. Every man who has
thus invested his money, must have looked to
the probability of a reduction of taxes and dis-
countenance whenever the public debt should be dis-
charged, and the government should no longer
need the money accruing from high duties.

In addition to this, those upon whom this
taxation has operated with most severity,
have at all times insisted upon its injustice,
and avowed their determination never to re-
lax their efforts until they obtained redress.

This argument, therefore, loses much of the
force to which it would be entitled under cir-
cumstances. I cannot, myself, con-
ceive of any pledge, expressed or implied,
by the government, that these estab-
lishments exist, and should be regarded as a
portion of the public interest, and of course,
the same attention should be paid to them as
to the other great interests of the country, in
any adjustment which may be made upon the
subject.

Being desirous to present an entire and un-
broken view of the opinions I entertain in re-
lation to the Tariff, the Senate will indulge
me before I do so, in disposing of and putting
out of the way, some remarks not bearing di-
rectly upon this subject, which I regretted to
hear advanced in this discussion. I regretted
their introduction, not because they were not
susceptible of a satisfactory reply, but because
the subject before us was of magnitude suffi-
cient to require our undivided attention, and
because I was unwilling that party politics
should provoke an unkind feeling in this de-
bate. Others, however, have thought and acted
differently, and have thereby made it the
duty of the friends of the administration to
meet their assaults upon the ground they
have selected. At the same time, I wish it
to be understood, that neither retort nor re-
miniscence form any portion of my design. I
will only endeavor to do justice to those who
have an opportunity of being heard or defend-
ing themselves upon this floor.

Understand the Senator from Kentucky,
cause, (and he left it to be inferred,) most
probably from the equivocal course pur-
sued by the present chief magistrate, that his op-
inion on the south side of Mason and Dixon's
line was understood to be in opposition to the
tariff, or at least to the principle of protection;
while on the north side of that line, a different
opinion is ascribed to him. A charge of this
kind never expected to hear, I did suppose
the whole American people had understood
him in the same way. Upon this, as upon all
other subjects, when occasions have presented
themselves, he has fearlessly and independ-
ently advanced his opinions, regardless of the
consequences to himself. He is not one of
those who change their opinions from day to
day, as some politicians do—who snuff the
popular breeze, and obey its inspiration. On
great political questions, he forms his opinions
upon reflection, and he abides them until
his judgment instructs him that he ought to
change them. Upon the subject now under
discussion, his opinions were made public so
early as the month of April, 1824; and I defy
any man, in or out of the Senate, to show
that he has ever written or uttered one word
inconsistent with the sentiments then expres-
sed. I differ from him in opinion upon this
subject, but the difference is no reason why
he should not place his opinion fairly before
the Senate and the Nation. His letter to Dr.
Coleman, of North Carolina, of the 26th of
April, 1824, contains a true exposition of his
sentiments in relation to this subject. Since
that letter was written and published through-
out the United States, two Presidential elec-
tions have taken place; and the result of them
we all know. I will now read to the Senate
an abstract from that letter, containing all that
relates to this matter.

MR. GRUNDY then read the following:
"Providence has fitted our mountains and
our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and
copper, and given us soil and climate for the
growing of hemp and wool. These being the
great materials of our national defence,
they ought to have been examined by them-
selves, and fair prices—such as would en-
courage and laborers may be placed on a
fair competition with those of Europe, and
that we may have within our country a supply
of these leading and important articles so es-
sential in war. Beyond this, I look at the
Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution
of labor, and to revenue, and with a view to
the discharge of our national debt. I am one
of those who do not consider a national debt
a national blessing, but rather a curse to a Re-
public—much as it is calculated to raise
around the administration a moneyed aristoc-
racy dangerous to the liberties of the country.
This Tariff, I mean a judicious one, possesses
more fanciful than real danger."

I now submit to the Senate, whether what
I have read does not contain a clear, explicit
and unequivocal expression of the opinions of
the writer upon the subject now under con-
sideration; and whether we cannot as distinct-
ly understand the kind of Tariff which he ad-
vocates from the few lines I have read as we
can the opinions of the Senator from his three
day's speech on the same subject. The Pre-
sident declares himself in favor of the princi-
ple of protection, and that protection in the
articles mentioned, and some others may pro-
perly form the primary considerations of a
Tariff. In this, the opinions of the President
and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay),
agree; nor can I discover any difference be-
tween them except it be in the use of the term
"judicious," with which the Senator from Ken-

tucky seems to find fault.

If in this I differ, I should infer that the
President is in favor of a reasonable and in-
dicious Tariff; and that the Senator from Ken-
tucky is in favor of an unreasonable injudicious
one. For my own part, I think them both
wrong in principle. Revenue, in my judg-
ment, should in all cases be the primary ob-
ject in the imposition of duties, and protection
should only be incidental and subordinate.

The description given by the Senator from
Kentucky of the proceedings on the 4th March,
1829, and the character given to that vast as-
semblage of citizens collected in this place, was
altogether different from what I had sup-
posed. I was not here, and therefore can only
speak from what I have heard and read.

Taking that for my guide, I thought that
the thousands and tens of thousands had as-
sembled here for gratulation and congratula-
tion, and to see that man clothed with the
robes of office, "who had filled the measure
of his country's glory." That gentleman,
(Mr. C.) I know, did not participate in the
general joy; but he was neither intimidated
nor dispirited; for although he left the city,
as soon as he reached the heights of George-
town, he raised the standard of opposition,
and with a loud voice called upon his mat-
ters, and stood ready for the ensuing
conflict, and amidst the roaring of artil-
lery he carried defiance even to the cannon's
mouth, although then under the control of his
"Military Chieftain."

I was pleased with the highly painted pic-
ture of the prosperity of the west, exhibited
by the Senator from Kentucky. I know it
was a mere fancy piece far exceeding the re-
ality. I should, however, have been more
gratified, if, in putting down the flourishing
cities, towns and villages of the west, he had
inserted the city of Nashville. It would have
been no disadvantage to the picture; for we
there have some wealth and prosperity like-
wise; mostly growing, however, out of agri-
culture and commerce, and ordinary me-
chanical labor. We are not much indebted to
manufacturing establishments. When that
Senator is informed, as I now inform him, that
he has in that place a number of respectable
friends, I hope in the next picture of the kind
with which we are favored, Nashville will
have a place; and if the neighbouring Hor-
nitage should be offensive to the eye of the
painter or his friends, it can be omitted. Not-
withstanding the omission of this flourishing
city, and although I think the whole descrip-
tion too poetical and overwrought, still I am
gratified with the reflection that we now have
an assurance that neither "war, pestilence,
famine, nor any other direful scourge" has
visited the country since the 4th March, 1829.

I little expected in a debate upon the
subject of the Tariff to hear the old and well-
known cry of protection sounded in our ears.
But, from the abundance of the heart the
mouth will speak; and this subject is now
revived by the Senator from Kentucky. I had
supposed, that the resolution introduced by
the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) was in-
tended to bring anti-protection speeches upon;
I will therefore not go into that subject. An
ample opportunity will be afforded to do so,
when that resolution shall be taken up, unless,
indeed, the Senator from Ohio, upon objec-
tion, shall change his opinion and permit his
I am no advocate, nor ever have been, for
turning men out of office for a full and frank
expression and exercise of political opinions;
yet there is one thing worthy of great conser-
vation. The people of the United States be-
lieved a change in those who administered
the government proper and necessary. Whether
they decided right or wrong, I shall not
now enquire; but I submit to the Senate, whether
the just expectations of the country can
ever be realized when the public believe that
the returns should be applied, by a change
of the Chief Magistrate only. It is true, that
in such a case, the first office of the Govern-
ment is placed in different hands; but if all the
subordinate offices remain, no material altera-
tion in the administration of the government
will be effected, and the Chief Magistrate will
find his intentions & views constantly thwarted
by those who are opposed to his opinions. I
will state one fact of which the country is not
apprised, and the evidence of which I have
before me, furnished from an authentic source.
Here is a list of all the clerks in the different
offices in this city, distinguishing those who
belong to the different political parties; and it
appears that a large majority, a very large
one, are on the side of the Senator from Ken-
tucky, and opposed to the present administra-
tion; and although I will not publish their
names and proclaim their political opinions to
the Senate; yet, if that gentleman has any de-
sire to know who his friends are, I will fur-
nish him with the information, although I pre-
sume he knows his friends better than I do.

Mr. Gallatin, yes, Albert Gallatin, has been
challenged by the Senator from Kentucky with
possessing feelings alien to this country, and
has been told to go home to his native land
and teach those lessons of political economy,
before he undertakes to teach us upon these
subjects. Let us see who this Mr. Gallatin is
that has thus fallen under the displeasure of
that honorable Senator. He is an older citi-
zen of America than either that Senator or
myself, although we were both born here;
he was here during the war of the revolution;
he was here at the adoption of the Federal
Constitution; and in the great political conflict
which terminated in the expulsion of the elder
Adams from office, he literally headed the
van of the Republican forces. When Mr. Jef-
ferson came into power and cast his eyes over
the whole United States, for the purpose of
calling to his aid, in the administration of
the government, the ablest, wisest, and most pa-
triotic man, he selected Mr. Gallatin as one of
his chief counsellors. During the eight years

hundred and sixty-five to each mile square, and people are found ready to starve and of course are willing to labor for a bare subsistence than in the United States, which does not contain 7 or 8 million square miles. This inequality in the price of the production of articles, arising from the difference in the price of labor, can only be obtained in one of two ways. You must either reduce the price of labor by degrading the people of this country so far as to compel them to labor for a bare subsistence, or you must tax the community to make up the difference in favor of the American manufacturer. The first mode I hope has no advocates here or elsewhere. The second mode is unjust and oppressive, as I will now endeavor to show.

It is unjust. The Senate will indulge me in illustrating this in a plain way, which is my habit of conducting arguments on all subjects. Suppose ten men engaged of your labor, and you by your encouragement of your laborers drive them to abandon that and adopt some other pursuit—manufacture if you please; and you at the same time require that one third of the products of the five remaining agriculturists shall be given to them. All men would at once exclaim this is plain, open, palpable injustice. Now, Sir, where is the difference between this and compelling the agriculturists to give one third more for all the articles for which they exchange the products of their farms? Or when you compel them to give one third more in the most for which they have sold their crops, and this for the benefit of those who have abandoned their former pursuits?—For instance, a planter in the neighborhood of Nashville, where I live, sends his three bales of cotton to New Orleans to purchase or exchange for imported articles for the consumption of his family. Now the government takes no part of his cotton from him; his agent exchanges the whole of it for the articles desired; but in fixing upon the price of the articles received in exchange, one third is added on account of the duties imposed. It seems to my mind very evident, that one third of the man's cotton is gone as certainly and effectually as if the government had taken it in the first instance and then permitted him to purchase the articles one third cheaper.

What is the common practice which prevails in most parts of the cotton growing country? The planter does not himself export his cotton, but sells it to his merchant in discharge of store account. Now the merchant pays him for the whole of his cotton; but in the articles purchased there is one third charged on account of this tax. This is plain and manifest to every one who reflects upon this subject. The importing merchant, when he arrives with his merchandise at the city of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore, is charged by the government with forty or fifty per cent. as an impost duty upon the articles imported by him. If of necessity he wishes to sell to the merchant in discharge of store account, he then sells to the Western merchant with a profit added to both. To the Western merchant the original cost, the import duty or tax, and the wholesale dealer's profit, constitute the cost of the article, and upon all these, added together, he lays his profit.

The statement I am now about to make will show something of the operation of the Tariff upon the Western farmers and mechanics.

Cost of merchandise in Europe,	\$100
Expenses of importation,	10
Value at the Warehouse,	\$110
Add an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent.	44
Actual cost to the importing merchant,	\$154
Add importing merchant's profit, say 10 per cent.,	15 40
Actual cost to the Western merchant,	\$169 40
Add Western merchant's advance to cover transportation and profits, 25 per cent.,	42 35
Actual cost to the farmer and mechanic,	\$211 75
The increase of the price to the farmer and mechanic in the Western Country, in consequence of the tax may be shown thus:	
The import tax itself,	\$44
Importing merchant's profit on it,	4 40
Increase to the Western merchant,	49 40
Add the Western merchant's profit,	12 10

Making the increased price to the Western farmer and mechanic 60 50 Upon every hundred dollars worth of goods brought in Europe and carried to the West, our people pay a tax, in consequence of the Tariff, of more than sixty dollars. This Tariff tax is higher on the Western people, than any other, because on account of their distance from the sea board, and the greater number of vessels through whose hands the goods pass, each adding his profit, and the time occupied in the transactions, making the profits higher, they are made to pay a sort of compound Tariff.

In this statement, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem has been assumed as the average amount of duties, although it is believed, that a higher rate of duty is actually paid on most articles consumed in the Western country. Upon presenting this view of the subject, no one is so far from perceiving that the duty on one of the articles of the article of the article, which relates to once the duty on the article, that high duties have a tendency to reduce the price of imported articles. To say, to a plain man, that the owner of an article worth ten dollars, could afford to sell it cheaper, by compelling him to pay five dollars as a tax, he would be just as rational as the argument we hear upon this subject. I admit, that a strong and ardent competition between domestic and foreign manufacturers, will reduce articles to the lowest price at which they can be produced, and brought into the market; and therefore, I am not in favor of taxing the foreign manufacturer, which must be the effect of high duties; and of placing ourselves wholly in the power of the domestic manufacturer. Rather than see this state of things, I would say to all the nations of the earth, come and trade with us; bring us the productions of your soil and climate, bring us the articles produced by your industry, ingenuity, and skill, and receive in exchange the superabundance of the products of our country. Then, Sir, you would see competition; then you would see prosperity return to every portion of the United States; and more especially to that, which under the withering influence of this high tariff system, has almost become desolate.

It is urged, that the prices of articles have fallen since the adoption of the Tariff of 1828, and this is attributed to the introduction of the system. If the gentlemen could show, that the price of most articles only, had fallen, or that the fall had been confined to the country only, there would then be some plausible ground in what they say. But, the unprotected

articles have fallen in a still greater degree; and the fall is co-extensive with the commercial world. We must then look to other causes for the declension of prices, than our home competition. These can be found in the cheapness of the production of articles in the United States, is now, of one third more value, than it was a few years since. The amount of the circulating medium has been greatly reduced, in the re-establishment of a sound currency; the price of lands, and all other property has fallen about one third; and the same causes which have reduced their value, or price, must have a similar influence upon articles of merchandise. The improvement of machinery, also, has contributed greatly to diminish the price of production in manufactured articles. Another cause which has had great influence upon this subject, is, that almost all Europe is now in a state of peace, and consequently, laborers have become plenty, and labor cheap.

The prosperity of a nation, depends upon the wealth and prosperity of its citizens, and that policy, which is calculated to impoverish the great mass of the community, must operate to the prejudice of the national welfare. If an individual is compelled to give an hundred and fifty dollars for articles, which, without the Tariff, he could have purchased for one hundred dollars, he is certainly worth less fifty dollars than he would have been without this tax. This operation is going on continually, throughout the country; and, therefore, I believe Southern Senators when they say, that with the same industry, and quantity of labor applied as formerly, that whole region of country is becoming poorer and poorer every day. Why should I not believe them? Can I give credit to the opinions of those, who are strangers to the condition of the country, and that section of the United States, when they tell us, that the South is in a prosperous and flourishing condition; rather than to those Senators who come from those States, and have their interests especially committed to their charge? The Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes), who resides so far to the North-east, that his State runs into a British province, or a British province into it, (which, I am not able to say, for I have not yet sufficiently examined the subject.) A Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. Knight), skilled in the arithmetic, who can count the profits upon his fingers, and that section of the United States, when they tell us, that the South is in a prosperous and flourishing condition; rather than to those Senators who come from those States, and have their interests especially committed to their charge? The Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes), who resides so far to the North-east, that his State runs into a British province, or a British province into it, (which, I am not able to say, for I have not yet sufficiently examined the subject.)

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In regard to the Western Country, and every portion of it, I have always considered the system injurious. It is true, the fertility of our soil, reduces us from the want of a portion of our produce, which is felt in some other parts of the country; but it checks, and retards the prosperity and growth of the West. There is the largest body of rich land, of which we have any knowledge, inviting to agricultural pursuits, and you do violence to nature, whenever you so regulate society by your laws, as to prevent its improvement and cultivation. Bread-stuffs, horses, mules, and all the articles of the greatest abundance now, the true interest of the Western farmer lies in obtaining a good market for these articles in the cotton growing States; but the policy which has been pursued, has impoverished these States; they are rendered unable to buy, and are compelled to raise the means of their own subsistence at home; although, their soil and climate are ill adapted to the production and raising of them. The effect of this system has been to destroy the best market of the Western Country.

I should like to know, what benefit has arisen to any great class of the community in that section of the Union? It is true, the manufacturers of rope and cotton bagging, have found a ready market for the high duties on the articles; but the cotton growers, corn growers, and raisers of stock, have lost by taxation more than the manufacturers have gained; and this is the general effect of this system. One man is compelled to give more for an article than he would otherwise do; that the favorite of legislation may, thereby, obtain profits. In the case of the system, let it be remembered, that about two thirds of the exports of the United States, consist of articles grown or raised in the Southern States. How, then, does it happen that New England, the exports from which are small, should, since the introduction of this system, have grown in wealth and prosperity beyond all former example; while that portion of the country most favored in soil and climate, producing more abundant crops, than in favor of it, has experienced less prosperity than at any former period, and has sunk almost into poverty and despair? The cause, to my mind, is quite manifest. By the operation of this Tariff the products of the labor of one portion of the Union is transferred to another. That operation, is effected in this way; the grower of articles for exportation, is not permitted to interehange them, how and where he can, so as to be most advantageous to himself; but, by the high duties, he is compelled either to purchase his foreign articles at the increased price occasioned by those duties, or he must purchase the articles from New England at such price, as the manufacturers may choose to offer them; equal, at least, to the price of the foreign articles with the duties added to it. This, Sir, is the great object of the system. It is, to prevent the citizens of the United States from carrying on commerce and exchanges in their own way, which may be most profitable to them; and to constrain them to purchase their articles of convenience and necessity, from the capitalists and manufacturers of the Eastern States, at enhanced prices. This, I consider inconsistent with the

genius of our government, and as savoring strongly of tyranny and oppression. It is an encroachment upon the rights of the citizens, and should meet with no favor here. The great principle of protection in this government, should be, to give to labor its whole earnings, and not permit any portion of it, to be transferred to others. If an individual, by his labor, earns a dollar, let him have the whole of it; and let no law exist in the statute book, which will transfer one third of it to others.

In relation to Tennessee, we have a greater abundance of iron ore, than is to be found in any other part of the United States; and we are manufacturing it successfully, and profitably. On account of the goodness of its quality, and cheapness of its production, we are underselling the manufacturers of iron in Pennsylvania; in the city of Pittsburgh; the Birmingham of the West; but, I cannot tell how long we shall be permitted to enjoy the benefit of that market; for, if gentlemen are so enamored with this Tariff system, as to exclude us from foreign commerce, I should not feel much astonished at seeing an effort made, so to construe the Constitution of the United States, as to prevent the iron masters in Tennessee from competing with the Pennsylvania manufacturers in their markets. Although Tennessee possesses great advantages in the article of iron, and has much capital employed in manufacturing it, I can see no justice nor propriety in looking to the interest of the rest of these iron masters alone, regardless of the interest of the community. I cannot consent to favor them, at the expense of every man who uses a plough, a hoe, an axe, a kettle or a pan. Therefore, I will consent to a reasonable reduction of the duty on iron, agreeably to the principle of compromise, which I shall lay out for my own profit, and, in so doing, I have no fear of injuring any manufacturer of iron in the United States.

I have hitherto treated of this subject, as it operated upon different sections of the country. I will now say something in relation to its effect upon the people of the States most favored by it. I do this with diffidence, because my personal observation does not enable me to speak with confidence. When I have spoken of the prosperity of New England, I only mean she is prosperous, when compared with other portions of the Union. My opinion is, that no State, taking the whole population together, has been so benefited by this system. It is advantageous to the capitalists, who own the manufacturing, and it may afford a better market to those who live in the immediate neighborhood of them, and produce articles consumed by the laborers employed in them; but to all others living in the neighborhood, the price of provisions is rendered dearer, and even to the laborers themselves, who have families, the price of the means of supporting them is enhanced, and a portion of the wages in this way lost to them. In addition to this, the price of all articles of clothing is advanced; because the manufacturer will not sell at a low price, and will barely enable him to keep out of the competition of the foreign articles of the same kind. This is the effect in the vicinity of these establishments; but, as soon as you go beyond the immediate neighborhood, the evils are unmitigated with good. All the disadvantages of the higher priced articles are felt without any corresponding benefit. Notwithstanding the boasted abundance of iron in the State of New England, we hear, as the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay), denounces it, as still small voice, raised in opposition. We have heard the still, small voice of justice, and truth, and patriotism from the Senate, protesting against the Tariff of 1828. The Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hilly), has frankly told us, that he has a large interest in a cotton manufactory, and that he neither needs nor desires the protection of high duties. Sir, I rejoice that we have one manufacturer upon this floor, who comes forward and says, he does not wish the interest of the country sacrificed for private emolument and gain; and I have no doubt there are many others who would do the same, if it could escape remark, that in the leading Association of her Legislature in reference to this subject, a joint concern in Massachusetts, even in the disposition of the property in the lands, is no otherwise adverted to, than by an admonition contained in the Resolution which proposes notice to us of the intention to negotiate, that we may take charge of our own interest. The remembrance of former relations is no longer invoked. No appeal is made to a sense of national interest; to the principles of liberty, of magnanimity, and of friendly regard to a sister State; nor is the generous, disinterested, and patriotic response, which was given to that appeal for aid and protection, in the defense of the rights of jurisdiction, and sovereignty, acknowledged or recognized. Under all these considerations, I respectfully submit to you, that no further proceedings here, are at this time, required, for the dignity, honor, or interest of the Commonwealth. The deliberate and explicit opinions expressed by the Legislature upon the whole subject matter, at an earlier period in the session, fully assert the rights of the State in the property in question, and a confidence in the obligation of the National Government to defend us in its possession and enjoyment. The Resolutions which were then passed, in the Senate, by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who will not fail to have the first notice of a hazard to our true interest, & faithfully to advise the most effectual measures for its protection.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Council Chamber, March 17th, 1833.

From the Globe.

THE SILK BILL.

BALTIMORE, March 15, 1833.

Sir: The bill now before Congress for the promotion of the culture of silk, has been allowed to progress thus far without scarcely a passing notice. This is the third session that it has been before Congress. During the session of 1830-31, when it was first reported, it took occasion to review its provisions with considerable freedom, through the Baltimore Gazette, and I believe I am the only one in the Union who has openly opposed its passage. As it is again before Congress, I beg leave once more to state some of the reasons why I think it ought not to pass. The members of Congress acquainted with the state of the silk culture, and the nature of the business, in the United States; for if they were, it is impossible that a bill with such provisions could obtain attention in the body.

The bill appropriates forty thousand dollars, to be given to Mr. Duponcean in trust, to be given to John D'Homerque, to enable him to establish a silk culture, for reeling silk; and all that D'Homerque is required to do, in consideration of these forty thousand dollars, is to instruct sixty young men in the art of reeling, and silk and preparing it for market. The young men are to be taken from each State, and sent to the United States, in proportion to the population, and they are to attend five months of the year, and the expenses of travelling, to be paid by the State, and the balance of the year, to be spent in their own country, and from that city, and while there. All

the silk reeled—all the profits of the establishment—even the proceeds of the work of these young men—and all the property and material to be the absolute property of D'Homerque. These are the essential features of the bill; and now for the objections to it.

1st. There is not at this time, nor will there be for several years, mulberry trees enough in the U. States, available for silkworms, to employ a filature of the extent contemplated by the bill, twenty days—consequently, the money would be thrown away; for, it must be borne in mind, whether the young men attend or not, and whether they learn the art or not, whether Mr. D'Homerque get cocoons or not—at the end two years, the money is absolutely lost, and he is under no further obligation.

2d. It is believed that there is not sixty young men in the Union, able to bear the expense, that would devote the time and money required to carry them through a college of any of the learned professions, to the acquirement of merely the art of reeling silk. Is there a single member of Congress who would send his son to the filature on such terms, and for such an object? I unhesitatingly say, that the project will fail from this, if not from the first objection.

3d. This mode of encouraging or establishing a new business is novel and injudicious. All governmental patronage should be open to the competition of its citizens, not partial and confined to favored individuals.

4th. It is injudicious, because it will impress upon the public mind, that the silk reeling is a difficult acquisition, that a few years schooling is required; which is not the fact. Such an impression would be more injury to the silk culture in this country than all other causes combined. Indeed the very proposition in question has seriously retarded the progress of the business already. Numerous instances have come to the knowledge of the writer of persons abandoning the attempt in despair, after hearing of the project before Congress. I must here be permitted to say, that the publications of D'Homerque have had a similar effect. These publications were originally written to prepare the way for this project. Any one that reads them will clearly see the object—throughout the whole of them there is not one word of practical useful information. The directions for managing silk worms are mere compilations from other works.

5th. The measure is palpably unconstitutional. If Congress can appropriate the national funds to the establishment of silk filatures, they may do so to the establishment of any and every other trade or manufacture. Indeed the force of this branch of the argument is clearly and conclusively apparent, I am satisfied that Congress has entertained the subject at all. If this bill passes into a law, there is no object to which money can be devoted, that Congress may not take under its patronage in the same way.

I have devoted many years to the subject of the silk culture, have kept silk worms for six years, and made silk, and taught many other persons to do the same. My situation as editor of the American Farmer, also, affords me opportunities for obtaining information on the various subjects connected with it in a superior degree. I have reflected much and seriously upon the subject of the silk culture, and examined it in all its bearings, and I tell it my duty once more to warn Congress against this most injudicious application of the public funds; for they may be assured that the money thus bestowed, if unfortunately it should be the passage of this bill, will certainly be thrown away. If Congress would adopt the mode of doing so in to offer bounties on the culture of mulberry trees and the production of silk. This will produce the desired result, would be just towards all our citizens, and would be as constitutional as the bounty on fish.

Yours respectfully,
GIDEON B. SMITH.

FIRE AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENTS.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last evening the cigar store, situated at the corner of Exchange and Chesnut street, was discovered in flames. The second and third stories were occupied by the family of the Tobaccoist, a Spaniard, an industrious artisan. The upper story, a servant girl was sleeping in one room; and two sisters, one a wife of the tobaccoist, with a young child, were in the other. The flames spread with such fierce rapidity, that all entrance into the dwelling was found to be impossible. In this dreadful dilemma, one of the sisters who had been awakened, appeared at the window with the child in her arms. Carpets were procured among the neighbors and held by the crowd below. She threw her child first upon the carpet, and then sprang out herself. She was much burnt, and injured, but her infant, to her great joy, remained unhurt. The other sister, at the moment, ascended to the roof of the building, and threw herself upon the pavement beneath. She had already suffered dreadfully from the fire—her hair was destroyed, and her eyes, hands and arms, severely burnt. She was taken to a house adjoining, and was at a late hour this morning not expected to survive. Besides the injury received by the blaze, she had, it was feared, received bruises in her fall upon the pavement—which might prove mortal. A little boy who leaped from one of the windows, was taken up nearly insensible; and it was the first supposition, that he was dead. Dr. Parish, however, was sent for, and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. The lad will in all likelihood survive. The servant, however, a colored girl, who slept in the third story, was so severely burnt and suffocated with the smoke that she expired almost immediately. An inquest was held over the body this morning.

We did not hear the amount of property lost; but it must have been considerable. The front of the store presents a black and desolate appearance. We have not learned whether the property was insured.—Philadelphia Gazette.

We regret to announce the death of Miss PROSPER WILKINSON, sister of Mrs. Foulge, who received so many injuries on Monday evening last, by springing from the roof of the building at the corner of Chesnut and Exchange streets, and by the flames which surrounded her before she left the dwelling. Her face, neck and breast, as also her hands and arms, were horribly burnt. She was attended by Drs. Parrish, Faneast, and Gillingham. After her wounds were dressed, she was enabled to give a very clear account of the disaster. It appears that she lost her life through a generous attempt to rescue her nephew and her servant from their perilous situation. The injury which she received from the fire, was in an intellectual effort to descend below, while the flames were rushing upwards, along the staircase. Unable to proceed in that direction, she gained the rear roof of the building, from whence she either fell or sprang to the ground, thereby receiving much additional injury.—Id.

GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

We find in the Georgia Journal received yesterday, the subjoined letter from one of the Senators of the United States from that State.

WASHINGTON, 2d March, 1833.

Dear Sir: The people of Georgia will receive with indignation feelings, as they ought the recent decision of the supreme court; so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights, I hope the people will treat it, however, as becomes them; with moderation—dignity, and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unhurt by what will prove to be a *brutum fulmen*. The Judges know you will not yield obedience to their mandates, and they may desire pretext for the enforcement of them which I trust you will not give. The Chief Magistrate of the United States will perform all his constitutional duties but he will lend himself to no party, to perform more; he will, if I mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union, & if the blow be aimed at him & at us, it would be ungenerous by an imprudent act of ours to make him the victim of the common enemy. The jurisdiction claimed over one portion of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases they will be sustained by the fanatics of the North. Very soon, therefore, things must come to their worst, and if in the last resort we need defenders, we will find them every where among the honest men of the country; for a just and wise conduct will rally to our banner for the rest we care nothing.

Dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

G. M. TROUP.

TREATY WITH THE CREEKS.

A Treaty has been concluded with the Creeks, in which this tribe cede all their lands within the State of Alabama, for lands beyond the Mississippi and upon similar terms with those stipulated in the Choctaw Treaty. All the tribes have now agreed to emigrate from the bosom of the States, with the exception of about 4,000 Cherokees.—These deluded people are to be made the victims of political managers, who will sacrifice the best interests and happiness of this tribe, in order to embarrass the measures of the administration.—Globe.

From the N. Y. Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Saturday 10th Mar., 1833.

This is one of the most amusing Congresses that ever convened. They meet regularly every day; they talk regularly on every question; they quarrel and make up as regular; they draw their pay regularly also—and, in short, they are the most regular set of irregular fellows that ever made laws for an honest, credulous people. Here we are in the midst of March—the birds sing—the buds burst—the whole face of Nature is all a yell, yet the Tariff—the Bank—the Appropriation Bill, &c. &c., are as far from settlement as ever. The only decisive act, is the *coup de grace* to the bill of poor Mrs. Decatur. When a woman is in the way—how valiant! how noble! how patriotic! how careful of the public money!

To give a full description of the "sayings and doings," or rather "the sayings only," of Congress, for the last three months, would take more time than I have to give, and more room than even the Courier and Enquirer has to spare. During the week of which this is the butt-end, both Houses have been literally in the interesting situation of the two cabin boys—"I'm helping Will." "What is the Senate doing?" "Helping the House, sir." "What are they doing?" "Helping the Senate, sir." "What are they both doing?" "Nothing, sir." The only real working-man in this city of backs and small talk, (heaven knows, small enough it is) is a certain plain-spoken personage called "Old Hickory." He works hard enough, to keep the great balance wheel of the nation going, and what is just as good, he makes every one under him work as hard. If ever there was a man who is the honest patriot—the plain-spoken patriot—the determined friend of his country, it is Andrew Jackson. Compare him with the great men of the day—your Websters, your Calhouns, your Clays—how immeasurably he leaves them behind in true greatness of soul. During the whole of the present session, these men have been engaged in the pitiful business of driving embassies in the way of every public question, compelling the work of the nation. The recent attempt of Daniel Webster, to cut down the just rights of New York by his amendment to the appropriation bill, is aided and abetted by the nullification chief of the South. The question has been delayed in the Senate, for any other than patriotic purposes. The motives of Mr. Webster and his partisans, have been laid bare by the able and triumphant speech of Judge Marcy, in which it was shown that Mr. Webster's project of representing fractions, was most unjust and unconstitutional. Indeed, the whole course of the South Carolina and Massachusetts leaders in Congress, appears to have no other end in view but the degradation of New York. On any important question, you will see Mr. Webster lecturing his troops for action, in one corner, and in another, Mr. Calhoun laying down the law to his men, so as to meet the embraces of his new allies. This was particularly observable in the proceedings on the appropriation bill. I presume the "good society" of New York are ready preparing another dinner for Mr. Webster by the time he reaches the city on his way home, for his endeavors to cut the State out of the just portion of the national treasury, will blow up the fire and put the winter in the ground. Judge Marcy is taking a high and manly position in the Senate—I wish we had more like him.

In the House, for the last few days, the principal topic has been the U. S. Bank. A great deal of bitter feeling has broken out on this subject. The town yesterday, was alive with the "recontre" between Mr. Duffie and Wayne of Georgia. Mr. Duffie treated some question put to him by Mr. Wayne, with contempt. Mr. Wayne retorted very severely, and talked of certain "silken valours."

The House was in commotion; more excitement never was seen. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, undertook to be peace-maker—Wayne very magnanimously unde the *amen* honorable on the spot, and the clouds of anger immediately disappeared. On the Bank Question, General Root made a speech, which is spoken of variously in various circles. He unfortunately introduced into the House, our little pleasant family quarrels in New-York. These are excellent enough at home, but are rather bad taste at Washington. The pleasant division and agreeable dissensions of a great State, should never be introduced at Washington—they are a bore. These things are, or ought to be, sacred as our "household gods."

The season here, thus far, has been brilliant and fashionable. The succession of gay people has been immense—greater than on any former occasion. Many are still coming in. The last "drawing-room" will be given next Thursday, and it is to be the greatest jam of the season. The fashions are de-

licious game, and I'm

epistolary to them; I

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ble worth catching. A

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licious game, and I must devote several whole
epistolaries to them. Many originals have
been sent me, and I shall send you a few
of the best. I shall send you a few of the
best. I shall send you a few of the best.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1832.

BALTIMORE MAY CONVENTION.

The friends of the National Administration, in Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY NEXT, 10TH APRIL, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting measures to secure a representation in the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the third Monday of May next. It is desirable that a general attendance of our friends should be had on the occasion.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

CHOLERA.—A rumor prevailed here since Tuesday afternoon last, which, from the manner it was communicated, obtained pretty general credence, that the Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance in Baltimore. We are happy to have it in our power to say that this is not the fact. We have received a letter from an intelligent friend, which mentions the report, and states that no ground for alarm exists.

By the last accounts from Europe, it is rumored that this scourge had reached Liverpool.

The report of the Female Sabbath School Society of Easton, will be published next week.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Ship Vincennes, Capt. Shubrick, and Sch. Grampus, Lieut. Com. Tatnall, sailed from Pensacola previous to 10th inst. the former for Jamaica, the G. for Vera Cruz.

The following appointments were made by the Commissioners for Talbot county on Tuesday the 30th March.

ASSASSINATORS.

Easton district.—William J. Johnson.

St. Michaels district.—Wm. Townsend.

Trappe district.—Solomon Mullikin.

Chappel district.—Hudson Kerby.

CONSTABLES.

Easton district.—William Barnett, Bennett Jones, Solomon Barrett, George W. Thompson, Peter Burgess, James Furston.

St. Michaels district.—John Harrington, William C. Skinner, Thomas Graham.

Trappe district.—John Bullen, James D. Bramwell, John Council, Edward Benson.

Chappel district.—Thurbutt K. Slaughter, John Leverton, Wm. Slaughter, Jr.

TRUSTEE OF THE POOL.

Chappel district.—Thomas Arringdale.

Keeper of the Court House.—Paul Sheppard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 18, 1832.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Dear Sir: I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Election which took place in this State last Monday, has resulted in a complete victory of the friends of President Jackson, over the combined forces of the opposition. The Clay party is completely beaten, overwhelmed, routed, annihilated. We have received the returns from 117 towns, 555 votes, and Mr. Bartlett the Federal or Clay candidate 9,143—majority for Gen. Dismore, 5,810. Last year in the same town, the vote stood for Dismore 14,778, for Bartlett 19,337—majority 3,119. Making a net gain for the democratic cause of 117 towns since last year, THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY TWO VOTES, and making it certain that our majority in the State cannot be less than TEN THOUSAND. Last year, it was less than five thousand. We have elected the whole board of democratic Counsellors, consisting of five, which are chosen in districts. We have elected ten out of twelve Senators, (also chosen in districts,) have probably elected Peter Woodbury (father of the Secretary of the Navy,) in the seventh, and formerly a strong Clay district; and we have reduced the federal strength, in the House of Representatives, nearly or quite one half—leaving a Jackson majority of about 3 to one. Never was a victory more perfect and more gratifying to the friends of republicanism, or more overwhelming and mortifying to the aristocracy.

The dissolution of the old Cabinet, the rejection of Van Buren the decision of the Supreme Court against Georgia, and the whole U. S. plank influence, were all used against us at this election, and Mr. Clay's three days speech, was sent into the Senate by the cartload, under the frank of Hon. Senators and Representatives, and were to judge by the strenuous efforts made by the federal party in this town, never was a more desperate effort by a desperate party made, than was put forth by the friends of Clay in this State last Tuesday. But they are driven from the field, completely routed, and so much heartened as to leave it doubtful whether they will bring forward a list of Clay candidates to be supported for Electors next fall.

This election shows decidedly the estimation in which the intelligent yeomanry of New Hampshire hold the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, as well as the light in which they view the movements of the Clay and Calhoun coalition in the Senate. The reasons assigned for the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, are so utterly trivial and fallacious, as to have disgusted every intelligent man in this community; and this has been made apparent at the ballot boxes, as well by the increased vote given to Gen. Dismore, as in the greatly diminished vote of the Clay candidate; and this is another powerful call upon our Senator Bell, who continues to misrepresent his constituents, to resign his seat, agreeably to his voluntary and solemn pledge, made in 1828. The result of this election is convincing proof that Gen. Jackson never stood so high in this State as at this moment, and that Mr. Clay and his system are both completely prostrate here. I congratulate you, Sir, upon this great triumph of correct principles.

Yours truly,

In Mr. Clay's Tariff Speech, there is a laboured attempt to understate the British Market for our home productions. He revives the exploded sophistry about the "unfavorable balance of trade," and pretends that "we must have been absolutely ruined by it," if more profitable commerce with other parts of the world had not snatched us from the mis-

ery of a prosperous trade with England! The following statement showing the whole of our trade with that country in bread stuffs alone, is copied from the Charleston Patriot:

"We hear constantly from the advocates of a tariff to counteract commercial restrictions of foreign States, that Great Britain takes but a small portion of our bread stuffs. From an Exhibit of the Flour and Meal trade of the United States, published in the last Philadelphia Price Current, it appears we have exported during the year 1831, to Great Britain and her European dependencies, 381,252 bushels of Wheat, 909,178 barrels of Flour, 190,469 bushels of Indian Corn, and 37,718 do. Corn Meal. Now, our entire foreign exports of Wheat for the same year was but 409,351 bushels. We have thus exported nearly the whole of our Wheat to Great Britain. Our foreign export of Flour during the same year was 1,805,205 barrels. It will be seen above that of this amount we have exported nearly one half to Great Britain and her dominions in Europe. If her exports of bread stuffs to her North American and West India possessions is added, it would augment the quantity of Flour about 250,000 barrels, and Wheat in proportion. The export the past year to Great Britain has exceeded the export for some years, and may be pronounced accidental; but in the years 1829 and 1830, she took one fourth of the Flour we exported, which is a much greater proportion than was taken by any other European power. France for the last ten years has never in any one year purchased of more than between 50 and 60,000 barrels, and all the other parts of Europe together even a less quantity than this.

From the Globe.
Maryland.—Mr. Clay, not long since, made a visit to Annapolis, and, about the same time, one of his friends in the House of Delegates, introduced a bill to deprive the people of the choice of Electors of President and Vice President, and vest it in a few of his friends. It is provided, that the cities and counties of the State should choose a set of Electors, who should meet together and choose the Presidential Electors. By this bill, a majority of the primary electors would have been chosen by the small counties, containing a minority of the voters; and this majority of primary electors would have chosen an entire set of Presidential Electors, of their own political stamp. As these small counties contain majorities of Clay voters, the object was as palpable as it was profligate. It was to give the whole electoral vote of Maryland to Mr. Clay, although a large majority of the people might be against him!

In vain the Jackson men pointed out its inequality and injustice. In vain they challenged their opponents to adopt the General Ticket system, which would enable the majority of the people to dispose of the vote of the State. They were met by a majority, deaf to reason and right; and the project was actually carried through the House of Delegates! So monstrous, however, was the usurpation, that many of the Clay men, and some of their papers, came out against it, and it was finally rejected in the Senate, by a majority of one vote!

They have since passed an act dividing the State into four Districts, for the choice of Electors, as follows:—

1st District.—St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and the City of Annapolis.

2d District.—City of Baltimore.

3d District.—Baltimore County.

4th District.—St. Anne's and the Eastern Shore.

This is somewhat on the same principle, but not quite so monstrous. Baltimore county being almost unanimous for Jackson, is placed by itself, that its heavy majority may tell as little as possible. The city is separated from it, because, with the influences which will be brought to bear, the Claymen do not despair of carrying it, unopposed by the County. In the other two Districts, they calculate with confidence, that their majorities will outweigh the Jackson majorities. They think, therefore, that they have secured, by legislation, or legislation, seven votes out of the ten, and probably nine!

It is thus Mr. Clay expects to succeed. He stands in the Senate by the political treachery of the men who secured his election, and all his hopes are placed upon his friends betraying the people. But profligacy generally overshoots its own object. We trust the attempt to deprive the people of their rights will rouse the yeomanry of Maryland to punish its authors by giving the entire vote of the State to him who has "filled the measure of his country's glory."

New York.—A Republican State Convention was held at Albany, last week, at which delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency, were appointed, and strong resolutions adopted expressive of the high opinion which is entertained of the capacity and patriotism of the president, and of the injustice which was done to Mr. Van Buren, and injury to the country by the Senate, in rejecting his nomination. No candidate for the Vice Presidency was named, but a resolution was adopted to support the nomination of the Convention. The following are the names of the delegates:

- State Delegates.—Silas Wright, Jr.
Walter Bowne.
1st district, Jonathan S. Conklin, of Suffolk.
2d do Griffin Tompkins, of Richmond.
3d do Abraham Bloodgood, of New York.
4th do Stephen Allen, do
5th do John W. Hardenbrock, do
6th do Sampson Simpson, of Westchester.
7th do P. T. Tallmadge, of Dutchess.
8th do Charles Burdick, Jr. of Orange.
9th do Lucas Elmendorf, of Ulster.
10th do Rufus Reed, of Columbia.
11th do Henry Vail, of Rensselaer.
12th do Benjamin F. Butler, of Albany.
13th do Dorrance Kirtland, of Greene.
14th do Alonzo C. Paige, of Schoenectady.
15th do James O. Morse, of Otsego.
16th do Henry Seymour, of Oneida.
17th do Abijah Mann, Jr. of Montgomery.
18th do Samuel Young, of Saratoga.
19th do John Gale, of Washington.
20th do Herman B. Cadby, of Clinton.
21st do Theophilus S. Morgan, of Oswego.
22nd do Ransom H. Gillett, of St. Lawrence.
23rd do John Tracy, of Chenango.
24th do Charles Stephens, of Madison.
25th do John Earl, Jr. of Onondaga.
26th do Rowland Day, of Cayuga.
27th do Ebenezer Mack, of Tompkins.
28th do David McNeil, of Ontario.
29th do Jonas Deely, of Seneca.
30th do John Bowman, of Monroe.
31st do John Magee, of Steuben.
32nd do Herman J. Reddick, of Genesee.
33rd do Elial T. Foote, of Chautauque.

Treaty with Mexico.—Col. Tate, who came passenger in the Neptune, having sailed in the Lavina from Vera Cruz, is the bearer of a duplicate copy of the ratified treaty between the United States and Mexico.

KENT COUNTY JACKSON MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the friends of the Administration of the General Government took place at the Court House in Chestertown, on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, for the purpose of choosing a committee of five persons to meet similar committees from Harford and Cecil Counties, to fix upon a Delegate to represent the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland in the Jackson Republican Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Vice President of the United States. James Boon, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Joseph Redue appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson, meets our entire approbation, and that we will most cordially unite with the great Jackson party of the Union, in all fair and honorable means to secure his reelection.

Resolved, That Dr. Thomas Willson, Wm H. Wickes, Thomas H. Harney, Merritt Miller, and James Boon Esq. be a committee to meet similar Committees from Harford and Cecil Counties, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to represent the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, in the Jackson Republican Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore in May next, to nominate a Candidate for Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed not to vote for any person as a Delegate who may stand pledged to support the pretensions of any particular individual as a candidate of Vice President, or to advocate the selection of a citizen who stands actively unemployed.

Resolved, That in the event a vacancy in said committee, a majority thereof shall have the power to fill up said vacancy with some citizen of the county whom they may deem suitable.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Baltimore Republican and Eastern Shore Whig.

(Signed) JAMES BOON, Chairman.

Attest, Jos. Redue, Secretary.

RUMOR OF CHOLERA.

The Portland Daily Courier of Saturday last contains the following article. Topham is a small sea-port town of Maine, about 130 miles from Boston.

Rumor of Cholera in Topham Maine.—The citizens of Topham and Brunswick have been thrown into great excitement by a supposed case of epidemic cholera, which occurred at Topham 3 or 4 days ago, and the question does not yet seem to be satisfactorily settled, whether it was the cholera, or not. We have conversed with Dr. McKean, who attended the patient, and gather from the conversation the following particulars. When he was called to see the patient, a girl about a dozen years of age, he found her in extreme distress, great prostration of strength, violent vomiting, very fixed countenance, low pulse, and coldness at the extremities. The family could assign no cause for the sickness, and the patient herself was too feeble to give any account of the matter. The doctor first thought the disorder might have been caused by something she had eaten. He prescribed as he thought the case required, and left her. On returning he was asked by a neighbor what he thought was the matter. He replied that he considered it was something, and he had not added it if the cholera was any where in the neighborhood, it would not be a case of it. Upon which he was not a little surprised to be told by his neighbor, that a brother of the girl had just come home from sea, and had been sick with the cholera at Hamburg.

He immediately returned to the house, and inquired into the affair. He found that the young man had been at home eight or ten days; that he was sick with the cholera at Hamburg; that the mate of the vessel also had it; that an English vessel lying by the side of their ship, the greater part of her crew with it; that they returned by the way of New York, where they said nothing about the cholera, and entered without performing quarantine, or having the vessel cleansed; that the young man then came home to Topham, bringing his chest of clothing, &c., that the clothes which he wore while sick were in the chest, and had not been changed; that this very girl was the first who opened the chest, handled the clothes, and took up a garlick that was in the chest and bit it.

The mother had also been affected with nausea on handling and washing the clothes. Dr. McKean then called in Professor Massey for consultation.

Many of the symptoms of the patient were so like the cholera, and the facts stated above so suspicious, that the case might well be a startling one. The patient, however, under the medical treatment she had begun to feel better in a few hours, and though she had a slight relapse the next morning, she is now nearly recovered. No other case has occurred, or any circumstances calculated to increase the alarm. The medical gentlemen who attended, although they do not feel entirely satisfied as to the nature of the disease, give it as their opinion that there is no cause for any further alarm.

TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday, March 27, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay presented the memorial of sundry citizens of New York, engaged in the Silk trade, praying that specific duties be substituted for ad valorem duties on imported silk. The Vice President communicated the memorial of the New York Tariff Convention, and fifteen hundred extra copies of the paper were ordered to be printed. The appropriation Bill was not taken up, but Mr. Wilkins gave notice that he should call it up this day. Mr. Ewing's resolution, respecting removals from office, came up, but was, at the request of the mover, postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Sprague's resolution, for the publication of the names of persons owning unclaimed dividends on public stocks, was discussed and laid on the table. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the house the memorial of the Tariff Convention recently assembled in New York, 3,000 extra copies of which, were ordered to be printed. Mr. McCarty, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to improve the mail road from Louisville to St. Louis. A joint resolution respecting the pay of the Marine Corps, was read a third time and passed. Several bills from the Senate were read twice and committed. The bill authorizing the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the Naval service, under certain circumstances, was passed.—The bill from the Senate for the re-organization of the

Ordinance Department, was read a third time and passed.—Yours 101, Nays 66.

Wednesday, March 29, 1832.
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilkins introduced a bill, on leave, to give effect to the act of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the commencement of the Western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The bill to exempt merchandises imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the tariff of 1832, was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, recommitted to the Committee of Finance. The appropriation bill was taken up, and the motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Webster's amendment, providing for the representation of fractions was rejected, was carried. The bill was then recommitted to a Select Committee, chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Clay, Forsyth, Mangum, and Maynes. Mr. Pugh offered a resolution changing the hour of meeting for the remainder of the session, from 12 to 11.

In the House of Representatives, the bill in addition to an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors to the United States was read a third time, and passed.—The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the Public Lands, was read a third time, and passed. Considerable debate arose on the question of its passage, which was eventually arrested by a motion for the previous question, which was sustained. The bill was then passed.—Yours 119, Nays 44.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the expediency of creating a national Powder, for the manufacture of gunpowder, &c. Mr. Clay presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying the interference of the Government in favor of the objects of the Colonization Society, which, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Hayne and Chambers, was laid on the table.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government during the year 1832, was taken up, and after some discussion was laid on the table, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Finance, and the communications from the Departments respecting them, were ordered to be printed.—A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorize the judges of the United States Courts to make bail of claimants of property seized, and to perform other acts in relation to the bill for the sale of the uncollected lots in the fifty quarter townships in the United States Military District in the State of Ohio, reserved to military marauders granted to individuals for their military services, together with numerous private bills, were read a third time and passed.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill in addition to an act entitled, an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war. Mr. Ellsworth addressed the committee, and when he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The two typographical societies in Cincinnati, Ohio, who had made preparations to give a dinner on the 23d and 24th of February, at the expense of two dollars for each individual, when they saw the poor classes of the people, beginning to suffer on account of the overhauling of their property by the fire, very generously agreed to dispense with their dinner, and gave the whole sum intended for that purpose, amounting to several hundred dollars, to the sufferers.

BALTIMORE PRICES.

MARCH 29.

GRAIN.—Wheat, white, per bushel \$1 06 a
Do. best red 90 a 93
Corn, white 42 a
Do. yellow 45 a
Rye 66 a 67
Oats 33 a
PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl. 1 50

DIED.

In Kent county, on the 17th ult. JONATHAN HARRIS, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislature from that county.

On the 30th ult. EDWARD FREEMAN, Esq. of Kent county.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society will be held in the Church at Easton, on the 2nd Monday in April, at 11 o'clock, if the weather prove favorable.—If not on the first day which may prove so.

The managers respectfully invite all those who may be interested in the Society, but the Ladies of the county are more particularly requested to attend.

april 3

A FARM FOR RENT.

TO RENT.
For the balance of the present year, a snug FARM, near Easton, with thirty-nine bushels of wheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on 60 thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair, attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the present occupant would prefer occupying the house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For particulars enquire of the Editor, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM NEEDLES.

3d mo: 27

Notice to Carpenters & Bricklayers.

THE Vestry of St. Peter's Parish in Talbot county, having determined to give a thorough repair to the Parish Church near the House in the Wall, instead of building a new one as at first proposed, Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Job will be given to those who will find the materials and do the work on the most reasonable terms. Carpenters and Bricklayers are therefore invited to meet the Vestry aforesaid on Easter Monday 23d instant, at the Parish Church above mentioned, in order to take a view of the Church and to decide in conjunction with the Vestry as to what materials, &c. &c. it will be necessary to provide. It is proposed to build up the North end with brick, which is at present done up with wood. The Pulpit and old Pew are to be taken down and new ones erected. The doors and windows are to be altered, and a Gallery erected in a different part of the Church. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE,

Rector of Vestry.

Easton, april 3

Barouche and Horses for Sale.

A NEAT, substantially built BAROUCHE nearly new, with harness for one or two horses, will be disposed of low. Also a fine pair of HORSES that go well in all kinds of harness, are entirely safe and warranted sound. Enquire of L. REARDON, N. B. An excellent HORSE CART with harness will be sold.

april 3

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber takes this method of reminding those Persons who promised him to settle off executions against them at May Term 1831 and November Term 1831, (I mean where property is returned on hand,) and have failed to comply with their promises, that unless they come forward and settle off the same, or make arrangements satisfactory to all parties concerned, they need not be surprised at finding their property advertised for sale in the succeeding Eastern Shore Whig. Disagreeable as it may be to the feelings of the defendants, it is also equally disagreeable to me to be dunned for money I might or ought to have collected. I am therefore determined to redeem my pledge to my constituents, that is, to discharge the duties incumbent on me.

The public's humble servant,

J. M. FAULKNER, S. At.

april 3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, directed against John S. Higgins, Ann Albert, and one writ of fieri facias to me directed, against John S. Higgins, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—All that farm or plantation, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Martin, Esq. in the Trappe district, be the quantity of acres what it may, or known by whatever names or names, it may be called—also, one house and lot in Trappe town, 2 carts, 4 head of horses, and 10 head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned John S. Higgins, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of vendi. expo. and fi. fi. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, S. At.

april 3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, surviving obligors of Mahala Frampton—Will be sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin, of and to, the farm situate in the Trappe district of this county, where the aforesaid Newlin did lately reside, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names, it may be called, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus Newlin, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, S. At.

april 3

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., on the first of April 1832, which if not taken out before the first of July, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Persons calling for letters contained in this list are requested to say they are advertised, if they otherwise not receive them.

K

Anthony, Andrew S. 2 Kirby, Elizabeth
Atwell, William Kemp, Ellen
Austin, Richard Kirby, Ann
Atkinson, Jr. Thomas Kirby, Isaac
Bartlett, Robert Kemp, Joseph
Bailey, Joseph Leonard, Thomas
Byrne, Rev. Thos. M
Benson, Charles Martin, Elizabeth jr.
Banning, Samuel T. Martin, Richard II. 2
Barnes, Charlotte Moore, William
Benson, George R. McCreery, J. B.
Bryan, Roert
Bennett, Thos. P.
Bordley, Daniel

C

Cox, Mary ret
Camp, Henry 2
Chamberlaine Wm. S.
Craw, Ann
David, John W.
Dickinson, Solomon 3
Dickinson, Samuel
Dobson, Wm.
Dulin, William
Dickinson, Henry

E

Everett, Emily
Faulkner, Joshua M.
Ford, Rachel
Foreman, Miss
Fraser, A.
Fountain, Riden
G

G

Goldsborough, C. T.
Goldsborough, Sophia
Hooper, John E.
Hopkins, Nathaniel
J

J

Jones, Wm. L.
Jones, Nathaniel C.
Johnson, William
Jefferson, George
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

april 3

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Talbot County, on the 16th day of March, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself PRIEST DOWNING, says he is free and was manumitted by Capt. William Downey, of Accomac County, Virginia. Said colored man is about twenty-seven years of age, five feet seven inches high, chestnut color, has a scar under the left eye, a broad nose, a large front teeth. Had on when committed a fur hat, blue round jacket and trousers, a brown vest, check shirt and black knickerbockers. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore County Jail.

april 3

The thorough bred Stallion SASSAFRAS.

The subscribers have procured the service of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season.

For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed. To be admired, it is only necessary that he should be seen.

His Pedigree, (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, if equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.

TERMS.

8 dollars the Spring's chance, 12 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 4 dollars the single leap, and 50 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows; the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept. next, the single leap on or before the 1st Feb., 1833, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse. A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid. JAMES C. WHEELER, HENRY THOMAS, Easton, April 3, 1833.

PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey-Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Leader, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. g. grand dam, imported horse Spark; who was imported by the first Governor Ogde. Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Shark. Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by York, his dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Brown. Heath's Childers was got by Baylor's Fear-nought, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Oihello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogde.

SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal-getter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sassafra, is a

1 cross of old Diomed, (sire of Sir Archy.)
2 crosses of old Shark, imported,
2 crosses of old Fearnought, imported,
1 cross of Kitty Fisher,
1 cross of Juny Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN.

Sassafra's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting bills.

Easton, april

FRANCIS BANK AT EASTON

March 22d 1832.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders on or after the first Monday in April next.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
March 27 3v

NOTICE

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet in Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 18th of next month, April, to grant licenses to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.
March 27 4t

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at the corner store, near the Market House,
a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Among which are some superior Gingham, and very handsome Calicoes of the newest style; also a general assortment of Domestic Flannels, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Omburgs, coarse Linens, &c. with a variety of fancy articles, together with a complete assortment of
Groceries, Liquors, Fruits,
Queens and Stone Ware, &c.
All of which he will sell at fair prices for Cash.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
March 27 3v
N. B. The highest prices paid for Quills and Feathers.

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF
SADDLERY,
of the latest fashions, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.
Easton March 27 3v

By the House of Delegates,

MARCH 14th, 1832.
RESOLVED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this State as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.
Resolved, That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.
Adjutant General's Office.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
RICHARD HARWOOD, (of Thos.)
Adjutant General Md. Ma.
March 27 3t

LOTTERY LAW.

A Bill, Entitled a further additional supplement to an Act to amend the Lottery System.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licenses for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provision of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy nine, the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to grant, on the payment of seventy five dollars, a license to any person or firm to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved and authorized by the said Commissioners; Provided, That the said tickets shall be first stamped, countersigned or signed by the said Commissioners, or one of them, as required by law; and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorize the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefor, in such license, and by the person or persons to whom such license shall be granted or assigned; and that licenses which shall be granted under an act, shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of licenses in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy nine.
We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March, 1832.
GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House of Reps.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.
Editors of country papers in Maryland will publish the above four times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.
March 27 4t

TO RENT

For the balance of the present year, a snug FAIRM, near Easton, with thirty-nine bushels of wheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair, attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the tenant occupant would prefer occupying the house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For particulars enquire of the Editor.
3d mo: 27

SALE OF A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY a Decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, at May Term, 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the first day of May next,
all the Real Estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Watkins, with the Improvements adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey, 134 acres of Land. The sale will be made between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on said day.
JOHN EDMONDSON,
LAMBERT REARDON,
JOHN ROGERS,
March 27 6w

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Dillaway, and Speddon Seymour, the other at the suit of William Brownell, against Henry Dillaway, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—4 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 12 head of hogs, one gig and harness, 4 beds, bedsteads, 18 windows, 18 chairs, one sideboard, 2 end dining tables, and 2 carts; also, his right, title, interest and claim, of in and to, 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe town, in Talbot county; all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
March 27

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valiant, against Henry Dillaway; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—two houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, one old cart, one bureau, one sideboard, 12 window chairs, 3 Beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa. and other costs, fees, in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
March 27

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valiant, against Henry Dillaway; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—two houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, one old cart, one bureau, one sideboard, 12 window chairs, 3 Beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa. and other costs, fees, in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
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J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
March 27

By the House of Delegates,

MARCH 14th, 1832.
RESOLVED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this State as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.
Resolved, That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.
Adjutant General's Office.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
RICHARD HARWOOD, (of Thos.)
Adjutant General Md. Ma.
March 27 3t

LOTTERY LAW.

A Bill, Entitled a further additional supplement to an Act to amend the Lottery System.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licenses for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provision of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy nine, the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to grant, on the payment of seventy five dollars, a license to any person or firm to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved and authorized by the said Commissioners; Provided, That the said tickets shall be first stamped, countersigned or signed by the said Commissioners, or one of them, as required by law; and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorize the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefor, in such license, and by the person or persons to whom such license shall be granted or assigned; and that licenses which shall be granted under an act, shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of licenses in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy nine.
We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March, 1832.
GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House of Reps.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.
Editors of country papers in Maryland will publish the above four times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.
March 27 4t

TO RENT

For the balance of the present year, a snug FAIRM, near Easton, with thirty-nine bushels of wheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair, attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the tenant occupant would prefer occupying the house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For particulars enquire of the Editor.
3d mo: 27

MARYLANDS

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
February Term, J. D. 1832.

ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam, Administrator of Benjamin Newnam, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the said notice to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Newnam, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.
NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Adm'r.
of Benjamin Newnam, deceased.
mar 27 5w

MARYLANDS

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
March 17, 1832.

ON application of Jacob C. Richardson, Administrator of Thomas Richardson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Centreville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser, and also in the Eastern Shore Whig.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed, this 17th day of March in the year of our Lord, 1832.
THOS. C. EARLE, Regr.
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to this order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county in Maryland, letters of administration in the personal estate of Thomas Richardson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the 29th of October, 1832, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, 1832.
JACOB C. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of Thomas Richardson, deceased.
March 27 3v 92

EASTON PACKET

SCHOONER ARIEL,
Captain Thomas P. Townsend, Master,
The subscriber, grateful for the confidence reposed in him by a generous public, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and customers and the public generally, that he continues to run the substantial and fast sailing Schooner ARIEL,
as a packet boat between Easton Point and Baltimore; and that her regular trips will commence for the Season on Wednesday, the 28th March instant, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock and regularly every Wednesday at the same hour, throughout the season, wind and weather permitting. Returning she will leave Baltimore on Saturdays at 9 o'clock A.M. The Ariel has just been put in very complete order for the accommodation of passengers and reception of freight, and can perform her trips in as short a time and with as much regularity, as any sail boat in the bay, as was fully proved by her performances last year.
Captain Townsend who is well known for his industry, attention to business and sobriety, gives personal attention to the smallest matter entrusted to his care, and I have no doubt will continue to give entire satisfaction to all public.
All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and Son's, Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, as administrator of Wm. Benny, dec'd, are requested to make payment prior to the 10th April next; as no indulgence can be granted after that day.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Adm'r.
Easton March 27 3t

EASTON PACKET

LEONARD.
Capt. ROBINSON LEONARD, Master,
Will commence her regular routes from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that our convenience will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at the point for the transaction of all business connected with the packet, will be punctually attended to.
Easton, March 20 3w

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. RIEGAWAY
HAVING served a regular time at the above branches, begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Mrs. Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington Street, and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of
Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,
TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF
MILLINERY AND FANCY
GOODS,
which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above professions.
N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young Girl between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family.
March 13

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale
a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
"Wallham" "Appleton" "Lowell"
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"
"AVER" and "PITTSFIELD"
MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.
G. C.
Baltimore, Jan. 7 5m

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county, ?
March 20, 1832 5m

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON.
HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Love's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.
March 20
Reference, Hon. Judge Earl J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch
MAKER,
Denton, Maryland:—
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
February 21, 1832.

UNITED STATES MAIL

STAGES.
PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.
THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays; viz:
Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 1 past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays—leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 4 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days.
Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50
" " " " " 2.50
" Wye Mills " 2.00
" Queenstown " 1.75
" Broad Creek " 1.00
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
PERRY ROBINSON.
Easton, Jan. 24 1832.

GART WHEEL WRIGHTING,

SCYTHE CRADLING, &c.
CHARLES REDMAN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hopkins Smith, dec'd, where having laid in a complete stock of seasoned timber and having also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the customer can be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.
Feb. 28 1f

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.
J. W. JENKINS.
march 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, or otherwise, they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.
march 6, 1832. (G)

In Caroline county Court,

Sitting on the Chancery side thereof,
March Term, 1832.
ORDERED that the sale of the lands and real property of Clement Fowler, made to Thomas H. Brooks, by William Turner, Trustee for the sale of certain lands and real property of the said Clement Fowler, in the case of Jeremiah Mullikin and Mary E. Mullikin his wife, complainants, against the said Clement Fowler, defendant, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October next: provided a copy of this order, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of June in the year aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$443 50.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN
ARA SPENCE
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy,
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clerk.
march 20 2w

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MAULET, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris, newest style.
Mr. M. will give also private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the School—all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.
N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at the office of the Easton Gazette.
march 6

TAILORING.

THE subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed, should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House.
Yours Respectfully,
JOHN SEE.
march 20

Sheriff's last notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shown the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.
The Public's obdt. serv't
J. M. FAULKNER.
Dec. 13

The splendid thorough bred Stallion

John of Roanoke
Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.
THE TERMS ARE:
\$12 the Spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.
Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER.
Easton, march 27 1f

BASHAW.

THIS fine Jackass having now established the superiority of his progeny, over all others that have been among us, will stand the ensuing season at the Trappe, on Saturdays, at Easton, or the farm of one of the subscribers, in its immediate vicinity, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and the residue of the week, in the Chapel district.
TERMS.
Seven dollars the season, which may be paid by five dollars by the 25th of October. Insurance, 10c. dollars, but right will be received in full, by the 28th of February. Twenty five cents to the groom. A distinct understanding must be had with one of the subscribers, or an authorized agent, in every case relating to insurance, and the person insuring, will be held answerable for the amount thereof, in case of sale or transfer.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Talbot county, March 27 3w

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES,
from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, will meet immediate attention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

NOTICE.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY, having declined business, as the keeper of a public house in Easton, begs leave to present his sincere acknowledgements to those gentlemen who have patronized him, and would respectfully request such as are indebted to him to call at an early day and make payment. All persons who have claims against him are requested to present them for settlement.
March 18 5t

WAS Committed to the Jail of

Baltimore County, on the 7th day of March, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATTHEW DIGGS, says he belongs to Francis Keys, of the City of Washington, D. C. Said colored man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat, black cloth pantaloons, black velvet vest, fine linen shirt, fur hat and boots. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
march 17—27—3w

WAS committed to the Jail of

Baltimore County, on the 10th day of March, 1832, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself HENRY WILLIAMS, says he was born in the island of Barbadoes, one of the West Indies, says he is free born. Said colored man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high. Had on when committed a blue roundabout and pantaloons, (cloth) cotton shirt and pair of old shoes, has a scar over his left eye brow and marked with the small Pox, says he belongs to the United States Navy, and has deserted from the service. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
march 17—27 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-

timore County, on the 10th day of March, 1832, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN JACKSON, says he is free born and was raised in Prince George's county, Md. Said colored man is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a bright mulatto. Had on when committed a black cloth coat, blue corded cloth pantaloons, white cloth hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
march 17—27 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-

timore County, on the 10th day of March, 1832, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN JACKSON, says he is free born and was raised in Prince George's county, Md. Said colored man is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a bright mulatto. Had on when committed a black cloth coat, blue corded cloth pantaloons, white cloth hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
march 17—27 3w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County on the 27th day of February last, a bright mulatto boy, who calls himself HENRY WILLIAMS.
says he belongs to Cook Fitzhugh, of Fairfax county, Virginia; he is 5 feet 8 inches high; home made grey pantaloons and roundabout, and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to prove the same; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Shff.
of Montgomery County.
March 27 4w

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 28th day of February, 1832, by Thomas W. Griffith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself GEORGE BOOSE, says he belongs to Zadock Robinson, of Prince George's county, Md. Said colored boy is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, and blue pantaloons, attached in the knee, long white yarn stockings, coarse shoes with nails in them. The owner of the above described colored boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
march 18—20 3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of
"REUBEN LOWD,"
of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue fling, dark mixed casinet vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.
The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
of Talbot county.
Easton, Feb. 7.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE
WHIG OFFICE:
AS AT
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.
march 27

BY virtue of a

writ of Talbot directed and delivered, at the suit of the Jesse Scott, against Gossage, surviving partner—Will be sold at the highest bid, the Court House, TUESDAY the 18th between the hours of 5 o'clock, P. M. the wit:—All the right, estate, of him the said Jesse Scott, to the farm situate in this county, in and lately residing what it may, or by it may be called, a lands and tenements, Cynos Newlin, foresaid writ of fi. costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
march 27

BY virtue of a

John Catron

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.---NO. 32.

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 188.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. AD-
VERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
to me directed, against John S. Higgins,
and Matthew I. Higgins, at the suit of Mrs.
Ann Elbert, against John S. Higgins, at the
suit of Thomas Jenkins—Will be sold at the
front door of the court house, in the town of
Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property
to wit:—All that farm or plantation, where the
said John S. Higgins now resides, adjoining
the lands of Nicholas Martin, Esq. in the
Trappe district, be the quantity of acres what
it may, or known by whatever names or
names, it may be called—also, one house
and lot in Trappe town, 2 carts, 4 head of hor-
ses, and 10 head of cattle, the goods and chat-
tels, lands and tenements of the above men-
tioned John S. Higgins, to pay and satisfy the
above named writs of vendi. expo. and i. fa.
and the interest and costs due, and to become
due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

april 3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed
and delivered, by the clerk thereof,
at the suit of the State of Maryland, vs.
Jesse Scott, against Cyrus Newlin and James
Gossage, surviving obligors of Mahala Frampton—
Will be sold at Public Vendue for cash,
to the highest bidder, at the front door of
the Court House, in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and
5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to
wit:—All the right, title, interest, claim and
estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin, of in
and to, the farm situate in the Trappe dis-
trict of this county, where the aforesaid New-
lin did lately reside, be the quantity of acres
what it may, or by whatever name or names,
it may be called, all seized and taken as the
lands and tenements of the above mentioned
Cyrus Newlin, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
writ of fieri facias and the interest and costs
due, and to become due thereon. Attend-
ance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

april 3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof,
at the suit of the State of Maryland, vs.
John Stevens, Jr. Administrator De bonis Non of Peter Stevens,
deceased, against James Cain and Thomas Hall,
sellers, will be exposed to public sale, and sold
to the highest bidder for cash, at the front
door of the Court House, in the town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 24th day of April
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property,
to wit:—All that parcel of land, of which the
said James Cain did possessed, viz:—Part
"Marsh Land" near Parsons Landing, con-
taining 165 acres of land more or less, also
part of B. z. an's Addition, and "Sandy Hill,"
containing 194 acres of land more or less, and
part of "True Trust," containing 24 acres of land
more or less; all seized as the lands and ten-
ements, of the aforesaid James Cain, to pay
and satisfy the above mentioned vendi. expo.
and the interest and costs due, and to become
due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof,
at the suit of the State of Maryland, vs.
John Stevens, Jr. Administrator De bonis Non of Peter Stevens,
deceased, against James Cain and Thomas Hall,
sellers, will be exposed to public sale, and sold
to the highest bidder for cash, at the front
door of the Court House, in the town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 24th day of April
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to
wit:—4 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen,
12 head of hogs, one gig and harness,
4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 18 Windsor
chairs, one sideboard, 2nd dining tables, and
2 carts; also, his right, title, interest and
claim, of in and to, 2 houses and lots, situated
in Trappe town, in Talbot county, all seized
as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements,
of Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above
mentioned vendi. expo. and the interest and
costs due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

March 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, vs.
Nicholas Hammond, vs. of James Lloyd
Chamberlain and wife, against Thomas M.
Cooper, will be sold at public Vendue for
cash, to the highest bidder at the front door
of the Court House in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the 24th day of April next,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and
5 o'clock, P. M. the following property viz. all
that farm or plantation belonging to him, the
said Thomas M. Cooper, situate in the Chap-
pel district of Talbot county, and called "Part
Ramsey's Forest," and "Morgan's Neglect,"
containing the quantity of 82 acres of land
more or less adjoining, the lands of Charles
Morgan and William Benny, seized as the
lands and tenements of the aforesaid Cooper
to pay and satisfy the above mentioned
writ of Vendi. Expo. and the interest and
costs due and to become due thereon. At-
tendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

March 27

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot county Court, and to me directed
and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of John Valint, against Henry Dillahay;
will be sold at public auction, to the highest
bidder for cash, at the front door of the court
house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY
the 10th day of April next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the
following property, to wit:—two houses and
lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, one old cart,
one bedstead, one sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs,
3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and
one black cow, all seized as the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of the before
mentioned Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy
the above mentioned i. fa. and officer's fees,
in my hands for collection in the year 1831,
and interest and costs due, and to become due
thereon. Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 27

From the Globe.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CHERO- KEE QUESTION.

It must be consolatory to every American,
and in fact to all, whenever they may be, who
regard with anxiety the progress and prospects
of free principles through the world, that there
is a salutary influence in our institutions,
which, if it cannot prevent, can heal without
difficulty or danger those maladies, to which
all public bodies are from time to time, liable.
In looking back upon the history of our career
and prosperity, and the generation has not yet
disappeared which laid the foundations of
both, many questions need appear, each of
which agitated the community in its own brief
day, and some of which, either from the mag-
nitude of the interests involved, or from the
serious consequences to the stability of the
government, and the prosperity of the coun-
try. But by the favor of Providence, one
after another these have passed away, leaving
our Union and our institutions unshaken. The
present day is not without its own share of
doubtful and difficult questions. Let us hope
that they will be discussed in a spirit of mutual
forbearance, and arranged in a spirit of mutual
accommodation. Our national motto should
remind us, that we have become one
from many; and if the example and the bless-
ings, which this Union has produced, are to
be perpetuated, we must seek in a sense of
interest and safety, and in a feeling of patriot-
ism, the true power of cohesion.

Upon the virtue and intelligence of the people
we must rely in our seasons of danger.—
They have thus far been the ark of safety. It
were presumptuous to doubt, that they will
be most efficacious, when they may be most
wanted.

The "Cherokee question," as it has been
famously called, is one of those which have
divided public opinion. It may be examined
without offence to any one. Either the
State, which claims jurisdiction, to the Execu-
tive of the general government, which has
submitted its sentiments to Congress and the
people, or to the judicial tribunals, which have
been called upon to investigate it, and to ad-
judicate cases arising under it. We propose,
with that freedom, which is the privilege of
an American citizen, but, at the same time,
with that respect which is due to these high
authorities to review and discuss this subject.
Truth is always valuable, and it is best at-
tained by diligent enquiry. The public mind
will eventually decide this matter, as it has
decided so many others, wisely and safely; and
in the mean time, every contribution, how-
ever humble, to the general stock of infor-
mation, may be useful, and at any rate will
be harmless. With this conviction, we proceed
to the task before us.

Without narrowing the controversy to a sin-
gle point, we understand it, in general terms,
to be this: has the State of Georgia a right to
extend her laws over the Cherokee lands,
within her boundaries? The consideration of
this subject will lead to the investigation of
those principles of intercourse, which have been
established between civilized and barbarous
men, and to a retrospect of the practice and
professions of the different nations, who have
planted colonies in America.

When the Europeans landed upon this con-
tinent, they found it inhabited by numerous
tribes of savages, independent of one another,
and generally engaged in hostilities. These
men were in the rudest state of barbarism,
thinly scattered over an immense region, sub-
sisting principally by the chase and by fishing,
destitute of arts and sciences, ignorant of the
true principles of religion and morality, ac-
knowledging no law but the law of force, and
taught from their infancy, by precept and ex-
ample, that war was the great business of their
lives, and its dangers and glories, the great
object of pursuit. Such were the Indians then,
and such are they now, wherever their contact
with the white man has not changed their
primitive character.

The new race of men destined, in the course
of ages, to produce such deplorable effects upon
the fortunes of these people, were influenced
by other motives, and governed by
other principles. We will not here enquire,
whether, in taking possession of the country,
in reclaiming it from a state of nature, & in lay-
ing the foundation of that invaluable heritage,
which has come down to us, they were right
or wrong. We shall endeavor hereafter to
show, that the great command, to be fruitful
and multiply, and replenish the earth and sub-
due it, has been considered as one of univer-
sal obligation. That a civilized community
has a right to go forth and take possession of
unoccupied and uncultivated regions. That
the hunting migrations of nomadic tribes do
not constitute such an occupancy, as ought to
give them an exclusive title to more territory
than is necessary for their comfortable subsis-
tence. To the mode to which they have been
accustomed. That Vattel, the great expositor
of the law of nations, was right, and so
were his associates in this investigation right,
when they maintained, "that the cultivation
of the soil was an obligation imposed by na-
ture upon mankind; and that the human race
could not well subsist or greatly multiply, if
the hunter state, were entitled to claim and retain
all the boundless forests, through which they
might wander. If such people will usurp more
territory than they can subdue and cultivate,
they have no right to complain, if a nation of
cultivators puts in a claim for a part." This
is the received doctrine on this subject, and
has been maintained by Vattel, by Locke, by
Montesquieu, by Smith, by Martens, and by
many others. Principles sanctioned by these
names, can be neither unreasonable in them-
selves, nor unjust in their consequences, how-

ever they may be jeered at as "shameless and
shallow."

These two races of men, under circumstan-
ces so different, and with objects so irrecon-
cilable, are, in the progress of events, brought
into contact with one another. They cannot
exist in independent attitudes. The effort of the
one is to subdue the earth, to extend over it the
blessings of cultivation and civilization, and to
provide a permanent residence for themselves
and their posterity. The effort of the other is
to repel the invader who comes among them.
To commence and continue a series of wars,
in which barbarous trophies of victory may be
obtained, and barbarous glory acquired. In
which warriors may go forth to plunder, to
devastation, to death, and return to exhibit
their spoils, and recount their feats. Return,
to strike the post in their native village, and
tell the deeds, which have spread ruin over
the land of the white man. To stimulate
themselves and others to fresh exertions, by the
applause of the surrounding multitude, always
more generous, as the work of the spoiler is
more cruel.

It must not be forgotten, that abstract specu-
lations upon topics like these, seldom pro-
mote the cause of truth. The investigations
are eminently practical, depending, for their
solution, upon the common sense of mankind,
applied to the relative situation of the parties.
Principles, carried to their extreme, will be
found inconsistent with the best established
regulations of society. And have, in fact,
misled many enthusiastic men who, with more
zeal than judgment, have entered upon their
examination.

What, then, in the position in which these
parties are placed, is to be done? If the bar-
barian acquire the ascendancy, his rival is not
merely conquered, but destroyed. If, on the
contrary, the civilized man assert and main-
tain the superiority, due by physical to moral
force, both parties may be preserved. And
even if one must fall, the law of self-defence
gives to either the right of conquest.

It follows therefore, that the new com-
munities, springing up in the heart of a boundless
wilderness had a right to assume such a juris-
diction over the barbarous people around
and among them, as was necessary to the
safety of both. And assume this, peacefully
or forcibly, as the course of events might re-
quire. The great object would be, to impress
upon the uncivilized party the conviction of
their inferiority. To teach them their own
existence required that their passions should
be restrained, their warfare propensities sub-
dued, and the peaceful duties of life encour-
aged and promoted. A peace to-day and a
war to-morrow, and the establishment of mutu-
al independence would never effect this. Nor
would promises and professions and conven-
tional obligations. Feeble indeed, would be
such an impetus against the tide of Indian
power, impelled by Indian passions.

Under such circumstances jurisdiction is
well assumed, and its extent must depend
upon the opinion of the dominant power. The
doctrine is well stated by the Supreme Court.
"The United States," says Chief Justice Mar-
shall, "in claiming, as all others have un-
doubtedly, an exclusive right to ex-
tinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either
by purchase or conquest; and give them also
a right to such a degree of sovereignty, as
the circumstances of the people would allow
them to exercise."

What that degree of sovereignty is, must be
determined by the civilized, and not by the
savage communities. The latter are incap-
able of weighing the circumstances, and of ap-
preciating their importance. And the neces-
sity of assuming jurisdiction, so inconsis-
tent with the ordinary principles of public
intercourse, is founded upon the moral in-
capacity of one of the parties.

"I know of no law," says Judge Spencer, "which
gives an exclusive jurisdiction, prevailing every part
of the State, including the territory held by the
Indians, or we have jurisdiction over them,
while acting within their reservations." There
is no principle short of this, which will stand
the test of examination. Nor is it necessary
to be harsh in its application. The nature of
the intercourse, already described, would lead to
the inevitable destruction of the weaker pow-
er, unless its operation were stayed by the in-
tervention of other considerations. Every
thing, short of this ultimate resort, is so much
gained for the cause of humanity. If the safety
of one party would justify the complete
subjugation or destruction of the other, were
there no intermediate measures which would
avert such a necessity, the adoption of a
measure that can alone accomplish this ob-
ject, is not only proper but just. What that
is, has already been stated, and in its exercise,
every independent, civilized community is
responsible to God, as it is responsible for all
its other acts of sovereignty, and to no human
tribunal. To contend that the right of gen-
eral jurisdiction does not exist, because it may
be abused, is to adopt one of the most com-
mon fallacies of superficial reasoners. As
much political and personal freedom should be
left to these savage people, as may be com-
patible with the great objects of restraint and
security, and necessary to their happiness.—
This may vary, as time and circumstances
vary. As the civilized border approaches the
uncivilized region, the relations of the parties
undergo a change. At first, the Indian knows
little of the white man. He hears of him, in-
deed; but he sees and feels him not. By de-
grees they approach, and the precautions, dic-
tated by reason and approved by experience,
become necessary. Jurisdiction must be as-
sumed, but it is one to restrain, not to govern.
The Indian is not then prepared for govern-
ment. He is ignorant of the institutions which
the stranger has brought, and it would be un-
just at once to subject him to them. Gradu-
ally, however, he acquires a knowledge of
their obligation. He finds that they protect
life and property. That injuries are not re-
deemed by blood, nor are strength and weak-
ness the measures of right and wrong. He
feels that they are just, and understands them
sufficiently to claim their protection, and to
render over him.—the wall of separation may be
broken down, and entire jurisdiction assumed.
He will then be subject to equal laws, which
have here and in the "Father land," been the
basis of ages, and the safeguard of millions
of human beings. He will be freed from the
danger of turbulent passions, and from the ar-
bitrary sway of leading men. From decess,
which denounce the punishment of death upon
any one, proposing to transfer his rights, and
to escape from an oppressive thralldom to a
country, which offers every prospect of com-
fort and improvement.

It is observed by Mr. Justice McLean, "that
the exercise of this independent power, (refer-
ring to the right of the Indians to maintain a
separate governments,) surely does not become
more objectionable, as it assumes the basis of
justice, and the forms of civilization. Would
it be a singular argument to admit, that so
long as the Indians govern themselves by the
rule and the tomahawk, their government may
be tolerated; but that if it must be suppressed,
as soon as it shall be administered upon the
enlightened principles of reason and justice
it will be the subject of their operation.—
How could he be punished for crimes, of
whose moral turpitude he has never heard?
How could he be prosecuted for debts, who is
ignorant of any obligations which these im-
pulse, except to pay, if he pleases? How could
the whole legal machinery of civilized life
operate upon one, whose house is a piece of
bark, whose subsistence is the spontaneous
gift of nature, who has lived without restraint,
and who has never looked inward upon him-
self, nor outward, further than to follow the
game, and to destroy his enemies."
But as soon as he comprehends "the en-
lightened principles of reason and justice,"
he is fitted for our laws, unless these indeed
are founded upon other principles. His "rule
and tomahawk" may be converted into a
"plough share and pruning hook;" or in other
words, he becomes a civilized man, prepared
for the duties and privileges of civiliza-
tion. We have already considered its ab-
stract justice.

This stands this question of jurisdiction upon
the ground of reason. Upon that of pre-
cedent and authority, it is not less clear.

We need not transcribe the paper land,
which, in 1493, divided the newly discovered
regions between the two nations who, in ma-
jority times, were the earliest maritime adven-
turers. It is a document too well known, to
require particular examination. It declares
that we constitute, ordain and appoint you,
your heirs and successors as aforesaid, lords
of the same, with full, free and all manner of
power, authority and jurisdiction.

These terms, and the practical exposition
given to them in all succeeding times, leave
no doubt of the pretensions then established,
and which have been maintained to our day.
The general doctrine was this:—The discov-
ery of a country, not previously known to
the civilized nations of the old world, had
a right to take possession, and to establish
a permanent title of sovereignty. He then be-
came *ipso facto*, the rightful owner of all the
land within a certain distance of this point.—
What that distance was, is doubtful, and
perhaps, it was never uniform. In the earlier
English charters it is two hundred leagues.

When the country became known, bound-
aries were prescribed, more or less definite,
as the knowledge of it was more or less accurate.
And these boundaries were barriers against
the approach of rival discoverers, has always
been agreed. That, within them, an abso-
lute jurisdiction was assumed, over all per-
sons and property, has never been questioned,
until recently. An examination of the subject
will abundantly show, that the mode of suc-
cessfully extinguishing Indian title by voluntary
arrangement, which is supposed to be a prac-
tical disclaimer of the rights of jurisdiction and
property, has not resulted from any doubts of
the original principles, nor of the power to ap-
ply them. But has been owing partly to poli-
tical considerations, and to a conviction, that
to acquire Indian title without the consent of
the occupants could only be done at "an ex-
pense," as General Knox said in his Report
in 1799, "greatly exceeding the value of the
object;" and partly, to the advancing opinions
of the age, more and more distrustful of in-
terfering with the condition of this helpless and
hopeless race. And consequently, to be respect-
ed as an indication of correct feelings, and to be
followed as an example, in its proper applica-
tion. Limiting it, as it has heretofore been
limited, to personal and private, but not ex-
tending it to political rights.

Did the European nations assume the gen-
eral powers which have been stated, or did
they assume merely "the exclusive right of
purchase and sale," and were their charters, agree-
ably to the opinion of the Supreme Court,
"considered as blank paper, so far as the rights
of the natives were concerned?" The ques-
tion is, at present, an historical one. As such,
it may be examined without reference to any
moral duties, it may be supposed to involve.
And as a preliminary observation, it may
be well to remark, that if all the grants of
European Sovereigns were intended to convey
only a right to purchase from those who
had a right to sell, their phraseology is the
most unfortunate of any documents upon re-
cord. And besides, upon this construction or
rather suggestion, why have the elementary
writers entered into any investigations of the
relative rights of barbarous and civilized na-
tions? The right to buy, no one could doubt.
But that is not the question which was pre-
sented to the great tribunal of public opinion
upon the discovery of America, and which
has been so often investigated and decided.—
Which the most able jurists have discussed,
and traced to its first principles. That ques-
tion is a far different one. It involves con-
flicting interests, and requires which shall
yield. The eminent men, whose opinions
have been quoted, connected the discovery of
America, and the pretensions and conduct of
the adventurers, with the rights of the bar-
barous people then first made known to Chris-
tendom, and decided that the latter had yield-
ed, and justly yielded to the former. But
their speculation would have been as unwor-
thy of them, as of the subject itself, if the
whole question were merely, who should buy
and fairly buy the property of the Indians.—
Were they correct in their opinions, that the
charters involved far more momentous conse-
quences? Let these instruments decide.—
That which was granted to Columbus, re-
cites, that "inasmuch as you, Christopher
Columbus, are going, by our command, to
discover and conquer, &c. certain islands and
mainland, &c. and it is hoped, with the as-
sistance of God, that some of the aforesaid is-
lands and mainland in the said ocean will be
discovered and conquered, through your labor
and industry." &c.

"And in order that in the said islands and
mainland, when are discovered, and shall be
discovered hereafter in said ocean, in the parts
mentioned of the Indies, the inhabitants of all
that country may be better governed, we give
you such power and *clerk and criminal juris-
diction* high and low, &c."

The commission to Ward and others in
1501, authorizes these persons, "their heirs,
factors and deputies, to sail to and explore,
at their own expenses, all islands, countries,
regions and provinces whatsoever, in the east-
ern, western, southern and northern seas, un-
known to christians, and to set up the royal
banner in such places, as they may discover,
and to subdue and take possession of the same.
&c."

The earliest English Commission is that to
Cabot—It "grants and gives license to the
same or either of them, their or either of their
heirs or deputies, to affix our aforesaid ban-
ners and insignia in any town, city, castle, is-
land or continent by them newly discovered,
&c."

Queen Elizabeth's charter to Sir Humphrey
Gilbert, empowers him "at all times hereafter
to discover, find, search out and view such re-
mote heathen and barbarous lands, countries
and territories, not actually possessed of any
christian prince or people, as to him, his heirs
and assigns shall seem good, and the same to
have, hold occupy and enjoy to him, his heirs
and assigns forever, with all commodities,
jurisdictions and royalties by sea and land;"
&c. and further, "shall have, hold, and oc-
cupy all the soil of all such, &c. and of all cit-
ies, castles, towns and villages in the same,
with the rights, royalties, and jurisdictions,
&c."

To Sir Walter Raleigh is granted "all the
soil of all such lands, territories and countries
to be discovered and possessed as aforesaid,
and of all such cities, castles, towns, villages
and places in the same, with the royalties,
franchises and jurisdictions." &c.

The Patent from the King of France to the
Sieur de la Roche, Lieutenant General of Can-
da, in 1593, empowers him, "to enter those
foreign parts, to obtain possession of them, on
amiable terms, and if necessary, by force of
arms and strong hand, and all other means
of hostility, to attack towns, forts and dwell-
ings, to bring them in subjection to us, to build
other towns and forts, to make laws, statutes
and ordinances, and to cause them to be ob-
served; to punish or pardon delinquents, as
shall seem to him good; Provided always,
that they be not occupied by other powers
friendly to us," &c.

These are the more ancient charters. Of
the modern ones, let that granted to Massa-
chusetts serve as a specimen.

"To take and to hold the said part of New
England in America, which lies and extends
and is situated as aforesaid, and every part
and parcel thereof, and all the said islands,
rivers, ports, havens, waters, fisheries, mines,
minerals, jurisdictions franchises, roy-
alties, liberties, privileges, commodities, heredi-
taments &c. whatsoever, to the said &c. their
heirs &c. forever &c."

It may be asserted, without the fear of con-
tradiction, that every charter to every British
colony prior to the independence of the United
States, was equally general in its grant of
soil and jurisdiction conveying, as expressly
as words could convey, all the objects upon
which political power can operate.

And what constructive restraint can be im-
posed upon terms, so plain and comprehen-
sive in their signification, by which these "lo-
fty" expressions may be brought down to a
simple declaration to the civilized powers of
the earth, that they must not interfere with
the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States
of the Indians, and to a mere permission to
make such purchases? Will that limitation
be found, as has been suggested in the opinion
of the Supreme Court, in the power to make
war, offensive or defensive? And does that
power, as it was granted and understood,
operate, by its necessary implication, to ex-
clude from the jurisdiction of the colonies, all the
Indians living within their boundaries? Let us
examine. The first charters conveyed author-
ity. "To take and surprise by all manner of
means whatsoever, all and every person or
persons, with their ships, vessels, and other
goods and furniture, which without the license
of the said Sir H. &c. should be found traf-
ficking in any harbour or creek, within the lin-
its aforesaid &c. and those persons and every
of them, with their ships, vessels, goods and
furniture, to detain and possess as of good and
lawful prize, according to the discretion of
him the said Sir H. &c. without any direct al-
lusion to the natives. The object of these pro-
visions was to enable the colonists to protect
themselves from the attacks of Europeans, as
is apparent from their union with the power
to seize the ships, arms, ammunition and other
goods of invaders &c. and from the cau-
tions declarations, that those, who committed
hostilities without just cause, should be placed
under the King's protection. A clause which is well
known to have served as a pretext for the sac-
rifice of Sir Walter Raleigh.

It is only at a later period, that the Indians
are introduced into the charters, in connexion
with the war making power. And then, to en-
able the colonists to carry on any necessary
operations against them, without being stop-
ped by their charters limited. Connecticut is
thus empowered, "upon just causes, to invade
and destroy the natives or other enemies of
the said colony." The word natives here is
obviously synonymous with Indians, and not
a descriptive epithet, embracing only the
native born aborigines of that colony. "And be-
cause in so remote a country," says the Char-
ter to Penn, "near so many barbarous nations
the incursions as well of the savages as of
other enemies, &c. are to be feared, therefore
the power of war is given. "Incursions" into
what? Why, into William Penn's province.
And by barbarous nations, who are "near,"
not in it.

The solution of the apparent difficulty in
this case lies upon the surface. All the Indi-
ans, within the chartered limits of every Colo-
ny, were the legal subjects of that colony, res-
ponsible to its government, in any way that
possible to its government, proper to control
them. If, as is evident from the whole tenor
of history, the charters, strictly juris, conferred
the absolute dominion within their boundaries
all persons living therein, were subject to the
jurisdiction established, and liable to be pun-
ished at discretion for contumacy. No pow-
er to make war upon such persons was nec-
essary. The power, to suppress their resist-
ance and to restrain them in subjection, was
necessarily incident to the nature of the grant.
This doctrine is well stated and illustrated by
Douglass, in his history of the British settle-
ments in North America. "When the coun-
try of the Indians at war with us lies upon our
own frontier but without our grants, I call
it a war, in the common acceptance; if within
our grants, but without our settlements, I call
it an encroachment upon our proclamation against
them. It is called a rebellion, as in all the New
England wars with Abenagues; if intermixed
with our settlements, it is an insurrection, such
were the wars of the Pequots, anno 1637, and
of King Philip and his confederates, anno
1695."

But in any view, it is not easy to perceive

how the claims of the colonists can be control-
led by the provision that the cause of war
must be just. If they had a right to the coun-
try and its inhabitants, any effort of the latter
to interrupt this right would be just cause of
war, and such war would be waged for their
"defence." To ascertain the justice of the
war, the rights of the parties must be previ-
ously ascertained; the former depending upon the
latter, and not the latter upon the former.

Such are the views, presented by a cursory
examination of the charters. These views
are fortified by the opinions of elementary
writers upon natural law, by concurring testi-
mony of historians, and by the decisions and
declarations of judicial tribunals and public
authorities.

Martens says "From the moment a nation
has taken possession of a territory in right
of first occupier, and with the design to estab-
lish themselves there for the future, they be-
come the absolute and sole proprietors of it,
and all that it contains; and it and dispose of it,
as they think proper." "It belongs to the pos-
sessor of course, to make the distribution of
their territory, and of every thing attached to
it."

"There is," says Vattel, "another celebra-
ted question, to which the discovery of the
new world has principally given rise. It is
asked, whether a nation may lawfully take
possession of some part of a vast country, in
which there are none but erratic nations,
whose scanty population is incapable of occu-
pying the whole. We have already observed,
in establishing the obligation to cultivate the
earth, that those nations cannot exclusively
appropriate to themselves more land than they
have occasion for, or more than they are able
to settle and cultivate. Their unsettled habi-
tation in those immense regions cannot be ac-
counted a true and legal possession, and the
people of Europe, too closely pent up at home,
including land of which the savages stood in no
particular need, and of which they made no
actual and constant use, were lawfully entitled
to take it, and settle it with colonies." "We
do not therefore deviate from the views of
nature, in confining the Indians to narrower
limits." "When a nation takes possession of
a country, to which no prior owner can lay
claim, it is considered as acquiring the empire
or sovereignty of it, at the same time with the
domain." "We shall proceed further, and
show the natural connexion of these two rights,
(the domain and the government) in an in-
dependent nation. How could she govern her-
self at her own pleasure in a country, if she
cannot truly and absolutely dispose of it?—
And how could she have the full and absolute
domain of a place, where she has not the com-
mand?"

The historical facts and opinions bearing
upon this question, are in consonance with
the deductions already quoted, which have
been drawn from the laws of nature and na-
tions.

The Abbe Raynal, speaking of the settle-
ment of Brazil, observes, "their charter au-
thorized them to treat the people subjected to
them, in the manner they thought proper."

The same author alluding to the purchas-
es made from the Indians by William Penn,
in addition to his charges from the King of
England remarks, that "he is entitled to the
glory of having given an example of modera-
tion and justice in America, never so much
as thought of before by the Europeans."

Although the eloquent historian of the In-
dians has overlooked the prior example of Ma-
dy of the Puritans, still his panegyric upon
Penn is not the less merited. And Vattel,
who does justice to both of these parties, thus
contrasts their conduct with that of their pre-
decessors and contemporaries, in the great
work of discovery and settlement.

of a suitor for office, through my favor, to that of an assailant of my reputation, and that too on suspicions so hasty and unfounded, that you have been compelled, on a review of the case, to retract your charges. I leave, without further remark, to your own conscience and to the world to determine.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
JNO. BRANCH.
To Gen. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, P. S. As an act of justice to my character I have requested of the Star, in which paper your publication appeared, to insert the correspondence which has passed between us in relation to it."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1832.

We should not again have troubled our readers with any suggestions of our own, in relation to the recent convention in Frederick county and the city of Baltimore, called for the purpose of effecting a radical change in the principle of representation in the Constitution of Maryland, had it not been for the coarse attack in the last Easton Gazette on the remarks made in the last Whig.

The author of this Editorial article is well known to the readers of that paper; we shall therefore bestow more attention on the production of this "Statesman in Maryland" than its intrinsic merit would seem to claim.

In detecting and exposing "the leakings of ignorance or malice," he commences with the paragraph in which the following specimen of good sense and good language is displayed. He says at the meeting in Baltimore, "a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted," "which will, if adopted, subjugate the counties and make them mere dependencies of Baltimore; thereby reversing every safe and guardian principle under which we now live, and which mankind in all ages, have deemed rational and just."

We suppose this able "statesman in Maryland" means to say, that, if the principles avowed and contended for in this preamble and the resolutions accompanying it, should be adopted by a convention held for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of the state, it would "subjugate, &c." If this is not his meaning, the paragraph is a senseless parade of words.

We will suppose that the author had some meaning for what he said; his language then will bear no other meaning than that the adoption of the principles of the right of self-government in man, of political equality among men, and the right of the people to model the constitution or form of government, whenever it shall be found not to answer the objects for which it was intended, will be "reversing every safe and guardian principle under which we now live, and which mankind in all ages, have deemed rational and just."

The preamble and resolutions will be found to be mere assertions of the undeniable rights of man, as contained and set forth in the bill of rights, attached to the Constitution of Maryland, and in the Declaration of Independence of the United States. That Mr. G. should say, the adoption of these principles in reforming the constitution of our state would be "reversing every safe and guardian principle" we can account for in no other way, than by supposing that he thinks men are not all born equal; that there is a privileged order, who of right ought to govern, who are the safe guardians of the vulgar or common people; and that these men are the country Gentlemen.

But we will ask this able statesman, by what means are the small counties and the ancient metropolis, to resist the spirit of reform in larger counties and the city of Baltimore, and coerce submission to the present constitution? Will he march, sword in hand, and chastise these insolent citizens, who wish to be equal to countrymen? We fear he will not find the inhabitants of the larger counties and city of Baltimore, so easily flogged into a good old track. Suppose the city and county, Washington and Frederick counties, finding their appeals to the legislature in vain, and that a reformation of the constitution, so as to give them increased political power, is not to be looked for by the ordinary mode of petition, remonstrance, &c. should take the stud, refuse to pay their taxes into the State Treasury, refuse to send Delegates to the General Assembly, what course will you, a "distinguished statesman in Maryland, no pretender, no hanger on," pursue to coerce submission? These counties and the city of Baltimore pay very nearly two thirds of the revenue of the State. If they refuse this salutary aid, our legislators will very soon be brought to feel the need of a little of their assistance; and will, most probably, become a little more sensible to the justice of some of their demands.

We will not, however, extend this article, which we are sensible, has already been extended to too great length, but invoke the spirit of concession and compromise in all parties, as the only hope of safety for the small counties.

We received from a correspondent, a few days since, a communication, which we publish to-day, signed "Huskisson," and heartily respond to the propriety of the course which he marks out, as proper to be pursued by the purely agricultural counties of our State. That the friends of free or liberal trade, throughout the Union, both in Congress and out of it, should be using every means in their power, to reduce the duties on foreign products and manufactures, as near as practicable to the wants of the Government, and by this means, if possible, to bring about a liberal and reciprocal trade between the United States and the nations of Europe; and that we, a purely agricultural people, so deeply interested in procuring a foreign market for our surplus products, should look on in apathy and indifference, and suffer our country to be flooded, and our citizens to be gulled, by the garbled statements of Hezekiah Niles, under the specious name of "Politics for farmers," shows a neglect of our own interests, and a want of energy and self respect, which can only be accounted for, on the principle, that the force of the public mind has been drawn in a different direction, or to different objects.

If a liberal or reciprocal trade can ever be expected to be procured, now is the time for its friends to show and exert themselves. The South is demanding it, the West is divided, and the great State of New York is ready to afford her aid. The national debt is nearly extinguished, and the Government almost at a loss for objects on which the revenue may be expended.

Let us then make some public expression of our wishes on this subject. Let us instruct our representatives in Congress, to use every exertion in promoting such an adjustment of the tariff, as will offer to foreign nations a mutual or liberal trade in the agricultural products and manufactures of each, and at the same time, not lose sight of the interest which we possess, as a nation, in the manufactures already established, that ought to be protected.

The counties of the Eastern Shore possess a sameness of interest. Their united efforts, may have some influence on the question now pending before Congress. We hope therefore, that the friends of the policy, throughout the counties of the Eastern Shore, of all political parties, will co-operate with us, in procuring some public expression of their feeling on this subject.

The Indian Question.—We commence this morning, the publication of an able and luminous Examination of the Indian Question, prepared for the Globe, by a gentleman of legal distinction, to which we invite the attention of our readers. We hope to conclude the article in our next.

We could not have been justified in devoting so large a space to this document, had we not felt it a duty incumbent on us to disabuse the public mind, as far as possible, on this momentous subject. We have every disposition to respect the honest convictions, or prejudices, of a portion of our fellow citizens, who have interested themselves in the Indian question; but, at the same time, we must reprobate the course of the generality of the opposition press, who have seized upon this question, evidently with no other view than to excite the public sympathy, and pervert public sentiment. With the view, therefore, of correcting the evil thus attempted, we invite attention to this Exposition. Let us, with the author, recur to first principles, and form our judgment upon a foundation that shall bear the test of close scrutiny.

The past and present.—In 1790 the duty on Blankets, (an article that the poor as well as the rich must have), was 5 per cent—it is now 35 per cent. Supposing a pair of blankets to be worth \$10, without any duty, the increase in price by the present duty, is exactly \$3 more than by the former. Reader, how much did you lose, the past winter, by this tax?

In 1790, a man who wore a flannel shirt, containing 3 yards, at 50 cents a yard, paid 7 1/2 cents tax on his shirt—now on a shirt of the same description, he has to pay at least \$1.05 extra. Then the duty on flannel was 5 per cent, now it is from 70 to 137 per cent.—Can't you see the reason you don't live as comfortably as your father did?

From Mexico, we learn that a heavy battle had been fought on the 3d March, near Vera Cruz, between General Santa Anna's party and the government troops, in which Santa Anna was completely defeated, having lost almost his entire army. No quarters were shown on either side. He returned to Vera Cruz, whence he fled in a huff, supposed for the United States.

The government of Mexico has laid an embargo, closing all the ports of the republic occupied by rebellious troops, to foreign commerce and coasting trade, during such occupancy.

The editor of the Washington Globe has issued proposals for the publication of an extra Globe, from about the first of May, until the presidential election. His prospectus, which is in type, is unavoidably postponed till the next publication of the Whig. There will be about 30 numbers published—and the subscription price, one dollar, in advance. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

Official information has been communicated to the Department of State, of the existence of cholera in London. "The contagiousness of the disorder," observes our consul, "is still a point of great doubt."

Mr. BUCHANAN, our Minister to Russia, it is said, takes passage in the ship Silas Richards for Liverpool, to sail to-morrow from New York.

A letter from Green Bay, dated the 8th February, says:—
"Small pox is making dreadful ravages among the Indians along the western shore of Lake Michigan. As many as sixty had died of this malady at Milwaukee up to the last accounts."

REPUBLICAN MEETING.
A convention of the friends of the National Administration, was held in Easton, on Tuesday last, 10th instant, agreeably to public notice, for the purpose of appointing a committee from this county, to meet the committees from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, to choose a representative from the eighth Congressional district, to the Convention to be held in Baltimore on Monday the 21st day of May next, to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

LAMBERT REARDON, Esq. was called to the chair, and DOCTOR SAMUEL W. SPENCER, appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of three persons from each election district of the county, to draw up and report such resolutions as they might think proper to be adopted on the occasion. After having retired for a few minutes, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:—

Whereas the present Chief Magistrate of the Union has been assailed, not only by the presses of a strong and well disciplined party, known by the appellation of National Republicans, but by certain Representatives of the people and Senators in Congress, attached to that party, by whom his best actions have been distorted and misrepresented, his motives questioned, and his fame attempted to be tarnished; and whereas, we believe, that, amongst those who aided in his elevation to the distinguished station which he occupies, influenced at the time by honesty of purpose, or exalted patriotism, few, if any, have seen just cause of complaint in the measures of his administration, or in the firmness, dignity and wisdom with which he has executed the high and important duties committed to his charge; and whereas, to a faithful public servant, there can be no greater gratification than the firm conviction, that those who have entrusted him with power, highly approve of the manner in which it has been exercised;

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the measures of the National Government; that in the firm, but conciliatory course of the President, we see the strongest assurance that our happy Union "will be preserved."

Resolved, That in the determination of the President to be again a candidate for the high but laborious office of Chief Magistrate, he has given additional evidence of his devotion to the service of his country.

Resolved, That although we entertain preferences for certain distinguished individuals, to fill the office of Vice President of the United States, we conceive it to be a duty, in the selection of a candidate for that office, to promote harmony as far as practicable, amongst the friends of the national administration throughout the Union, and will therefore withhold any expression of our individual attachments.

Resolved, That Edward Mullikin, Samuel Dickinson, John Graham and Edward Lloyd,

Jr. Esquires, be a committee from Talbot county, to meet the committees appointed in Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, to nominate a representative from this congressional district to the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the third Monday of May next, (the 21st) to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be run on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, the candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the joint committee from the three counties be recommended to meet at Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 25th day of April, instant.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig and Baltimore Republican.

LAMBERT REARDON, Chair'n.
SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Sec'y.

JACKSON MEETING IN CAROLINE.

According to previous notice, a respectable number of citizens assembled in Denton, on Tuesday, 10th instant, for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory to secure a representation in the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, the third Monday in May next, when William Turner, Esq. was called to the chair, and John Talbott, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained; on motion of Joshua Clark, seconded by Jas. C. Millington, the chair appointed six gentlemen to draught resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, viz. John Stevens, Senr. Andrew Mason, Thomas H. Baynard, Peter W. Willis, James B. Wilson and James G. Ludrick, who, after a few minutes absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas it has been recommended that there be held in Baltimore on the 3rd Monday in May next, a National Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President, and also one for Vice President; and whereas a general union and concert is necessary; Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we will cordially unite our efforts upon any two gentlemen the Convention may in its wisdom nominate.

2. Resolved, That since the 4th of March, 1829, we have seen nothing to weaken, but much to strengthen our confidence in our present illustrious Chief Magistrate.

3. Resolved, That we would deprecate the election of the "Famine and Pestilence" orator to the Presidency, as we would a visit of those plagues in our land.

4. Resolved, That the Senate in rejecting Mr. Van Buren's nomination descended from the lofty station assigned them by the constitution, to deeds of worse than political intrigue.

5. Resolved, That the President of the United States, in giving important treaties with other nations, and in settling differences, has shown a master mind as a statesman—"He needs but to be tried, to be found true."

6. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a delegation to meet similar delegations from Talbot and Queen Ann's counties.

Whereupon the chair appointed Robert T. Keene, Joshua Clark and John Talbott, Esqrs. the said delegation, according to the 6th resolution.

When, on motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary; and a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Mullikin, requesting him to publish it in the Whig.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. TURNER, Chair'n.
John Talbott, Sec'y.

For the Whig.

Mr. Mullikin,

As all the Southern States, except Maryland and Delaware, have in one way or other, expressed their detestation of the Tariff, and in silence, it appears to me that the tariff has arrived when, if ever, the voice of the State should be heard on this interesting question.

A portion of it, indeed, have already attempted an expression of sentiment on the subject of free trade, but they were interrupted in their deliberations. I allude to a meeting of the friends of free trade, called in Baltimore last autumn, when the manufacturers, or tariff-men, (for they are almost convertible terms), interrupted their proceedings, compelled them to leave the room they had engaged for their sittings, organized a new meeting, and passed a number of resolutions of their own, in the true spirit of restrictionists; a bad practical comment, by the way, on the doctrine for which they are now strenuously contending, of representation according to population.

This was followed by a memorial in favour of the tariff, signed by almost every opulent individual in Baltimore, and the effect has been to overawe the friends of free trade in that city, and place almost all the presses under the control of its enemies.

The feeling which has appeared in Baltimore on this subject, is not confined to that county, but is supposed to pervade, in a greater or less degree, the neighbouring counties adjacent to the Chesapeake, wherever manufacturing have been established, with or without the aid of Baltimore capital; and, as the number of the latter increases, it will inevitably bring them into the same state of vassalage to an odious moneyed aristocracy—and we may soon expect to see the representatives of these counties rising in our State Legislature to propose resolutions in favour of the mis-called "American System."

'Tis time, then, for the Eastern Shore and the Southern counties of the Western, (embracing Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Charles, St. Marys and Calvert), to array themselves in panoply, to show to the Union and to the world, that they are as much attached to free trade, as to free government, the one being, indeed, but the practical illustration of the other; that without regard to the ephemeral distinctions of Jackson-men and Clay-men, they are determined to avail themselves of all means consistent with the integrity of the Union, to bring about a reduction of the tariff to the actual wants of the government, by alleviating the burden on the necessities of life, not by abolishing the duties on luxuries only. That they are indignant at being told, they ought to consider themselves happy in being compelled by their own government to pay a high price for our bread-stuffs; and that on a question so plain as they conceive, to a man of ordinary apprehension, they can take no excuse for a change of position from the free trade to the tariff side, unless it be such as that tendered by Mr. Webster to Mr. Hayne, on the floor of Congress, when he observed, "since my efforts against the tariff on general principles, it has become the interest of my constituents to support it, and it is now my duty no less than interest, as their representative, to do likewise."

This expression of the well known opinions of the inhabitants of the Southern counties of

Maryland, coinciding as they do with those of the adjacent parts of the Ancient Dominion, from which they in some measure derive their lineage, manners and habits, might be made through delegates, to assemble in Easton, as early as practicable, before the adjournment of Congress, and as Delaware, south of the Canal at least, is yet but little contaminated by the monstrous doctrines of her Renegade son, Hezekiah Niles, (who has inundated this Isle with his publications, till they have almost passed for truth with some, from being so long uncontradicted) it might be well to invite her to take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

HUSKISSON.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The following appointments of preachers were made, for the present conference year, by the Methodist Protestant Conference, which assembled in Georgetown, on Wednesday the 4th instant:—

ELI HINKLE, President.
For Baltimore.
W. W. Wallace, Dr. D. B. Dorsey, Supernumerated.
Georgetown.
Frederick Stier.
Alexandria.

Levi R. Reese.
Mount Olivet, or Navy Yard.
Josiah Vardon, a part of his time to be employed in the city of Washington.

Hugh D. Martin, Mr. Semsmith.
Martinsburgh Circuit.
John Newbiter.

Five Creek Circuit.
Isaac Webster, Charles W. Jacobs.
Ridgelytown Circuit.

William Wesley, Augustus Webster.
Deer Creek Circuit.

William C. Pool, Geo. D. Hamilton.
Anne Arundel Circuit.

James Hannon, William Collier.
Prides Willem Circuit.

Theron W. Newman.
Eastern Shore Circuit.
Dr. John S. Reese, Daniel E. Reese, Jr., Thomas H. Stockton.

The next annual conference will be held at Westminster, in Frederick county.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Ontario, Captain Sebor, London papers have been received at New York, to the effect of Feb. 29th. The following are extracts:—

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
London, Feb. 29, 1832.

There is no particular alteration in any of the American stocks except Bank (U. S.) Shares, which are nominally \$26, but perhaps could be purchased for less.

Consols are steady at 82 5/8. Exchange bills 7s. and 8s. India bonds 1s. discount. Money has been scarce for a day or two in the stock market, on account of the settling day; but on the Royal Exchange it is as usual.

The Reform Bill will pass the lower House in the course of a few days. Last evening an attempt of the most sturdy character was made to divide the metropolitan of the additional members in contemplation. Even some of the Reformers joined the opposition for the occasion. It is the last serious effort of the Anti Reformers in the Commons.

In the Upper House, I cannot help thinking that Ministers will prevail. Lord Harrowby's circular to his Agents, which will appear in the papers, indicates as much; and I know that many of the Tories do not intend to expose themselves to the rage of the people.—But the Duke of Wellington and the Bishops, and Ultras with him, will fight it out to the last.

The cholera is increasing a little, and the alarm subsiding. It is more fatal than usual, but the number of cases bears a very small proportion to those of the inhabitants; and at the same time it is ascertained, that in the great parish of Mary-le-bone, the mortality is less for the last month or six weeks, than it was last year at the same period.

Business is much affected by the present state of things, and in consequence of the foreign quarantines, will probably be much more, in the course of several months to come.

Arrival of Don Pedro at Terceira.—Captain "L'Arcaque," of the French frigate "Colomier," at Charleston from Havre, via Terceira, informs the editors of the Courier that Don Pedro arrived at Terceira, from France on the 3d ult. in the frigate "Congress." The frigate "Asia," a ship and a brig, with transports, arrived on the 17th: The city was illuminated for three nights, and great rejoicing had taken place. Don Pedro reviewed his troops on the 5th, and on the following day visited the castle. There were at Terceira 2 frigates, 1 ship, 2 brigs and 2 schrs. of war, and about 10,000 men. Recruits were arriving daily from Fayal, Pico, Flores and St. Michaels, and several more ships, steamboats, &c. with men, expected every month from Europe. The whole were in high spirits, and sanguine of success, and expected to sail for Portugal about the 1st of May.

BALTIMORE PRICES, April 13.

GRAIN.—
Wheat, white, per bushel \$1 00 a 108
Do. beat and 95 a 100
Corn, white 49 a —
Do. yellow 50 a —
Rye 65 a 68
Oats — 33
PLASTER Paris, ground, bbl. 1 50 a —

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 3d inst, by the Rev. Abraham J. M. George W. Leonard, to Miss Mary E. Corker, both of Talbot county.

DIED.

On Saturday night last, at an advanced age Miss Hannah James, of this town.

In this county on the 4th inst. Mrs. Charlotte, consort of Mr. Thomas Dewlin.

300 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the main road with the Washington City road.—Liberal commissions will be paid to those who will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

The Eastern Whig will copy the above bill, forbid; Globe, Intelligence, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,
an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, CHINA,

Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden,

STONE & BATHING

WARE, &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 17th

Highest Prize \$12,000.

THE following is the scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, for 1832.—To be drawn in Baltimore April 28th. The low price of the tickets combined with its other attractions renders it peculiarly advantageous to adventurers.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of \$12,000	41 prizes of \$100	
1 5,000	51	50
1 1,370	51	30
5 1,000	102	20
5 500	102	15
10 300	1530	8
20 300	11375	4

13365 Prizes, \$102,680

Tickets \$4, halves \$2, quarters 1.

CLARK,

Would most earnestly invite his friends to be particular in either coming in person or sending to any one of his three offices, at the corner of Calvert and Market streets, where not only in the State, but also in all other Lotteries, he has tickets for sale in the greatest variety.

April 17

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of John Astringdale use of Nicholas Hammond against Levin Mills, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District of Talbot county, where Levin Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz: part of a tract of Land called Fork, part of a tract of Land called Healey and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of Land more or less, also an adjoining tract of land called the Forest and Dike, containing the quantity of 113 Acres of Land, more or less, all situate and taken on the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Levin Mills, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi expoi and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 17 4w

Bill in Talbot county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

November Term, 1831.

William and James Benny, Administrators, of Jonathan N. Benny, vs. Elizabeth Willcutt and others, children and heirs of John Willcutt, deceased.

Ordered, by the Court, That the report of William E. Shannahan, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the above cause mentioned, be ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the third Monday of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$405 00.

R. T. EARLE.

True Copy,

Test, Jacob Lookerman, Clk.

April 17 3w

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the

Public Square, or along the streets

of Easton:

Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungelded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoyance of persons in the streets: Therefore, Be it enacted &c. by the Commissioners of Easton duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, and if any person or persons shall, from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the Provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each and every offence.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress or employer of such Slave, in manner as if the said master, mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law, by the Commissioners of Easton this thirtieth day of March anno dominum Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, SAM'L PICKERING, Clerk.

All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES PARROTT, Clerk.

April 17, 1832.

IMPORTANT.

COUNTRY Merchants and others are invited to call at DRURY & CONWAY'S Wholesale and Retail Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, No. 245 Baltimore street, between Howard and Eutaw streets, 3 doors above the Globe Inn, Baltimore, where they have constantly for sale on reasonable terms, a general assortment of the following articles, such as BLOCK TIN, RIVETED PLAIN and JAPANESE WARE, ALSO, BRITANNIA, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.

Have on hand and intend keeping a constant supply of Block Tin, Tin Plate, Wire Rivets, Sheet Iron, &c.

All orders punctually attended to.

The Wheeling Compiler, Norfolk Beacon, Washington Intelligencer, Frederick Examiner, Richmond Compiler, Cumberland Advocate, Harper's Ferry Free Press, and Eastern Whig, will publish the above to the amount of one dollar each, and charge the American office.

April 10

To Country Merchants.

TIN WARE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 Baltimore street, 2 doors east of Harrison street. JAMES COURTLAN, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received from his friends and the public, would respectfully inform them that he has now and intends constantly to keep the most extensive assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE—Also, BLOCK TIN and BRITANNIA WARE, COPPER WASH KETTLES, &c. and intends keeping constantly for sale TIN PLATE, &c. 1-3X, 1X, 1XX, SDX, DX, and has 8 boxes of Tin Plate 1X 12 inches square and 225 plates to the box, a new article in this market—also WIRE and RIVETS.

Being determined on doing a cash business, those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine as to quality and price, both of which he hopes will prove satisfactory.

The Pittsburg Gazette, Wheeling Times, Norfolk Beacon, Richmond Enquirer, Frederick Herald, Cambridge Chronicle, Hagerstown Herald, Harper's Ferry Press, Cumberland Advocate and Eastern Whig will insert the above weekly to the amount of one dollar each, charge American office and send a paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, Baltimore.

April 10 3w

SALE OF A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

NAVY REGISTER.
Some of the most important changes in the Navy Register, as ascertained at the Department, during the month of March, 1832.
DEATHS.
Lieut. Alexander Eskridge, 17th March.
Surgeon—James Page, 12th March.
Midshipman Peter L. Gansevoort, about 7th March.
Midshipman Daniel Carter, 25th March.
Boatswain Richard A. Munroe, 27th March.
Boats belonging to each Foreign Station.
MEDITERRANEAN.
Frigate Brandywine.
Sloops—John Adams, Ontario, Boston, and Concord.
WEST INDIES.
Sloops—Fairfield, Erie and Vincennes.
Schooners—Porpoise, Shark and Grampus.
COAST OF BRAZIL.
Sloops—Warren and Lexington.
Schooner Enterprise.
PACIFIC.
Frigate Potomac, Sloop Falmouth, & Schr. Dolphin.

NOTICES.
Sloop Fairfield, Commodore Elliott, arrived at the Port of St. Thomas, 24th February, having visited since her departure from Port-au-Prince, the Islands of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher's, St. Eustacia, St. Croix, and St. Thomas's—sailed thence for St. John's, Porto Rico 24th—thence for Port-au-Prince 27th February and arrived there 3d March—all well.
Sloop Erie, Capt. Clark, was seen going into St. Domingo, 12th February—was off Cape St. Nicholas, 23d—off the harbor of Port-au-Prince, 3d March, and expected in that night.
Sloop Vincennes, Capt. Shubric, sailed from Pensacola about the 10th of March for Jamaica—all well.
Schooner Porpoise, Lt. Commanding Armstrong, sailed from Pensacola, 24th February, and arrived at Havana, 7th March—sailed thence with a convoy on the 8th.
Schr. Grampus, Lt. Commanding Tannall, from Mahanaz, arrived at Pensacola, 16th Feb—all well—sailed thence about the 10th March for Vera Cruz.
Sloop Warren, Capt. Cooper, sailed from Bahia on the 24th January and arrived at Rio, 5th Feb—all well.
Sloop Peacock, Capt. Geisinger, sailed from Boston 8th March.
Sloop Lexington, Capt. Duncan, returned to Monte Video from the Falkland Islands—10th February.
The Mediterranean Squadron was at Syracuse, January 1st—all well.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
March 31, 1832.
Secrets of the Senate.—It is a remarkable fact that most of the measures which are discussed in secret sessions of the Senate, are divulged before the injunction of secrecy is removed by their order; and that in every instance the knowledge of their proceedings in such cases is made known through the opposition papers.
Now it must be proper, or it is not, that certain proceedings of the Senate should be kept secret until they choose to remove the injunction of secrecy. It is not proper, then, should the doors of the Senate be thrown open, and those secret sessions be entirely dispensed with; but if it be necessary and proper that those proceedings should be kept from the view of the public generally, then should some rigid and effectual measures be devised to prevent the disclosure of the rule, and inflict upon them such punishment as their conduct merits. It is not necessary of any good citizen, settling off his fees, due from the community, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and to my forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

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the latter has come out in the Franco Nouvelle with an answer.
Large purchases of muskets have been made at Leghorn, on account of the Duchess of Berry, and shipped for Providence. It is said that the Duchess has got possession of Toulon.
The King of Sardinia, at the same time, is collecting many troops in Savoy, on pretence of preparing for defence against internal troubles. The Tyrol was full of troops, chiefly from Hungary, going on to the frontiers of Switzerland.

POSTAGE.—At Mobile, lately, an action was brought before one of the county justices by the Postmaster, against the captain of the steamboat Star, trading between Tuscaloosa and Mobile, for the recovery of the penalty prescribed by the 6th section of the post office law for carrying and delivering letters, without handing them over to the post office to be charged with postage. The justice declared that part of the act unconstitutional, & decided that the penalty could not be recovered, and advanced some strong arguments in support of his decision.

Notice to Carpenters & Bricklayers.
THE Vestry of St. Peter's Parish in Talbot county, having determined to give a thorough repair to the Parish Church near the Hole in the Wall, instead of building a new one as at first proposed. Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Job will be given to those who will find the materials and do the work on the most reasonable terms. Carpenters and Bricklayers are therefore invited to meet the Vestry aforesaid on Easter Monday, at 10 o'clock, at the Parish Church above mentioned, in order to take a view of the Church and to decide in conjunction with the Vestry as to what materials, &c. &c. it will be necessary to provide. It is proposed to build up the North end with brick, which is at present done with wood. The Pulpit and old Pews are to be taken down and new ones erected. The doors and windows are to be altered, and a Gallery erected in a different part of the Church. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE,
Register of Vestry.
Easton, April 3

TAILORING.
THE subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his vocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed, should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Love, Esq. opposite the Court House.
Yours Respectfully,
JOHN SEE.
March 20

Barouche and Horses for Sale.
A NEAT, substantially built BAROUCHE nearly new, with harness for one or two horses, will be disposed of low. Also a fine pair of HORSES that go well in all kinds of harness, are entirely safe and warranted sound. Enquire of
L. REARDON.
N. B. An excellent HORSE CART with harness, will be sold.
April 3

Sheriff's last notice for 1831.
HAVING in my former notice, shown the necessity of my good citizen, settling off his fees, due from the community, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and to my forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's old servant.
J. M. FAULKNER.
Dec. 13

A FARM FOR RENT.
TO RENT.
For the balance of the present year, a snug FARM, near Easton, with thirty nine bushels of wheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair; attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the present occupant would prefer occupying the house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For particulars enquire of the Editor, or of the subscriber, on the premises.
WILLIAM NEEDLES.
3d mo: 27

LOTTERY LAW.
A Bill, Entitled a further additional supplement to an Act to amend the Lottery System.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licenses for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provision of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy nine, the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to grant, on the payment of seventy five dollars, a license to any person or firm to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved or authorized by the said Commissioners; provided, That the said tickets shall be first stamped, countersigned or signed by the said Commissioners, or one of them, as required by law; and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorize the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefor, in such license; and by the person or persons to whom such license shall be granted or assigned; and that licenses which shall be granted under an act passed at this session, chapter seventy nine, shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of licenses in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy nine.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March, 1832.
GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., on the first of April 1832, which if not taken out before the first of July, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Persons calling for letters contained in this list are requested to say they are advertised, they may otherwise not receive them.
A
Anthony, Andrew S. 2
Atwell, William
Austin, Richard
Atkinson, Jr. Thomas
B
Bartlett, Robert
Bailey, Joseph
Byrne, Rev. Thos.
Benson, Charles
Banning, Samuel T.
Barnes, Charlotte
Benson, George R.
Bryan, Ro. et
Bennett, Thos. P.
Bordley, Daniel
C
Cox, Margaret
Catpurr, Henry
Chamberlain Wm. S.
Craw, And.
D
David, John W.
Dickinson, Solomon S.
Dickson, Samuel
Dobson, Wm.
Dulin, William
Dickinson, Henry
E
Everett, Emily
F
Faulkner, Joshua M.
Ford, Rachel
Foreman, Miss
Frazier, A.
Fountain, Riden
G
Goldsborough, C. T.
Goldsborough, Sophia
H
Hooper, John E.
Hopkins, Nathaniel
J
Jones, Wm. L.
Jones, Nathaniel C.
Johnson, William
Jefferson, George
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 3

DANCING SCHOOL.
F. D. MALLET, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris, newest style.
Mr. M. will give also private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the School—all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.
N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at the office of the Easton Gazette.
March 6

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING,
SCYHE CRAD. ING, &c.
CHARLES REDMAN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hopkins Smith, dec'd, where having laid in a complete stock of seasoned timber and having also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the mo cannot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.
Feb. 28

PETER W. WILLIS,
Clock & Watch
MAKER,
Denton, Maryland:
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry; all of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
February 21, 1832.

JAMES GARDETTE,
DENTIST,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON.
He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Love's. He is not having made the suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.
March 20
Reference, Hon. Judge Earl J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

JOHN MANROSS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And general agent, for collecting debts, conducting, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county.
March 20, 1832

To all whom it may concern.
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.
J. W. JENKINS.
March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, it is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, or otherwise, they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for
John W. Jenkins.
March 6, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called *Wootley Manor* and part of another tract of land called *Lowe's Ramble* and contains the quantity of 225 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining about in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton.
Easton, April 10th, 1832.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular runs, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Annapolis and Baltimore.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Centerville) and Chestertown, and return the same day.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
April 10

The Beautiful Spotted Horse.
YOUNG DIOMEDE.
Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 15th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of this time at the subscribers' stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th of April and will end on the 29th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring chance \$21 the single leap, and \$5 to insure a mare in foal. So insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 35 cents to the groom. Diomedes is 8 years old this spring and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, swiftness of great strength and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the Sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which add to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand bills.
WILLIAM BENNY.
April 3

YOUNG RINALDO.
This splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's RINALDO, will be at the following places, viz:—At Easton, every Monday and Tuesday at the Trappe, every Saturday; the rest of the week, at the subscriber's farm about 4 miles from Easton. Season commenced on the 26th of March and will end on the 29th of June.
Terms—Ten dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the first of September next; Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal—should the mare lose her foal from ill treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the groom.
DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.
Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, and near hind foot white, fully 15 and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.
He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832.
JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Talbot county, April 3

The splendid thorough bred Stallion
John of Roanoke
Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.
THE TERMS ARE:
\$12 the Spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal; payable on or before the first day of February next.
Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER.
Easton, March 27

CERTIFICATE.
Talbot county, Easton, 17th Mar. 1832.
We do hereby certify that Messrs. Roe and Faulkner's horse Red Rover, has been located as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in this county; that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the value of its crosses; his dam by O-car, grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Traveller.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.
April 10.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery County on the 27th day of February last, a bright mulatto boy, who calls himself
HENRY WILLIAMS.
says he belongs to Cook, Virginia, of Fairfax county, Virginia; he is 5 feet 6 inches high; home made grey pantaloons and roundabout, and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to prove the same; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sheriff,
of Montgomery County.
March 27

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION
SASSAFRAS.
The subscribers have procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and adjoining counties for the present season.
For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed.
To be admired, it is only necessary that he should be seen.
His Pedigree, (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, if equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.
TERMS.
8 dollars the Spring's chance, 12 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 4 dollars the single leap, and 50 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows: the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept. next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb., 1833, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse. A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.
JAMES C. WHEELER.
HENRY THOMAS.
Easton, April 3, 1832.

PEDIGREE.
SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin, his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey Bell, by McCarty's Colt; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Launder, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello; his g. g. g. g. grand dam by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle. Godolphin was got by Col. Baylors's Godolphin, out of a Shark. Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by Yorick, his dam by Silver

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From the Globe.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CHEROKEE QUESTION.

[CONCLUDED.]

To justify all the scenes of cruelty and oppression, which have marked the progress of the Europeans and their descendants in this hemisphere, is equally unequalled for humanity and justice, and by the defence of the principles which they assumed and too often abused. Still he, who regards human nature as it is, and looks abroad upon all that intelligence and industry have done and are doing, will scarcely regret the great change, which has been effected, nor wish that the right of ignorance and oppression rest yet upon all this fair prospect. That the Genoese navigator had yielded to the importunities and menaces of his crew, and left one half of the world unknown to the other.

From this general review of the doctrine, the commentators and the practice, these conclusions may be deduced.

1. That civilized communities have a right to take possession of a country inhabited by barbarous tribes, to assume jurisdiction over them, and "to combine within narrow limits," or in other words, to appropriate to their own use, such portion of the territory as they think proper.

2. That in the exercise of this right, such communities are the judges of the extent of the jurisdiction to be assumed, and of territory to be acquired.

In the preceding investigation, the attempt has been made to show, that the rights of jurisdiction and soil, with such modifications as circumstances might require, were the necessary results of the discovery and settlement of America. The proposition embraces the power over persons and things, because these subjects are closely connected in the elementary discussions, and in the historical review, and because the consideration of both was convenient for the course of the argument.

But this union is not necessary for any purpose which has required the present examination. And in its further progress, the connection will be dissolved, and enquiry will be confined to the question of political superiority. It will be conceded, that the Indians are entitled, *sub modo*, to all their rights of property, and cannot be divested of these without their own consent.

But in the application of the general principles to the United States, and to the Indians in contact with them, a preliminary question arises, resulting from the peculiar form of Government established in this country.

Is the general controlling authority over the Indians vested in the federal government, or in the respective States?

It is obvious, that in the resolution of this question, the Indians have no concern. Their rights, whatever these may be, whether natural or conventional, are wholly independent of this enquiry. It is one, which affects the parties to our government, and is to be decided by the Constitution which they have established. And whether that portion of sovereignty power, which regulates the rights and duties of the Indians, reside in the members of this Union, or in the united body itself, the relation which the two parties bear to one another, will remain unchanged.

It may be observed in the investigation of this subject, that this attribute of sovereignty once belonged to the several States, and still belongs to them, unless they have ceded it to the general Government. In the Constitution of the latter, therefore, this evidence of cession must be found, before the power itself can be exercised.

There are but three provisions in that instrument, which have the remotest connexion with this subject:

1. The power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property of the United States.

This clause evidently refers to territorial rights. To the power to control and regulate these, and not to the exercise of jurisdiction over Indians, living within the country claimed by them. It is, at all events, inapplicable to the Cherokee country in Georgia, to which the United States have relinquished all their pretensions. Under this clause of the Constitution, Congress pass laws to prevent intrusions upon the public lands; while, at the same time, the intruders are subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the States, within which such lands are situated. The power to dispose of, and make needful rules and regulations respecting the property of the United States, and the power to exercise general jurisdiction over persons upon it, are essentially different and independent. The former is general, and is given in the clause referred to. The latter is special, and is given in another clause, and confined to the federal district, and to "places purchased by consent of the legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings."

2. The power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

It will be recollected, that the subject of the present branch of the enquiry is, where the ultimate jurisdiction over the Indian tribes resides. Is it given to the United States by this clause? Certainly not. This is a power to regulate commerce, and not to exercise jurisdiction. There is no necessary connexion between the two subjects. And the effort in this instance to unite them, leads to the one or the other of two absurdities. Either that Congress have jurisdiction over foreign nations, or that entirely different meanings are to be given to the same words in the same sentence. The power granted, is to regulate commerce. With whom? With foreign nations and with the Indian tribes, and among the several States. Can any reasonable version be given to this sentence, by which it shall in fact read—Congress shall have power to prescribe the mode in which commerce shall be carried on with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, and shall have jurisdiction over the Indian tribes. The greatest latitudinarian in the

construction of the Constitution will scarcely contend for this interpretation. We need not stop to investigate the meaning of the word "regulate." Whether it give more or less power over the subject matter, or over the white persons engaged in the trade, it gives none over the Indians themselves, unless it also gives power over the Englishman and the Frenchman, with whose countries our commerce may be regulated by Congress. But this will not be contended; and the conclusion is inevitable, that this "regulation," whether by treaty or by law, can give no political power, and no rightful jurisdiction. It must be confined to the object, to which it is limited by the Constitution.

And still further, if the idea of general jurisdiction be included in the terms, "regulating commerce," the General Government may annihilate the whole State laws, and bring within its own authority all the people and property of the country. Constructive powers can scarcely go beyond this.

After recapitulating certain provisions of the Constitution, which relate to the General Government, and the States, Mr. Justice McLean asks, "has not the power been expressly conferred on the Federal Government, to regulate commerce with the Indians, as many of the powers above enumerated? There being no exception to the power, (that of regulating the intercourse,) it must operate on all communities of Indians, exercising the right of self government, and consequently include those who reside within the limits of a State, as well as others."

To the question here put, we answer, no. If such a provision can be found in the constitution, we will agree to abandon the whole argument. There is indeed a provision for regulating commerce with the Indian tribes, but we need scarcely undertake to show, that between commerce and intercourse, there is a wide difference. Far too wide, to render them convertible terms in the investigation of the delicate question of conflicting jurisdiction. To speak logically, the former is a species, and the latter a genus. One, existing at all times, in a greater or less degree, both in peace and war; the other, like the spirit of laws, becomes, silent and arid. Intercourse includes commerce, but it includes also many other relations, political and personal, of which commerce forms no part.

The Chief Justice also remarks, that "the whole intercourse between the United States and this nation, (the Cherokees,) is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the government of the United States." "They," speaking of the Acts of Georgia, "interfere largely with the relations, established between the United States and the Cherokee nation. The regulation of which, according to the settled principles of our constitution is committed exclusively to the government of the United States."

This, as it appears to us, is assuming the very point, upon which the controversy turns. We can find in the constitution no clause, giving the United States the right to regulate the intercourse or relations with the Indian tribes. We ask for that clause. It is not to be found. We then ask for the fair deduction of that power from some express grant, and we are met by the opinion, that the exclusive control of the intercourse, and relations, with the Indians, is given to the general government.

If this opinion is founded upon a belief, that intercourse and relations and commerce are synonymous, the conclusion would still involve us in inextricable difficulties. This regulation of commerce or intercourse, if it give the United States "exclusive jurisdiction over the Indians, gives, as we have said, exclusive jurisdiction over all foreign nations, and over the whole American people. We surely need not pursue this subject farther.

Were such an enquiry useful, it would not be difficult to show that there were very sufficient reasons for granting to the general government this power to regulate commerce, arising out of the situation of the various tribes, some of them extending into several States, and all of them powerfully affected by the influence of the traders, and by the supplies rendered necessary to their comfort and subsistence. But it is an investigation, into which we need not now enter.

3. The power of Congress to declare war, and the power to make peace furnish the only remaining authority, by virtue of which this jurisdiction can be assumed and exercised.

As no war has ever been declared by Congress against an Indian tribe, and as all our wars against these people have been prosecuted by Executive authority, it is unnecessary at present to embarrass the discussion with any observations upon the war making power.

The treaty making power includes within it the power to make peace. It is vested by the Constitution in the President and Senate. Treaties in national law, are compacts made between sovereigns. In monarchical governments, the power to conclude them is generally a branch of the royal prerogative. It is so in England. No treaty, in this acceptance of the term, was ever negotiated with an Indian tribe living under the dominion of the English Crown. No Ministers were ever appointed to conduct such a negotiation, no instrument was ever submitted for the sovereign's approbation, nor were any ratifications ever exchanged. All these proceedings are essential to the constitution of a treaty, without which, according to modern practice, no compact can assume that high character, nor be construed to be a recognition of mutual independence. And even if they were waived, still the express assent of the sovereign is indispensable.

It is clear, from what has been before stated, that as we recede from the period of the discovery, the practice, if not the doctrine of the Europeans, in their intercourse with the Indians, becomes meliorated, and humanity asserts her claims in favor of the latter. At first, all rights of persons and property and jurisdiction were disregarded. But by degrees the principles of intercommunication were investigated and acknowledged, and the civilized governments found, that as much land should be assigned to the primitive people, as was necessary for their comfortable subsistence, and that the jurisdiction to be exercised should depend upon their situation, disposition and other circumstances.

In the Spanish Laws of the Indies, it is provided, that "the Indians shall be left in the possession of their lands, hereditaments and pastures, in such a manner that they shall not stand in need of the necessities of life, and shall be allowed all the aid and facilities for the sustenance of their household and families."

Indians had the best right in such lands as they had actually subdued and cultivated."

In 1637, the governments of Massachusetts and Connecticut are desired by the Commissioners of the United Colonies, "to take care that the Pequots be accommodated with lands, convenient for their subsistence, without prejudice to the English plantations."

And Virginia, in 1613, provided, "that for the future, no lands should be patented, until fifty acres had been first set apart to each warrior, or head of a family, belonging to any tribe of Indians in the neighborhood."

These are historical steps in the progress of this affair, & show that at an early day it became evident, some check should be interposed to prevent the universal seizure of land. Not because the government had no power to acquire it, but because they deemed it expedient that their citizens should be restrained within just limits, as well to prevent fraud and force, and the eventual dissatisfaction of the Indians, as "the necessity," in the words of an ancient statute of Virginia, "of allotting to them new lands and possessions."

It, therefore, became a practice with the Colonial Governments, to cause Councils to be held with the Indians, at which sessions were, from time to time, made, and the arrangements entered into at these Councils, were designated as "treaties." They were very economically conducted. Until 1732, the expense of "treaties and other Indian affairs" in Pennsylvania, was limited by law to fifty pounds per annum. And the whole expense of the treaty concluded by Penn with the Indians in 1733, was £435 0s 8d. In conformity with this, is the remark of Franklin, "it is much cheaper to purchase of them than to take and maintain the possession by force; for they are generally very reasonable in their demands for lands."

Another consideration led to this mode of acquisition. In the long contest between the French and British for superiority upon this Continent, the services of the Indians were found useful to both parties; and each was desirous of securing their friendship and alliance. In effecting this, it became necessary to remove many causes of complaint; among which none was more powerful, than the facility with which Indian lands were claimed and occupied.

Such was the state of things at the period of the Revolution. The struggling colonies found themselves engaged in a desperate contest, which required the united wisdom, strength and resources of all. The British call on the Indians to their aid, and, true to their character and institutions, they came upon the summons. To resist both was a common object, and to sever the alliance, was the obvious dictate of prudence. Hostilities were therefore prosecuted, negotiations conducted, and conventional arrangements made with them, by the central government. But all this was done as a matter of necessary defence, and not by virtue of any sovereign rights over the Indians; for these rights are expressly reserved in the Articles of confederation, which declare, "that Congress shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and managing all the affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States. Provided, that the legislative power of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated."

Upon the dissolution of the Confederation, one of the first objects of the new government was to conciliate or subdue the Indian tribes. The whole inland frontier, from the Lakes to the St. Mary's, was exposed to their incursions and depredations; and a crisis had evidently arrived, demanding the most vigorous measures. Many of the tribes were in open hostilities, and the power of the Union could alone successfully contend with them. "To provide for the common welfare" was one of the great objects, for the accomplishment of which the new government was instituted. In the execution of this paramount duty, important relations necessarily arose between them and the Indians. Hostilities were continued or commenced, and it was not until the decisive victory of General Wayne in 1794, that the power of the savages was broken, and the "common defence" secured.

As a necessary incident to the power of "defence" is the right to make peace, bringing into action the treaty-making authority, and as long as the General Government is responsible for that safety; that is, till the various tribes are so reduced in strength, or so improved in morals and habits, that the respective States may safely assume jurisdiction over them, without calling upon Congress to "provide for the common defence. When the *posse comitatus* may be substituted for a military force, and when citizens, venturing to engage in hostilities, will become traitors.

This is the only real and visible foundation, upon which the power of the General Government, to conclude a treaty with an Indian tribe, living within the boundaries of a State, can rest. Except so far as the process may be thought expedient in the purchase of their possessory right by the United States, and where the United States have the ultimate domain, and consequently, the right to make "needful rules and regulations respecting" it. And also, in the "regulation of commerce" with the Indians, if it is necessary and proper that this regulation should be made by conventional arrangements. And, in either case, the extent of the power must be limited by the objects to be attained. Neither of these have any connexion with civil or criminal jurisdiction, and can therefore neither confer it upon the Indians, if they have it not; nor take it from the States, if it is vested in them.

We must, however, carefully separate the treaty making power "to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes." The former is given to the President and Senate, and the latter belongs to Congress. The authority therefore to make treaties with the Indian tribes, whatever this may be, derives no support from the power to "regulate commerce," but exists independently of it.

To prevent misconception we may add, that without the boundaries of the respective States, and within the boundaries of the Republic, the United States have a general jurisdiction over the Indian tribes, as a necessary attribute of sovereignty, and in conformity with acknowledged principles of the laws of nations.

Conceding now, what however is not required, that under the Constitution, and for the purposes of defence and security, the general government has a control over the Indians, that control must of course be limited by a just construction of the grant of power, and by the duties of the government. It is not essential to its existence or exercise, that it should include every "attribute of sovereignty," and it will cease when danger is no longer to be apprehended, and when the ordinary civil power of the community is sufficient to govern and restrain the Indians. And the States must necessarily judge when this period has arrived. When the relative strength of the parties, and the circumstances and improvement of the Indians, render such a measure proper. The position of jurisdiction, till that time entrusted to the General Government, may then be assumed, and the whole subject left to the State authorities.

This gradual change has taken place in almost all the original States. And the principles, connected with it, are not only obvious, just, and such as will alone reconcile the difficulties of the subject, but are supported by respectable authorities.

"We do not mean to say," observe the Supreme Court of New York, "that the condition of the Indian tribes, at former and remote periods, has been that of subjects or citizens of this State. Their condition has been gradually changing, until they have lost every attribute of sovereignty, and become entirely dependent upon and subject to, our government."

At the time this opinion was delivered, there were probably 6000 Indians in New York. How many there were at the termination of the "former and remote periods," when they retained their quasi independence, there are no materials at hand for ascertaining. No doubt, the number was then double. But the strength of the tribes constitutes only one of the elements, for the determination of the question of incorporation. Of that, and of the others, each State has judged and must judge.

"The condition of the Indians," says the *Ashe Rynal*, "has not always been the same. At first they were seized, sold in the markets and made to work like slaves upon the plantations."

"In some of the old States," says Mr. Justice McLean, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and others, where small remnants of tribes remain, surrounded by white population, and who by their reduced numbers had lost the power of self government, the laws of the State have been extended over them, for the protection of their persons and property."

It is obvious, that the limitation of the power of self government, here alluded to, must depend upon the opinion of the State, and not upon numbers merely, for numbers are not essential to self government, and we may add, are unimportant, except so far as they relate to the necessities of defence. And it is equally obvious, that the argument, that Congress cannot operate to divest from the General Government and confer upon any of the States, an authority given to the former, and particularly when such authority, if necessary, may be well exercised by the one, as by the other. If under the constitution, the United States alone have jurisdiction over these tribes, and if, in consequence of reduced numbers or other circumstances, the tribes become unable to exercise that portion of jurisdiction entrusted to them, it is for the United States to provide a remedy, and not for a third party, who, upon the principles assumed, have no legitimate authority over the persons and objects. Certainly no claim of State jurisdiction can rest upon this foundation.

At that period of jurisdiction, the duty of general defence, will also terminate the power of regulating commerce. That power, it will be recollected, is to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, and not with the Indians. They will then cease to be "tribes," or to take the definition instead of the term, will cease to be, in the language of the American lexicographer, "a body of rude people, united under one leader or government; as the tribes of the Six Nations, the Seneca tribe, in America; and will become citizens, with such "privileges and disabilities as the laws of the respective States may provide."

Having endeavored to shew the general nature of the jurisdiction over the Indian tribes, and that in the United States, that jurisdiction belongs to the several State governments, whenever, and however they may choose to exercise it, it is necessary now to enquire how far the exercise of this right by the State of Georgia is controlled or prohibited by any Conventional arrangements, made with the Cherokee Indians. If the General Government have entered into engagements inconsistent with this right, and if such engagements were within the scope of its legitimate authority, nothing remains but to regret these stipulations and to execute them; even if they perpetuate the inconveniences, which must attend the permanent establishment of the Indians in their present places of residence. If, on the other hand, the United States have contracted obligations which they cannot fulfill without a violation of preceding and paramount duties, they must then compensate the Indians, who are the injured party, to their full satisfaction, unless their demand is, upon the face of it, exorbitant and unreasonable. If it is, the compensation should be measured by the party, thus involved in contradictory obligations, in a spirit of liberality; and tendered with a full explanation of the circumstances. We think, however, it will be found, that neither of these alternatives is before us; but that all the compacts made with the Indians may be executed, fairly and in good faith, and consistently with the jurisdictional authority of the State of Georgia.

The extension of the laws of the respective States over the Indians involves their personal and political rights. The former under any state of things, will no doubt be amply secured, and all proper rights and remedies extended to them. How far they shall participate in political privileges, must depend on their advancement in improvement and knowledge.

While passing through that probationary situation, which their previous habits and circumstances have rendered necessary, they must remain in the state of "pupilage," described by Judge Kent. And without suffering the question to be influenced by preconceived notions, not applicable to the relations of the parties, nor by those romantic delineations of Indian character and condition, more creditable to the heart than the judgement, what must be the actual effect of subjecting the ordinary jurisdiction of the laws of those tribes, which have already commenced the great career of improvement, and made, as is presented, such progress, as to qualify them for the task of self government. To deny them the right of self government, which has recently arisen out of this subject, the answer will appear disproportioned to the fearful consequences which, it is apprehended, would result from this change. These half civilized Indians will become subject to

the common law of England, with such temporary disabilities as the respective State Legislatures may impose, till they are prepared by education and habits for its full enjoyment. And is not this preferable to their present system of polity? All history teaches, that no free government can exist among half civilized people. It must become a despotism, ruled by one or a few. And, if we are not wholly informed, the experience of our own Indian tribes confirms the general lesson. If the Southern Indians have made so many advances in improvement, which many so confidently assert and believe, they cannot be injured by the operation of just laws. If they have not, they are unfit for the task of self government, and to become the founders of an independent State.

We are induced to transcribe from the able and interesting Report of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives, made February 21, 1830, the account of an incident in the history of the Cherokees, not unworthy of notice at the present time.

"In 1730, the Cherokees made a more formal and ceremonious relinquishment of their sovereignty, than any recorded in the history of this country. Besides the ceremony of submission, which took place in a general Council of all the Chiefs of the tribe, to Sir Alexander Cumming, as the Representative of the King, six of the principal Chiefs were selected, who actually went to London, and laid the Crown of the Cherokee nation at the feet of the King, and acknowledged themselves subject to him, in the same manner their white brethren of South Carolina were."

In endeavoring to investigate the effects of the various treaties, that have been concluded with the Cherokees, upon the relative rights of that people and the State of Georgia, we are met, at the threshold by an objection which, if valid, terminates and forever, the whole controversy. It is said that the form of these instruments, and the descriptive epithet "nation," applied to the Indians, are a full recognition of their independent position, and that we are now precluded from denying the legitimate consequences, flowing from our own admissions.

In the examination of this topic, we consider it wholly unnecessary to enter into any verbal criticism respecting the insulated meaning of words. Whether the compacts are called "treaties" or "conventions," or, as in some of the New York arrangements, "contracts," whether the parties are termed "nations," "tribes," "hords," "kralas" or "cantons," whether the interest secured to them is designated "lands," "possessions," "hunting grounds," or "country," and held by "signment," "allotment," or "surrender," all this is, in our view, altogether immaterial. An Indian camp, with its duties and confusion and dangers, is not a favorable place for cautiously weighing the precise meaning of words nor is it possible to translate them literally and exactly into any Indian tongue. Our language and the aboriginal ones are radically different; and as Mr. Duponceau has well observed, the plans of ideas are different. This difference is not one of idiom merely, but it enters into the whole frame of their society, and into all their thoughts and their modes of expressing them. We look therefore to the spirit and objects of these instruments, and to the substance between the parties. And we construe them as they were intended to be understood and were in fact understood.

Our sovereignty over the Indians is distinctly admitted. When therefore a stipulation, expressing that sovereignty, is inserted in an Indian treaty, it is merely declaratory, not auxiliary. The right existed before the treaty, and it extends to tribes, with whom we have not yet formed treaties. And so of the power to regulate trade, to punish crimes, committed in their country, or by their people in ours, and to establish military posts, wherever we think proper. All other governments have done these things, and much more; and the Indians fully comprehended the obligations they imposed.

If they have universally been supposed by themselves, by us, and by others, to be under our general supervisory authority, if their right to the lands where they hunt and fish has always been considered a possessory one merely, and if many of the most important relations subsisting with them have without hesitation, been controlled by our government and acquiesced in by them; whatever compacts may be formed with them must be expounded with all the necessary limitations, arising from this state of things, unless these are evidently designed to change them.

It is remarked by Chief Justice Marshall, that "this treaty," speaking of a treaty with the Delawares, "in its language and in its provisions is formed, as near as may be, on the model of treaties between the crowned heads of Europe." And farther, "the third article, alluding to the treaty of Holston, 'contains a perfectly equal stipulation for the surrender of prisoners.' And again, 'we think proper. All other governments have done these things, and much more; and the Indians fully comprehended the obligations they imposed.'"

We certainly distrust ourselves, when differing from this most able and venerable man who has expounded and illustrated the jurisdiction of his country by a series of decisions, no less remarkable for their legal acumen, than for their depth of research, and the admirable powers of generalisation they display. But this point is so essential to the progress of the discussion, that we could not pass it over in silence.

We do not investigate the nature of these instruments, with a view to ascertain their validity. This we admit. Fully and fearlessly. But to prevent the exclusion of a conclusion. To prevent any inference from their forms, which would in effect destroy the existing relations of the parties. Relations whose practical operation is undisputed, and which have stood the test of two centuries of intercourse.

We cannot express the true doctrine as well as it was expressed at Ghent, where this very objection was urged and pertinaciously repeated. "The treaty of Greenville," say the American Commissioners, "neither took from the Indians the right which they had not, of selling lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to foreign governments or subjects, nor ceded to them the right of exercising exclusive jurisdiction, within the boundary line assigned. It was merely declaratory of the public law, in relation to the parties, founded on principles previously and universally recognised. The position of the Indians is no doubt, a

nomalous. Europe presents nothing similar. To demand that the principles of intercourse, which have been adopted, shall be reconciled with the received maxims of public law, which govern the relations of civilized and independent nations, is to reject the universal practice of all governments, who have founded colonies in the new world, and to sacrifice the true interests of society to a definition and a deduction. We are not now called upon to discuss abstract rights, but to investigate the actual state of things. Compacts have, for a century, been formed with the Indians, for the purchase of their possessory rights. At first, the equivalent given scarcely deserved the name of a consideration. Dr. Franklin says, that Rhode Island was purchased, with a pair of spectacles. And an examination of most of these bargains before the revolution, will show, that the presents usually given, for there was in fact, no actual price arranged, were entirely disproportioned to the value of the land. To the United States belongs the credit of having introduced the system of annual payments, calculated, if wisely applied, by the Indians, to relieve their wants for an indefinite period. These compacts were termed treaties, not in that acceptance of the word, by which it is applied to the adjustment of differences between independent nations, but in its more general meaning, which extends to all arrangements for "forming agreements" between parties, as we say, a treaty is on the carpet, a treaty of marriage, &c.; and as the treaty of Holston was the word, when it says, the Cherokees "shall not hold any treaty" with "individuals of any State." It is clear from the Constitution of the British Empire, as has been already explained, that these compacts, formed by the Colonial Governors or Commissioners, and never submitted for the ratification of the Crown, could not be treaties, in the diplomatic sense of the term. The practice came down to us from them, and it is equally clear, that under the United States, neither the form of these contracts nor the process of ratification, conferred, by mere implication, rights, inconsistent with the whole tenor of our intercourse with the Indians, at variance with the numerous provisions of our own statute book, and irreconcilable with the form and substance of the stipulations in the instruments themselves.

We approach now the material enquiry in the case. Do the treaties, which have been formed with the Cherokees, contain stipulations incompatible with the exercise of jurisdiction by the State of Georgia over these Indians? That they establish boundaries of possessions, and secure or "allot" to the Indians their "hunting grounds," "lands," &c.; or in other words, all these usufructuary rights, necessary to the subsistence in the usual mode of life, so far as the relative obligations of the United States and Georgia permitted the former to establish and secure them, will not be disputed. It is the jurisdiction over persons, and not the disposition of property, which we are now investigating.

A succinct review of the treaties with the Cherokees becomes necessary, but in making it, we place out of view the treaty of Hopewell, negotiated in 1785.

It never established a peace, nor in fact, was it executed. It was succeeded by open hostilities, which continued with various interruptions, until the treaty of Holston, which was executed, was a substitute for the previous treaty of Hopewell. The latter is not mentioned nor alluded to. It is clearly taken for granted, that its stipulations have ceased, and such of them, as are acceptable to the parties, are incorporated into the new compact. This will appear by a comparison of the two treaties.

Treaty of Hopewell. Preamble. Gives peace.

Art. 1 and 2. Provide for the restoration of prisoners.

Art. 3. Placed under the protection of the U. States.

Art. 4. Boundary, being the same, with slight variations, as that established by the treaty of Hopewell.

Art. 5. Provision for the removal of intruders.

Art. 6. Provision for the delivery of offenders residing among the Indians.

Art. 7. Provision for the punishment of persons injuring the Cherokees.

Art. 8. Retaliation abolished.

Art. 9. Congress may regulate trade with the Cherokees.

Art. 10. A supplement to the 9th Article.

Art. 11. Cherokees to give notice of designs against the United States.

Art. 12. Allowed to send a Delegate to Congress.

Art. 13. Peace and friendship re-established.

Art. 14. Implements of agriculture to be furnished—Interpreters to be provided, &c.

Art. 15. To be ratified.

Can any doubt exist, but that the latter treaty, (that of Holston) which was made "to remove causes of war," which "establishes perpetual peace and friendship," which provides for the surrender of persons "now in captivity," on both sides; which puts an end to "all animosities for past grievances;" and which was negotiated after some years of continued war, was a treaty of peace, and that all the obligations between the parties, not renewed or confirmed by it, were considered as annulled? It is expressly termed a "treaty of peace," by Mr. Justice McLean, and if so, it recognizes a pre-existing state of war, with the consequences properly resulting therefrom. It is

obvious, that the whole ground was examined, and that the preceding stipulations, so far as they were acceptable, were embodied in the new treaty. In no other way can the failure of the Cherokee, to send a Deputy to Congress, be accounted for. It is a privilege they would long since have claimed, and which they might now claim, if the Treaty of Hopewell were in force.

The treaty of October, 1793, commenced by reciting the reasons which prevented the execution of the treaty of Hopewell of 1791, and which had also operated to delay the execution of the treaty of Philadelphia, of 1794, which refers to the former; and then, after providing for the integrity of "the existing treaties,"—evidently alluding to the treaty of Hopewell and its adjuncts, proceeds to make arrangements for running and marking the boundary line. The treaty of Hopewell is unnoticed, and in fact disappears from the history of our Cherokee intercourse, with the exception of one incidental allusion to it.

One object in these remarks is more to relieve the subject from useless embarrassment, than because we attach any importance to the provisions of this treaty. It will be perceived that they are essentially the same with those in the treaty of Hopewell; though perhaps rather more favorable to the view we take, if we indulge in verbal criticisms; as it professes to "give peace"—to make an "allotment" of "hunting grounds," &c. But we really consider any distinctions drawn from the forms of expression, as unworthy of the subject and unjust to the Indians.

Beginning then with the treaty of Hopewell, which contains all the provisions upon this subject, we shall merely refer to those which can, by any construction, be considered as grants of political power, making a few passing remarks upon some of the others.

In this examination we place out of view all powers declared to exist in the United States, and which have been usually exercised by civil governments in their intercourse with the Indians; concerning fully in the sentiments advanced upon this subject by the American Commissioners at Ghent, and already quoted.

The whole view, taken by these Commissioners, J. A. Baynard, Henry Clay, John A. Russell and Albert Gallatin, can be a brief exposition of the doctrine arising out of the Indian treaties, and is founded as easily by the metaphysical speculations of the British Commissioners, who bewildered themselves in abstract investigations, and in attempting to deduce consequences altogether incompatible with the express stipulations of Indian treaties, and their obvious relations with the United States, from the forms of the treaties. Counting that the parties were independent and both sovereign, because they entered into mutual negotiations which declared the dependence of the one, and the sovereignty of the other.

It has no doubt been deemed prudent, from time to time, to insert in these Indian treaty provisions, declaratory of the powers of the United States, not that such a course was at all necessary to the exercise of these powers, but that it would remind the Indians of their duties, and of the general authority of the white man.

Copies of these treaties were deposited with them, and preserved with great care. When read at their request, the obligations imposed upon them, are brought to their recollection.

There are but two provisions in the treaty of Hopewell, which have the slightest appearance of any grant of jurisdiction to the Cherokee, or of any recognition of their powers of government. These are found in the 8th and 12th articles. By the former, citizens of the United States, settling on the Cherokee lands, forfeit the protection of the United States, and may be punished by the Cherokee, or not, as they please. By the latter, if a person entering a dwelling house by violence, should be declared out of the protection of the law, and punishable at the pleasure of the owner; or if one intruding himself into a church or any public assemblage, should be placed at the mercy of those whom he thus disturbs; or if the communities of Kapp or Owen, or any similar exclusive association should be empowered to punish all those who might attempt to enter their possessions; could these summary powers, confined to particular objects, and for particular purposes, be construed to divest the proper authority of its general jurisdiction, and to confer upon these persons or associations, all the privileges of self government, because they had in one particular case, the right of self defence? We may, in like manner enquire, whether the Cherokee have the right of exclusive and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons within "their hunting grounds," because they are empowered to expel or punish those bad or out-law citizens, who attempt to disturb them? No such conclusion can be fairly drawn from such premises. The right is, in fact, that of self defence, given because the protecting government was unable to prevent those difficulties, which had so often led to war. It was a necessary incident of their situation. And how long was it to continue? Obviously till that situation was changed, and till the power was no longer required. When the general protection of the law was extended to the Cherokee, and their qualified independence was terminated. And even before this point, the punishment to be inflicted is evidently left to individual discretion. It is not the "nation" or "tribe" which inflicts it, but the Cherokee; the paragraph of the treaty is here varied, leaving out these epithets, and are carefully used in this instrument, whenever the community, as such, is described, or its collective obligations or privileges specified. The right to punish followed, in fact, from the treaty, and every Cherokee was at liberty to use his own discretion in the punishment. Or, to speak more accurately, it was no crime in a Cherokee under these circumstances, to kill a white man. His own

government had said, "he is not of us." It was a resort to first principles.

The second provision in the treaty, having appearance of conferring jurisdiction, is that which relates to retaliation and reprisal. But this article grants nothing; it is merely restitutive. The right of retaliation and reprisal is incidental to the war making power. What would justify the former, would justify the latter. But to prevent the last and worst result, the parties here engage, they will not seek this remedy, till satisfaction has been demanded and refused. No right is here given, but the parties, for the sake of humanity, are mutually restrained; and this restraint is obligatory upon both, so long as the power remains, of which it is an incident. But, as we have already shown, the moral power of making war has departed from the four thousand five hundred Cherokee in Georgia, and forever, and with it have departed all the incidents annexed to, and dependent upon that power.

A brief review of the other articles of this treaty shall close this branch of the enquiry.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d, articles relate to the termination of hostilities.

The 4th establishes a boundary line.

The 5th grants to the United States a road, and the navigation of the Tennessee river—this is purely territorial in its operation, and the necessity for it results from the guarantee in the 7th article.

The 6th allows the United States the right to regulate the trade with the Cherokee—this right, by the universal practice of nations, the United States possessed without this stipulation. It is therefore, agreeably to the views of the Commissioners at Ghent, merely declaratory, and changes nothing in the pre-existing state of things.

The 7th is a guarantee of the Cherokee lands.

The 8th is the one already noticed, providing for the punishment of intruders.

The 9th prohibits hunting in the Cherokee country.

The 10th provides that the Cherokee nation shall deliver up offenders, taking refuge among them. Its object is to require the cooperation of the Cherokee, as a *pote comitatus*, in the apprehension of these persons, but it does not prevent the United States, from the exercise of their paramount sovereignty, from arresting them, without such cooperation. Still less does it confer any privileges upon the Cherokee themselves, or operate to exonerate them from other duties.

The 11th stipulates for the punishment of white persons, injuring the Indians.

The 12th restrains the power of retaliation. The other four articles are of a nature, which renders their examination unnecessary.

In all this there is nothing inconsistent with a proper jurisdiction over the Cherokee. Nothing which they may not still have, so far as it is useful, and yet be subject to the jurisdiction of Georgia. Their condition has materially changed since this treaty was negotiated, and with that change have come other privileges and obligations. But ever reverting to the *status quo*, it will be seen that all these provisions may be substantially complied with, and yet the laws of Georgia may bind upon these Indians. Their own power of self government may cease, and still individuals retain their territorial and other rights unimpaired.

We need not enter into an examination of the treaty of Tellico. It presents nothing which bears upon this question, and with it terminates our enquiry. The United States, after 1802, could do nothing, by which the rights of Georgia could be injured. The parties at that time possessed, were peacefully transferred. But it will be found, were the investigation necessary, that the subsequent treaties down to the present day, like the preceding ones, secure only the rights of property, and leave the jurisdiction untouched.

There is another view which may be taken of this subject, and has been frequently taken, and recently and very ably in the American Quarterly Review. If the State of Georgia has no right to exercise jurisdiction over the Cherokee, it follows that these people constitute, by virtue of their natural rights, or by the recognition of the United States, a separate political community with the power of self government. And that in fact, a government, independent of Georgia, has been permanently established within the boundaries of that State. Mr. Justice McLean, in deed, declares, that "the exercise of the power of self government by the Indians within a State, is undoubtedly contemplated to be temporary." But by whom is it so contemplated? Certainly, not by the Cherokee; for they allow their determination never to remove. And as to the United States and Georgia, their "contemplation" of the subject is out of the question. The former, upon the doctrine advocated, have parted with their right to interfere, and the latter never had any. How this state of things can be terminated, so as to render the government "temporary," is not very obvious.

This subject, however, it is not necessary to examine, if the United States have not granted nor guaranteed to the Cherokee political rights, independent of Georgia. That they have not, we have endeavored to show. And in doing this, we have extended our remarks to such a length as to prevent us from entering upon the other question. And we are less inclined to undertake it, as we feel unequal to the task, and are confident it will be fully and ably investigated by others. It goes to the very foundation of our government; and if the President and two thirds of the Senate can, by an exercise of the treaty making power, or by the recognition of the United States, establish independent communities among us, independent of the respective States, they hold in their hands a tremendous power, to be wielded for good or evil. A power, whose extent and consequences cannot be foreseen.

And besides we shall have a new code of natural or municipal law, or of neither to establish, (for we are really at a loss to apply the proper epithet,) by which all these new relations, growing out of an unexpected state of things, may be regulated. By the third wheel in our form of government may be attached to the other machinery. But these speculations we leave to others.

The foregoing discussion we have confined ourselves to the question of right, avoiding all those considerations, which render it expedient that these Indians should remove to the country, West of the Mississippi, assigned for their permanent residence. No false philanthropy should induce us to wish their continuance in the situation they now occupy. The decree has gone forth, it is irreversible, that the white and the red man cannot live together. He who runs may read. He may read it in the past and in the present, and he may discern it in the signs of the future. Without attempting to investigate the causes, moral and physical, which have caused this law of stern necessity, it is enough for our present purpose, to know that it exists, and to feel that its penalty is directed to one of these parties; a penalty only to be avoided by their migration beyond the

sphere of its influence. The longer this salutary measure is delayed, the greater will be the injury to them. Their state of excitement and uneasiness will continue, the collisions and difficulties with their white neighbors will multiply, and surrounded, as they must be, with disheartening troubles, their habits and prospects may be wrecked in this hopeless conflict. Had they not better go, and speedily? Go to a climate, which is known to be salubrious; to a country fertile and extensive; beyond their wants now, and for generations to come; and to a home, which promises comfort and permanence.

Can they expect to maintain their present position? To establish an independent government, having undefined and undefinable relations with the State of Georgia? To add another imperium in imperio to our complicated system? Such an expectation appears to us vain and illusory. Practically unattainable; and fraught with their destruction, if it could be attained: They would be exposed to the operation of all those evils, which have swept over their race, as the fatal Simoom, the blast of death, sweeps over the desert.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, April 12, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, and some discussion took place upon the amendments, which extend its provisions to the officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars, after the Revolution. The bill was laid on the table at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking up the unfinished business of Tuesday—the General Appropriation Bill.—Mr. Holmes concluded his speech on this bill and the amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Finance, were then considered, and several of them disposed of.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Storr resumed his remarks in opposition to the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset. Before he concluded, the hour allotted to the discussion, expired. The several bills in relation to the District of Columbia, reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, were taken up and laid on the table. The House refused again to consider in Committee of the Whole, the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown. Various bills relating to the District of Columbia, were considered in Committee of the Whole. Considerable discussion took place on the bill from the Senate to alter the draw in the bridge over the Potomac, between Washington and Alexandria. Mr. Doolittle from the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered an amendment proposing to purchase the interest of the present Bridge Company, and to rebuild a bridge free of toll, which was eventually agreed to, yeas 55, nays 45. The Committee then rose—the bills were reported, and the House adjourned.

Monday, April 16.

The Senate met on Saturday, and went immediately into Executive business, in which they were engaged until the adjournment. Mr. Vance addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of the charges made against the collector of the port of Wiscasset. Mr. Plummer has the floor for this day. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. William Stanberry, a Representative from the State of Ohio, alleging that, on the evening previous, "the body of a man, who would be Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives," &c. Mr. Vance offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue a warrant to the sergeant at arms to take Mr. Houston in custody, and keep him, subject to the further order and direction of the House.

Mr. Speight proposed a substitute for this resolution, directing the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the charges made against the collector of the port of Wiscasset. A long and animated discussion ensued in which Messrs. Vance, Polk, Jenifer Speight, Doolittle, Coulter, Drayton, Patton, Burgess, Davis of Massachusetts, Foster, E. Everett, Wayne, Beardsley and Wickliffe participated. Pending this discussion, Mr. Vance laid before the House an affidavit made by Mr. Stanberry before D. A. Hall, Esq. testifying to the truth of the charges contained in his letter previously sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. When this affidavit was read, an attempt was made by Mr. Edgworth to have it withdrawn from the papers in the case, but the Speaker declined, that having been presented by a member and read by the Clerk; it was too late to object to its reception. At a late hour, Mr. Wickliffe moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution of Mr. Vance was adopted—Yeas 145, Nays 25.

Tuesday, April 17.

In the Senate, yesterday Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report on the subject of Public Lands, referred to them on the 24th ultimo, accompanied by a bill, to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, among the several States, for the period of five years, except in case of the intervention of a war, in the following manner, viz: ten per cent to the several States in which the lands lie, and the remainder to the several twenty four States, according to their federal population. The bill was read, and on the question of ordering it to a second reading, Mr. Benton spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Smith moved to lay the bill on the table with a view to take up the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Chambers moved the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the Report, which, after a long debate, was agreed to by a vote of 36 to 19.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Plummer addressed the House in favor of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset. Before he had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a motion to proceed to the orders of the day. The Speaker informed the House that the writ which was directed under its authority to the Sergeant at Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of Samuel Houston, and keep him, subject to the further order of the House, had been duly executed. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing a copy of the charges made by Mr. Stanberry to be furnished Mr. Houston, and that the latter be brought to the bar of the House on Thursday next, to answer to said charges.—Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, proposed a substitute for the resolution, directing that Gen. Houston be discharged from custody. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Hawes, Wickliffe, Doolittle, Drayton, Fitzgerald, Arnold, and Root, participated. Mr. Mitchell eventually withdrew his amendment. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, then modified his resolution so as to cause the defendant, Houston, to be brought immediately before the

House. Mr. Speight offered an amendment regulating the mode of proceeding in the case, which, after various suggestions, was withdrawn by the mover. After some further discussion, Mr. Davis, in consequence of an amendment proposed by Mr. Foster, made an additional modification of his resolution. Mr. Wickliffe moved an amendment to the resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Davis, and thus modified, the resolution was adopted. Gen. Houston was then introduced, and was shown to a seat on the floor in front of the Speaker's Chair. The Speaker informed him in substance, that he had been ordered into custody upon a complaint made by William Stanberry, a member of the House, on oath, of having assaulted and beaten him for words spoken in debate in his place in the House—that if he desired the assistance of counsel, the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, or if he wished for further time to prepare for his defence, he would signify his wishes and the House would take them into consideration. General Houston replied that he did not wish the assistance of counsel—he did not require the testimony of witnesses in his behalf—that he had been at that moment informed of the nature of the charges against him—that the subject was of great importance and involved the liberty of an American citizen—and that he would be prepared in 24 hours and be ready to proceed to trial on the charges. Gen. Houston then withdrew in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The Speaker stated the answer of General Houston to the House.—Mr. Davis, of Mass. offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Privileges, to consist of seven members, to prescribe the mode of proceeding on the trial, which was agreed to, when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 18.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Webster gave notice that he should call up the Appropriation Bill on Thursday, whoever might be present or absent. The bill respecting the District of Columbia, from the House, were reported and ordered to a second reading.—The bill providing for the vaccination of Indians was laid on the table. The General Appropriation Bill was taken up, and some discussion took place as to the propriety of the appropriations for the agents for claims in London and Paris, but no motion was made in regard to them. On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the appropriation of one thousand four hundred dollars, for the salary of the Clerk employed to issue Land Scrips, was reduced to \$150. Mr. Polk introduced an amendment, the effect of which was to strike out the salary for the Minister at Colombia, and to substitute for it \$6,750, for six months' salary, from the 1st of January last, and the expenses of his return. A long discussion took place on this motion, after which it was rejected by a vote of 20 to 21. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole, were severally read and concurred in, with the exception of the amendment allowing \$250,000 instead of \$190,000, for the expenses of the United States Court in the District of Columbia, in which, after a long debate, the Senate refused to concur, by a vote of 15 to 34.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report adverse to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the sale of the public lands, to the respective States in which they are situated, and adverse to the distribution of the proceeds of said sales, recommending a reduction of the present price of the public lands, but, inasmuch as some of the new States favor the course recommended by the Department, the report

Secretary of the Treasury to obtain certain information upon the subject to be submitted to Congress at the next session. Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, to select certain lands granted for the erection of Public Buildings at Little Rock, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed. The resolution here offered by Mr. Bacon to change the hour of the meeting of the House from twelve to eleven o'clock, was taken up and agreed to—Yeas 129, Nays 22. The Speaker presented a communication from a Committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Georgetown, D. C., asking to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House in relation to the contemplated Bridge or Bridges across the Potomac river. Mr. Washington offered a resolution in conformity to the request made in said communication, which after some discussion was laid on the table. Mr. J. Davis from the Committee on Privileges reported a detailed report of the proceedings for the trial of Gen. Houston, which after some time spent in explanation and discussion was agreed to. Mr. Davis then offered a resolution directing that the trial commence on Friday next at one o'clock—which time was afterwards altered upon the suggestion of Mr. Clay, by the substitution of to-day at 12 o'clock, and the resolution was adopted. Numerous private bills were employed.

The general pension bill was taken up, and Mr. Wickliffe proposed an amendment including in the provision of the bill those who defended the western frontier up to the treaty of Greenville. A spirited discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Allan, E. Everett, Letcher, Doolittle, Ellisworth, Denny, Burd, Bates, of Mass., and Craig, participated, when Mr. Daniel said he had moved this amendment in Committee and firmly believed he could demonstrate that the pension included in the amendment, came within the principles on which the bill was placed—but being unwilling to go into the argument at this late hour, he moved an adjournment. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was carried—yeas 81—nays 77.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Canova at Castine in 33 days from Liverpool, the Liverpool Journal of March 3, has been received by the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. There had been solemn Thanksgiving in all the churches of Berlin, for the cessation of the cholera in that city. There are no further accounts of the progress of this disease in London. The news from the continent is not of a later date than we have received direct from France. The following article on the subject of the Reform Bill is given from the London Courier of March 11:—

"We can now state in the most positive manner that the anti-reform Peers do not enter the slightest expectation of a majority in the House of Lords against the second reading of the reform bill. A few days ago we said that the ministerial list gave a majority of ten in favor of that stage. The number will be rather augmented than diminished. In committee, however, the anti-reformers who are divided in opinion only to the priority of resistance to the second reading, will be resisting many of the leading points. They will oppose the disfranchisement of certain boroughs, demand the augmentation of the elective franchise, under particular circumstances, struggle to defeat the clause relating to the metropolitan members. It is highly

probable, therefore, that a small addition to the peerage will be necessary, in order to secure the success of those great features of the bill to which Earl Grey and his colleagues have pledged themselves; for although they would be willing to modify, in the spirit of conciliation, where there would be no sacrifice of principle, it is not likely that they will yield on points of such importance as those to which the other party will direct their opposition.

"It has been said, in the political circles, that the Duke of Wellington has prepared a bill of his own, which he will move as an amendment to that of the Ministry. This is unfounded.

The Duke has not only not prepared one himself but he has abstained from pledging himself to any particular system of reform, entertained by any member of his party. There is a bill indeed drawn out and printed, which several of the anti reform peers have read and approved, but it has not even been seen by the Duke.

"This bill disfranchises a great number of boroughs, but under circumstances very different from those of the measure now before Parliament. It raises the qualifications of householders to 415 and in some cases, to 420 and establishes a graduate scale for the qualification of freehold, copy hold and leasehold voters. It leaves the right of voting to all who enjoy it, not only for lives of the possessors, but also in perpetuity. These are a few of the leading points indeed all that are of importance. We may probably, however, return to the subject.

"One of our contemporaries will have it that the Duke, in his letter, declares against all reform. Such is not the fact. His grace appears to think that no modification of the present bill would remove its objectionable qualities, and therefore proposes to meet it with his decided negative. But he no longer maintains that any reform, however qualified, would be necessarily fraught with dangerous consequences."

From our Correspondents.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, April 15.

FROM MEXICO.—The packet ship Virginia, Capt. Collins, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 23d ult. We learn that nothing of importance had occurred since the action of the 4th, which was nearly as disastrous as has before been represented. St. Anna having lost from six to seven hundred men in the engagement. He was led into it by deceptive information, that the enemy's troops only desired his presence to unite with him, and it was believed that his defeat was caused by the defection of some of his own officers. The government troops suffered the greatest loss of men. They had since advanced and encamped within two and a half miles of the city, where they were suffering with the heat, disease, and the insects that infest these sands, as well as by fire from two gun boats which had been stationed in a position to annoy them. St. Anna was well prepared to resist any attack they could make upon the city, having yet 1000 regular troops, and 1500 militia, and all the points of approach were well fortified. The communication with the interior was entirely cut off; nothing had been heard of what was going on at the Capital. There was an open communication by water with Tampico, and the declaration of that place in favor of St. Anna had caused much joy at Vera Cruz. St. Anna had purchased the brig Maria Louisa, late of Philadelphia, which, with two schooners, he was arming. It was believed that he was capable of sustaining his position; against any force that could be brought against him for a period of some weeks.

Greece.—The editors of the New York Commercial have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Smyrna, under date of Feb. 10th.—

"Greece is unquiet. A civil war has commenced, and some blood has been shed. A powerful opposition has arisen to the Russian party, and the best men in Greece are at its head. The anti administration party are in force at Megara, about one hundred (twenty miles) from Athens. They have chosen Colitti, Condorioti and Zaimi a Commission to direct their affairs. Aug. Capodistrias, brother of the late President, has been chosen by the Russian party to succeed his brother. He is at Napoli di Romania the nominal seat of Government, about three days from Athens. At Athens all is quiet; and it is neutral."

Most of the facts above stated are already known here, but the friends of the missionaries in Athens will be pleased to learn that they are prosecuting their labours without immediate interruption. Neither have we before seen the names mentioned of those who constitute the provincial Government of the anti-Russian party at Megara.

Prediction Verified.—Our neighbours of the Chronicle alleged, a few days since, that the President would have but little, if any difficulty in arranging what appeared to be a difficult relation to the Indian question.—The prophecy which they supposed it would be accomplished was a negotiation with the authorities of Georgia. From the following paragraph taken from the Nat. Intelligencer Saturday last, it seems that the President is really likely to get rid of the difficulty, and that too by negotiation, not, however, with the authorities of Georgia, but with the Indians themselves. Thus it would seem that the President's diplomatic powers are really sufficient for the accomplishment of this difficult object of preventing a most serious evil, which the opposition appeared greatly to desire, but he seems disposed to employ them, not according to the suggestions of his opponents, but according to the dictates of his own better judgment. *Indian Republican.*

The Intelligencer says:—"We hear from Georgia that a considerable number of the Cherokee have agreed to go beyond the Mississippi; and that indications favor the belief that the body of the nation will upon certain conditions, voluntarily emigrate. It has always been our opinion, that it might be to their interest and general welfare to do so."

Logical Reasoning.—The Senate of the United States has, by the casting vote of the Vice President, rejected the appropriation for an outfit of a minister to France, in the place of Mr. Rives, who, it seems, desires to return to the U. States. While the subject was under consideration, Mr. Miller, of S. C., stated in the Telegraph to have said, that an appropriation, in the first instance, would be an admission on the part of Senate, of the right of the President to make appointments of ministers in the recess of the Senate, a power which he denied. He was for leaving that question open, and if Mr. Rives, our present minister in France, returned during the recess of the State of our relations with that country, rendered an immediate appointment necessary, the President could make the appointment, and pay the outfit out of the contingent

fund for foreign intercourse." According to our reading of the Constitution, the President possesses, unquestionably, the power and the right to make appointments of ministers in the recess of the Senate, but Mr. Miller denies him not only the right, but the power, to do so; and yet he allows, in the next sentence, that the President may do it. This reasoning by the honorable Senator we take to be about as logical as that by which he attempted to justify his vote against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. Truly we have come to a pretty pass when such reasoning can be received and acted upon, and such consequences result from it, as we have seen in the Senate of the United States.—*Balt. Repub.*

Alarming Outrage.—About 8 o'clock on Monday evening a little girl aged 7 years, the daughter of Mr. LATHAM, a respectable citizen, residing in Provost-street, was sent by her mother to perform some small errand; before she had proceeded more than ten or twelve paces from the door of the house in which her father resided, four ruffians sallied forth from a alley in which they had been concealed, fixed a rope about her neck, and instantly commenced dragging her with great force. The child screamed as loudly as she could, and her mother immediately raised the window of the room in which she was then standing, and gave the alarm—upon which the ruffians fled.

The child was so much alarmed and hurt by the extraordinary attack, that it became necessary to carry her into the house.

This occurrence, taken in connection with the many disappearances which have recently taken place, is of a character so alarming, that we should not have mentioned it, if there was a doubt of its truth. Our reporter saw the child yesterday afternoon at her father's house, after the affair had undergone investigation by the Police, and the marks left by the rope, and these visible, around her throat, were such as to induce a wonder at strangulation did not ensue from the violence with which it must have been drawn. Under her ear the skin was torn away, as if by a knot.

The child, who appears to be a very interesting and intelligent little girl, states that she did not cry out until she felt the rope hurt her; the perpetrators of the outrage she describes as "boys about as big as her father or a little larger," but from the darkness of the night and the alarm of the moment she is unable to give a more minute description of their persons.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Atrocious Murder.—We mentioned a few days since that a woman named Catherine Jane Taylor was found murdered in the wood adjacent to Poughkeepsie; the following additional particulars we find in the Poughkeepsie Telegraph:—

On the afternoon of Sunday, she remarked that she would walk towards the river and gather winter greens; and tying a handkerchief on her head, she proceeded. Evening came and she did not return. In the morning the family made search for her in the direction she was supposed to have taken, but without success. About 11 o'clock two black men from this village, on a gunning excursion, discovered her body. She was found lying on her back, and near her were a couple of bundles of greens, she had apparently carried in her hands. The ground was not much disturbed around her, but it was evident she had been drawn by her feet some distance to the place where she was found. The body was brought to this village and a coroner's jury assembled. It was evident from the examination of the body by physicians, that she had been abused, and made much resistance, and was then murdered by strangulation. The deed was done by the left hand, the thumb and the index of the thumb on the left side of her throat, and the marks of the fingers on the other, could not be mistaken. Two men, both Englishmen living with Mr. Montgomery, as laborers, were immediately arrested on suspicion and brought before the coroner's jury. An investigation of some hours was made, which resulted in their committal. They have since been discharged.

A public meeting has been held in the village of Poughkeepsie, at which it was resolved to offer a reward of \$500 for the prosecution of the diabolical perpetrators to conviction. It was also resolved to lay the case before the Governor as one which called for a proclamation and the offer of a reward on behalf of the people of the State.

N. Y. Cour.

LETTER FROM GEN. SAUNDERS TO GOV. BRANCH.

Gen. S. requests of Messrs. Lawrence and Lemay to insert in their next paper the following copy of a letter addressed by him to Governor Branch:

RALEIGH, April 7th, 1832.

Sir—When I received your letter of the 28th of March, I did not for a moment think of your having forwarded a copy of it for publication, which had passed between us. I can but consider your course in this business as very extraordinary. You had called on an explanation of an allusion which I had made to you in an anonymous publication, which had been given and received by you as "satisfactory." Yet by the same man in which you forward your note and my reply, you address to me a letter, a copy of which you also enclose (without waiting for an answer) for publication. This may be bad timing, and according to your notions of honorable etiquette, I do, I have at least learnt something from your conduct. If my answer was, as you have pronounced it "too far satisfactory" to receive from you in the necessity of resorting to another mode of redress," would it not be you are so fond of intimating your willingness to adopt, my this appeal to the public? Was it to relieve your own feelings, or to lacerate mine, by an allusion to a matter which, when understood, will reflect as little credit on you for its disclosure, as injury to me by its being made public? You say my answer contained "expressions which might be susceptible of an offensive construction;" yet in your letter you make no allusion to these "expressions," but content yourself with insinuating that my charge of feeling towards you had a base in the fact, that it was no longer in your power to serve me with those who now wield the patronage of the General Government—and that I had been "a superior officer" through "your favor" while Secretary of the Navy. A simple statement of the case will sufficiently repel the pitiful motives you have been ascribed to me, as well as show the conduct of one who exhibits so much sensitiveness at being charged with a weak or unbecoming answer, that I am sure you will some time after your appointment as Secretary, expressing a desire to change your situation, and as I was unwilling to place my name under the Executive, left the matter with you to act upon your sense of duty to the public and justice to the negligent dictation. But, sir, your inability should have remained you, and your conduct should have shown the fact, that afterwards I thanked you for your offer of a willingness to serve me, but declined all further application. This, too, was long

before you ceased to have believed you since had of service, the many mind; and I little lived by you through paper. I was not your office, nor have my change towards you loss of it, but from the you have made about cal tergiversation you active zeal against it. As I do not desire of your feelings, or a paper controversy with a correspondence from instruction nor improve I have the honor

Hon. JOHN BRANCH

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING

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before you ceased to be Secretary, and as I had believed you sincere in your proposed tender of service, the matter had passed from my mind, and I little expected to have it revived by you through the columns of a newspaper. I was not your friend for the sake of office, nor have my feelings undergone any change towards you in consequence of your loss of it, but from the miserable complaints you have made about it, and the open political tergiversation you have manifested in your active zeal against those whom you suspected to have been instrumental in depriving you of it. As I do not desire to add to the bitterness of your feelings, or court the honor of a newspaper controversy with you, I shall here close a correspondence from which I expect neither instruction nor improvement.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. JOHN BRANCH.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1832.

POST OFFICE,

24th APRIL, 1832.

Persons indebted for postage, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay without delay. As the drafts of the Postmaster General must be met promptly by deputy Postmasters, the Postmaster at Easton has determined to continue no accounts for postage with persons who disregard this notice.

We observe, with much pleasure, in the Baltimore American a statement that the extensive enclosed ground of St. Mary's College, has been laid out for a Botanic garden in which it is intended to collect from all parts of the world, its vegetable wonders. It is observed, "the college possesses some particular facilities for executing this liberal enterprise, its pupils coming from various parts of the northern and southern American continents, and thus presenting the means of establishing an extensive correspondence with highly interesting botanical regions of this hemisphere." The specimens of plants to be found here, already amount to between five and six hundred, of the most interesting kinds, to which daily accessions are expected.

The means possessed by the faculty of St. Mary's College, of rendering it an institution of the first usefulness, and an ornament to this State, should not be overlooked. We have too long been dependent on the schools of other States, while we possess at home institutions, little, if any, inferior to the best, and far superior to many we have been in the habit of encouraging. We ought to feel a pride in countenancing a school which would be so eminently useful, and which being amply endowed already, needs, probably, nothing but the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Maryland. It need not be urged that the associations of our youth would be more general in the northern colleges. At St. Mary's will be found young gentlemen from every State in the Union—from South America—from the West Indies, and from Europe—associating with whom, our youth would return home with enlarged and liberal minds, calculated to enter upon a career of public or private usefulness, honorable to themselves and reputable to the State. We would not be understood as drawing invidious comparisons—our object being simply to excite a just State pride.

FOREIGN.—We have news from Europe to the 15th of March from Paris, 16th from Havre, and 20th from London. The cholera was spreading in England—there had been 6378 cases, and 2025 deaths.

The reform bill had passed through committee of the whole of the Commons, and would have its third reading on the 19th. Many doubts are expressed for its fate in the House of Lords—but it is intimated Earl Gray means to make sure work of it.

A correspondence has been commenced, it is said, between the governments of England and France, on the subject of the invasion of the papal territory by the latter.

Our countryman, Dr. Howe, has been arrested in Prussia, and put in close confinement. He had gone on a mission, on account of the Polish refugees, from the Polish committee of Paris.

There had been some disturbances in France, particularly in the South.

The King of Belgium is increasing his army.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail road is now open to the Point of Rocks, which gives to the trade of Baltimore, direct and easy communication with the fertile valleys of the head waters of the Potomac.

The Washington papers state, that, Col. G. E. MITCHELL, our representative in Congress from the 7th district, is so far recovered from his sore affliction, as to be able to take his seat—from which he has been detained since the first week of the session.

The dwelling of Richard Cook Tilghman, of Queen Anne's county, situated on Chester river, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, 15th inst. The fire was communicated from the chimney. We have not learned whether the furniture was saved.

JACKSON MEETING.

Pursuant to a call made by a public meeting of the Jackson Republican party, in Centerville on the 2d April instant, in the different election districts, of Queen Anne's county, to select a suitable committee man, to form a county committee, to meet a corresponding committee from Talbot and Caroline, to elect a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention, a meeting for that purpose was organized in the Centerville District, at the Court house on Saturday 14th April, 1832.

KENNEY HARRISON, Esq. was called to the chair, and JOHN B. THOMAS, appointed Secretary.

Dr. ROBT. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. was selected as the Committee-man from this district, to meet in Convention a Committee from Queen Anne's Talbot and Caroline counties, to select a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention of the Jackson Republican party throughout the United States.

After this appointment was made, William A. Spencer, Esq. called the attention of the meeting to the recent political occurrences in Maryland, and the anticipated effect they were designed to have over the ensuing election for President and Vice President of the United States.

In the present state of things, he could not forbear to express his approbation of the wisdom that suggested a State Convention of the Jackson party, in Maryland, to be held in the city of Baltimore, during the last week of May next.

Whereupon it was moved and resolved, That this meeting in anticipation of a State Convention, of the Jackson party in Maryland, to be held in the city of Baltimore, during the last week of May next, do appoint a District Committee of three, to meet corresponding Committees from the different election districts in this county, in the town of Centerville, on the second Saturday of May next, to select a Delegation from Queen Anne's to attend such a Convention.

On motion the chair appointed Messrs. William A. Spencer, John B. Thomas and James Collins, the Committee from this district.

On motion it was resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be made known to the different counties of this State, through the intervention of the Whig, published in Easton.

KENNEY HARRISON, Chairman.
J. B. THOMAS, Secretary.

FOR THE WHIG.

Queen Anne's county, April 18th, 1832.

Mr. Mullikin.

I wish you would urge upon the different counties of this State, the expediency of holding a State Convention, of the Jackson party, in Baltimore, as proposed in the Baltimore Republican; throughout this county committees have been appointed, expressive of the popularity of such a measure. Who can look for a moment at the influence which the recent political manoeuvres of our Legislature, are intended to have upon Maryland, without feeling the importance of doing so, by presenting the existing vicious state of things, to the people? It cannot be, if rightly understood, that the people of this State, are willing that the minority shall exercise all power. Before the meeting of the present Legislature, things were bad enough. Then in all matters of internal Legislation, our District or county system was so imperfect, as to draw the popular voice; but now by the force of minority combinations, that subversive principle is to be left in the election of the President of the United States. This fall the State of Maryland will be called upon to perpetrate to preceding generations, the principles for which a majority of the whole of the American People contended in the election of the present illustrious President—Let them, in so important a cause, in the struggle for principles so vitally interesting to the country, no exertion be lost—Let concert and action be the motto of every Jacksonian.

And how can this be effected so well, as by a State Convention? I cannot every Jacksonian man, that the same spirit which indurates his heart, is at work in every part of the State, and action will be the inevitable consequence. Carrying into the Fall campaign a proper zeal, the action that now exists must be broken down. Convince the people of this, and attempt to rest them of their sovereignty; of the effort totally to overthrow the majority; and then sound them, and when these things are intended to promote, and in my judgment things that are well no longer be. Learning all other matters out of consideration, the low and violent attack made by Henry Clay, upon the aged and patriotic Smith, will forever condemn him in the hearts of every true and loyal Marylander. The services of General Smith in the "Maryland line" during the Revolutionary war, and his veteran gallantry in the battle of North Point, in the late war, have secured to him a place in the affections of his constituents and the people, which will for ever mark with just and proper indignation, conduct so uncalculated for so harsh, and so ignominious.

For the Whig.

Mr. Mullikin,

In looking over the list of laws, enacted at the last session of the Maryland Legislature, my attention was arrested by the act to amend the law relating to the election of President and Vice President. One would think from the title of the law, that the Legislature acting on Republican principles, and knowing that the district system did not fully express the popular will, intended so to "amend" the law as to let the majority of votes in the electoral college determine the completion of the electoral college—but this did not suit their views.

For although a majority of counties returned members friendly to the election of Mr. Clay, yet the gentlemen so returned knew full well, that if the election was by general ticket, then would the State be found presenting "an undivided front" and rallying around the illustrious man who fills the Presidential office so much to the satisfaction of the people of these United States. They knew too, that according to the votes given last September for electors of the Senate, that a majority of districts would next November, return men friendly to the re-election of General Jackson. To avoid the dilemma, which either position placed them in, was the law above mentioned passed, by which Maryland is only to have ten electors of President and Vice President, at the ensuing election, laying the State off into districts in such wise as they finally believe can not fail to secure to Mr. Clay a majority of the votes of Maryland—To the examination of this constitutional right of a sovereign people, I shall proceed with the freedom of one having a right so to do, and at the same time with the respect due to the acts of a Legislative body—my design being to invite the public attention to the subject, in order that the State may have her just weight in electing the next Chief Magistrate, and not lose her rights by bungling legislation.

It will be seen by reference to the constitution of the United States, article 2, section 1, sub-section 2, that each State is entitled to a number of electors of President and Vice-President "equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." How many Senators and Representatives has Maryland at this time? She has two Senators and nine Representatives, making her whole number in the Congress eleven; and I shall attempt to prove that to eleven electors, we shall be entitled this fall, the act of the Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. I will admit that in the next Congress (not in the next session of the present Congress) we shall have but eight representatives and two senators, and that consequently in the election for electors of President and Vice President, to be held in 1836 we shall have but ten electors—but I will not allow to our legislators the credit of looking so far ahead, and passing a law in 1832 to meet exigencies in 1836, the approaching election was what they looked at in passing the law above referred to, and it would seem to me that the art is referred to above, speaks of things present, not future; that it will give us the same number of electors, that we have senators and representatives "in the Congress" existing at the time when the electors are called; and that by no fair construction, can we be limited to the number we shall have in the next Congress. If the principle adopted by the Legislature be correct, that we lose one representative because of the increased ratio

of representation, and of consequence one elector this fall, the rule to be a good one, must give to the states, which gain new members, an increased number of electors. Then would it be seen, that whilst Maryland had a less number of electors than she had senators and representatives. New York and some of the Western States would have many more. To avoid a conclusion so absurd and so opposite to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States, the number of electors must be neither more nor less than the number of sitting members in both branches of the national legislature. We have now eleven, nor is there a power known to the constitution or laws of disfranchising us of a member. We shall continue to have eleven until the 3d March 1833, for until that time the law of Congress will sleep and leave matters to be regulated by the law under which the present Congress was elected.—I infer this as I have not seen the bill, from precedent; as the law of 1792, April 14th, and 1802, January 14th, have these words "that from and after the 3d day of March 1803, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 80, and the law of the present session will be read, after the 3d day of March 1833, &c. If my position is correct, that we will be entitled this fall to eleven electors, having that many senators and representatives, and the people of Maryland should elect only ten, according to the law of last session, can there be a doubt, but that the Senate of the United States who count the ballots, would reject those of Maryland, because not elected in conformity with the constitution? Mr. Clay's party in Maryland would then find themselves like the dog in the fable, who, catting at the shadow lost the reality. They know, Mr. Editor, that the voice of Maryland is for Andrew Jackson, the man who in war or peace has shown himself the firm friend of his country. He is sustained an entire place in the affections of the people; an elevation where the iniquity of Mr. Clay can never reach him—but like the Eagle on a stormy day, perched on some lofty sun shine crowned eminence, looks down undisturbed on the jarring elements beneath him.

UNION.

George Town Roads, April 21st, 1832.

Crops.—We regret to learn from various directions, that the prospects of wheat crops are very unpromising. Many fields sown in grain have been ploughed up and appropriated to other purposes.

Mr. Lovell, of Roxbury, Mass., in a letter to the editor of the New England Farmer, states that his orchards have suffered more by the last severe winter, than any other for 47 years. He thinks the growth of last year entirely destroyed.—*Ms. Recd.*

A little girl at Hagerstown, Maryland, a few days since, after jumping the rope 107 times in succession, was taken very dangerously ill, and her life was for a time despaired of.

The Parishioners of St. Michaels parish, are informed that the Rector intends to resume his duties, in Miles River Neck, on Sunday the 21st inst. at the house of Mr. Noah Willis, a room having been obtained there for that purpose. Divine service will, as usual, commence at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

In Queen Anne's county, on Tuesday the 17th, Mr. William H. Wilmer, to Miss Jane Story, both of that county.

DIED.

At Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday last, Mrs. Mary McCombs, consort of the Rev. Lawrence McCombs.

In March last, near E. Queen Anne's county, Patrick Quinn, formerly professor in the Eastern Academy.

In this county, at the residence of Thomas Henrix, Esq. Mrs. Plummer, after a lingering illness.

Departed this life at her uncle's in Baltimore, on Monday night last, in the 16th year of her age, Mary A. youngest daughter of Peter L. Compton, near Cambridge, Maryland, after a short but painful illness of 19 hours.

BALTIMORE PRICES,

April 20.

GRAIN.—Wheat, white, per bushel — a —
Do best red 47 a 48
Corn, white 50 a 51
Do, yellow 50 a 51
Rye 65 a 68
Oats 40 a 44
Clover seed, (store) \$5 75 a 6 00
Timothy do 2 00 a 2 25
PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl. 1 50 a —

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. J. L. Chamberlaine on Thursday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock. A. M.

R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

April 24

NOTICE.

Those persons who have attached themselves to the Temperance Society, are hereby notified, that there will be a meeting of the society at the Court house, on Saturday the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of forming a constitution, and appointing officers therefor. Members, and all persons friendly to the cause of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend.

April 24

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS,

QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINES

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations

Easton, April 24

For Sale

A pair of very old, young, carriage horses, well matched and arched to give carriage.

A purchaser may have a choice of two pairs, one pair dark bay, the other bright bay—warranted safe and sound in all respects. Apply at the Whig office.

April 24

Clark's Office,

April 16th, 1832.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 2 for 1832, drawn on Saturday last.

1. 20, 19, 36, 55, 13, 45.

2. Sold at Clark's several of the Capitals.

April 24

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a splendid assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

China, Glass and Queens-

ware, &c.

which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. His customers and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

The best prices will be given for Tow Linen, Feathers, Rags, Wool, &c.

April 24

Sw (G)

Millington Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the books of the Millington Bank, for subscription for Stock, at the House of Samuel R. Clayland, in the Town of Millington, formerly (Head of Chester), on the fifth day of May next, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. of that day—in the Town of Centerville, at the house of Francis Arlett on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon. And at Chester town at the House of Charles Stranberg, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

April 24 Sw

The Eastern Shore papers will publish this to the amount of \$1 50 cents and send their bills to the office of Centerville Times for payment.

FOR SALE.

A number of lots in and about Easton, the property of the late Henry Nicols, will be offered for sale on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. TROUP, Executor of Henry Nicols.

April 24

4w

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALET

PROFESSOR OF DANCING.

MAKES known to his friends and the public, that he will open his school at Mr. Love's Hotel, on Friday next 27th inst. at 10 o'clock. A. M. Mr. M. renews the kindness of gratitude, for the many favours and the high patronage which he once received, from the enlightened inhabitants of this Shore, hopes that they will again favour him with their friendship. His style of dancing and instruction, is far superior to any exhibited in these regions. Private fees will be attended to if desired.—Days of sessions, from 3 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the office of Kennard & Loveday.

April 24

Sw

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Edward Lloyd Nicholson, the suit of Thomas Haywood, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one negro in called Bill Dick's, aged 26 or 27 years, one bay horse, one black mare and colt, one yoke of steers, and one colt, the goods and chattels of said Nicholson, to pay and satisfy said venditioni exponas and to become due thereon. Terms cash. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

April 24

Sw

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Dany, against James H. Benson, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that farm plantation, now in the cultivation of the said James H. Benson, in Miles River neck in Talbot county, known by the names of Wheel and a Mill. Also one Grey mare, one Bay colt and one Horse cart, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.—Terms Cash.

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Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Vallant, against Henry Dillaway, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—two houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, one old cart, one bureau, one sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 Beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned debt, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
March 27

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and to me directed, against John S. Higgins and Matthew J. Higgins, at the suit of Mrs. Ann Elbert, and one writ of fieri facias to me directed, against John S. Higgins, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—All that farm or plantation, where the said John S. Higgins now resides, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Martin, in the Trappe district, to wit:—the quantity of acres that it may, or known by whatever names or names, it may be called—also, one house and lot in Trappe town, 2 carts, 4 head of horses, and 10 head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned John S. Higgins, to pay and satisfy the above named writs of vend. expo. and fi. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
april 3

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, surviving co-heirs of the late John Newlin—Will be sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin, of in and to, the farm situate in the Trappe district of this county, where the aforesaid Newlin did lately reside, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names, it may be called, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus Newlin, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
april 3

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be sold at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All that parcel of land, of which the said James Cain did possess, viz:—Part "Marsh Land," near "Parsons Landing," containing 165 acres of land, more or less, also part of "Bosman's Addition," and "Sandy Hill," containing 194 acres of land more or less, and part of "True Tract," containing 24 acres of land more or less; all seized as the lands and tenements, of the aforesaid James Cain, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vend. expo. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
March 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Dillaway, and Spedden Seymour, the other at the suit of William Brownell, against Henry Dillaway—will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—12 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 18 Windsor chairs, one sideboard, 2 dining tables, and 2 carts; also, his right, title, interest and claim, of in and to, 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe town, in Talbot county; all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vend. expo., and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
March 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlaine and wife, against Thomas B. Cooper, will be sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property viz. all that farm or plantation belonging to him, the said Thomas B. Cooper, situate in the Chapel district of Talbot county, and called "Part Hamsey's Forest," and "Morgan's Neglect," containing the quantity of 82 acres of land more or less adjoining, the lands of Charles Morgan and William Benny, seized as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Cooper, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of Vend. Expo., and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
March 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of John Arrington, use of Nicholas Hammond against Levin Mills, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District of Talbot county where Levin Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz: part of a tract of land called "Hesley" and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of Land more or less, also an adjoining tract of land called the Forest and Dike, containing the quantity of 114 Acres of Land, more or less, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Levin Mills, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi expo and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
april 17

PROPOSALS.
For Publishing by Subscription a Semi-Weekly Paper ENTITLED
THE STATESMAN,
AND MARYLAND ADVERTISER.
Edited by James Johnson, Printed and Published by C. V. NICKERSON, No. 4, S. Gay-street, where Subscriber's Names will be received.

PROSPECTUS.
Time alone is the test of experiment in Politics, the Arts, and Sciences, Mechanical and Agricultural Improvements, and every thing else calculated to meliorate the condition and promote the general welfare of society. At the period of the adoption of the Constitution of Maryland, there prevailed an unanimity of sentiment and a stock of patriotic integrity which produced amidst the dangers of War the present form, perhaps as well adapted to the times as could be expected. Experience has proved that many of its provisions respecting the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, are entirely inadequate to the present improved condition of the State, and the justice that is due to the situation and wants of the people. Some of the most glaring imperfections and abuses will be briefly noticed. In the first place we will call the attention of the people to the monstrous absurdity of the representative system in both branches of the Legislature, in the Election of Delegates and Senators, which so far from securing to the majority of the Free men of Maryland, the right and power to enact laws and appoint the proper functionaries, puts it into the hands of a population of less than one third by unit of cooperation to govern the other two, and thus the majority of the people are indirectly excluded from the exercise of the Executive, Judicial and many of the Ministerial Officers of the State. The Election of the Senate is particularly objectionable by placing it in the power of ten of the smallest counties, and the little borough of Annapolis comprising not one third of the free population, to wield upon the rest of the State, in times of high party excitement, for five long years, a Senate chosen from two or three counties, without having any feelings of interest for the rest. The arrangement of the Judiciary, particularly in its appellate and chancery jurisdictions, requires amendment as well as that most important branch of it, the Orphans Court, which so far from being competent to the proper discharge of its duties, is placed in the hands of men totally unacquainted with the principles of Jurisprudence, and the practical administration of the Testamentary system. The appointment and tenure of Clerks, Registers, Collectors, Inspectors, and Justices of the Levy Court and of the Peace, demands and ought to engage the most serious consideration and the earliest revision. There are many other imperfections and abuses, for which our limits will not afford a full display; but which shall form the subject of a discussion and amendment in our columns. In addition to which we shall use every means to procure the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, essays, moral, political and literary, as well as those relating to improvements in agriculture and mechanics, selections of merit in prose and verse; the proceedings of the Assembly and Congress as far as they relate to subjects of general interest, the most interesting debates on State & National Affairs, the prices current, arrivals and departure of Vessels, Steam-boats, Stages and Rail road Cars; with every information that may be useful and amusing, for which purpose we invite the contributions of our friends and the public. To the Genius of Poetry we offer the brightest column of our work. We private character shall ever remain sacred and untouched, we shall discuss public measures, the conduct of public men, and those aspiring to the People's confidence, with fairness and impartiality, fearless of the frowns of the self supposed great, and regardless of the attacks of vulgar insolence. To the spirit of freedom however misguided its direction, we will ever be indulgent; torn of virtue it merits not the rod of castigation. To modest merit and patriotic feelings even when differing from us in views of policy we shall always offer the tribute of undivided respect. Intending our paper as almost exclusively devoted to the concerns of the State, we shall nevertheless reserve to ourselves the right and privilege of expressing our views on the affairs of the nation, uninfluenced by party affinity or mean subservience to power, and shall not enter into the Congressional and electoral contests, leaving it entirely to the able editorial combatants, who are already enlisted, to wage that warfare. As our avowed purpose is reform and rotation in office, which will secure to all the counties and the City of Baltimore that just light and influence which their numbers, intelligence and enterprise deserve, we shall expect from them the most liberal support and patronage. Determined on accomplishing our ends we shall not be discouraged by difficulties or defeat, but shall rise stronger on every trial, until success crowns our labours. We offer the above to the consideration of the People, and respectfully solicit a share of subscribing and advertising favours.

TERMS.
"The Statesman and Maryland Advertiser," will be published in the City of Baltimore twice a week on a large imperial sheet at \$4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, delivered to the subscribers in the city on the day of publication, and forwarded to the country in strong envelopes according to directions. Advertisements thankfully received and inserted on the usual terms.
Agents obtaining ten subscribers and forwarding the money shall be entitled to receive one paper gratis.
As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained the paper will be issued.
april 24

PROPOSALS
FOR
AN EXTRA GLOBE.
A severe political conflict is approaching. A "New Coalition" of Fictitious men, are making at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tariff and the Author of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our country with discontent and anarchy.
It is time for the people to take the alarm!—The causeless rejection of our Minister to Great Britain, was but the first overt act of this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that is pure in our government and patriotic in its administration. It will soon be followed by others equally hostile to the interests of the people and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and peace, a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the selfish, avaricious, corrupt and corrupting influences which pervade the Republic. With these they hope to vanquish the conqueror of Europe's bravest armies, and close in obloquy and disgrace, the public career of him who "has filled the measure of his country's glory."
What can we expect from the success of this "New Coalition"? Will our foreign relations be better managed? Will our laws be executed with more fidelity and energy at home? Will our agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourish more? Will our national debt be sooner paid? Is there hope that the train of public evils in general would progress better or so well? No; it is not for the benefit of the country that the "New Coalition" has been formed; nor is any improvement in the public prosperity expected from its success. The struggle is for power, for place, for the public treasure. Men who want foreign missions, judgeships and other valuable offices, unable to sever the stern integrity of Andrew Jackson and sell to him their influence and support, have united with other aspirants to the Presidency in all sorts of combinations to destroy his popularity and defeat his reelection, that his place may be occupied by one with whom they may bargain for promotion. It is these men only—men who would prefer "war, famine and pestilence, or any other scourge," to their own exclusion from power—that are seeking to fill the country with complaints and factions.
It is the interest and desire of the people to preserve the administration of their government in honest hands. To effect this object, it is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration. They will find ANDREW JACKSON as true to his country now, as he was when he put to hazard fortune, fame and life, in repelling our invaders. They will not be content with his simple reelection by the same vote which placed him in the presidential chair, but, by securing him an increased majority, they will reward his patriotic devotion and enable him to finish his career of public usefulness in glory and triumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmatized with the imputation of ingratitude.
To enable every Freeman to obtain correct information during the impending conflict, we propose to publish thirty numbers of an EXTRA GLOBE, commencing about the first of May, and continuing until the election of Electors, for ONE DOLLAR. It will be a large imperial sheet, entirely filled with useful matter. One number will be published every two weeks, giving the result in every State, as much in detail as possible.
It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of the character, fame and principles of ANDREW JACKSON, with a view to his reelection. It will promptly reprove the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the "New Coalition" up to merited detestation.
From the nature of the undertaking, all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be received.
To enable all subscribers to begin with the first number, we beg our friends who may receive these proposals, to immediately raise a subscription and make returns.
F. P. BLAIR.
Washington, March, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woodley Manor and part of another tract of land called Lowe's Randles and contains the quantity of 220 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.
The sale will be made on credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money; with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid, after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton.
Easton, April 10th, 1832.

NOTICE
Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Easton, April 10th 1832.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Annapolis and Baltimore.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Centerville) and Chertestown, and return the same days.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
april 10

The Celebrated Horse
RED ROVER.
RED ROVER will stand the ensuing season at St. Michaels, Easton, the Trappe and Chapel, in Talbot county, Maryland. The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dollars the season—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal; Three dollars for a single leap, with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1833. The money of the season to be paid by the 20th August next. The money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares secured and ported with Red Rover, it is ascertained they are in foal, the person putting will be held accountable for the insurance.
RED ROVER is now 8 years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.
RED ROVER will be in St. Michaels on Saturday the 7th inst. at Easton on Tuesday 10th instant, at the Trappe on Saturday 14th instant, and at the Chapel on Wednesday 17th instant, and attend the above named stands alternately once in two weeks on the above mentioned days. Season to commence the 7th day of April instant, and end on the 23d June next.
Pedigree of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un. The grand dam ran at the Centre ville races, the four mile heats when in foal with the dam of Red Rover and won the money, beating the second heats, and the dam of Red Rover at 3 years old, ran over the Eastern course and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Taylor of Washington, at a very high price; and was landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the sire of Grim skin, Spectator, Accident, Scape, Colt, &c. all first rate runners in their day.
EDWARD ROE
JOSHUA M. FALKNER.

CERTIFICATE.
Talbot county, Easton, 17th Mar. 1832.
We do hereby certify that Mrs. Ross and Faulkner's horse Red Rover, has been located as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in this county; that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Traveller.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.
april 10

The Beautiful Spotted Horse.
YOUNG DIOMEDE.
WILL be at Easton on Tuesday, the 19th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—At Denton on Tuesday, the 17th and Wednesday the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of this time at the subscribers' stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th ult. and will end on the 20th of June. He will let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance \$21 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomedes is 8 years old this spring and is pronounced by the best Judges to be a horse of beautiful form, line bone, sinews of great strength and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the Spiritly saddle horse are united in him, which add to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.
WILLIAM BENNY.
april 3

YOUNG RINALDO.
This splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's RINALDO, will stand this season, at the following places, viz.—At Easton, every Monday and Tuesday; at the Trappe, every Saturday; the rest of the week, at the subscriber's farm about 4 miles from Easton. Season commenced on the 20th of March and will end on the 20th of June.
Terms.—Ten dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the first of September next; Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal—should the mare lose her foal from ill treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the groom.
DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.
Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, and near hind foot white, full legs and a bald hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.
He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that was got by King William, his grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832.
JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Talbot county, April 8

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION
SASSAFRAS.
The subscribers have procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season.
For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed. To be admired, it is only necessary that he should be seen.
His Pedigree, (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Fomman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, if equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.
TERMS.
8 dollars the Spring's chance, 13 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 4 dollars the single leap, and 50 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows: the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb. 1833, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse.
A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.
JAMES C. WHEELER.
HENRY THOMAS.
Easton, April 3, 1832.

PEDIGREE.
SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rowley, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Botsey-Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Laundry, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Otello; his g. g. g. g. grand dam by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogilby. Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Shark. Express was got by Post-Musker, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Tub was got by Yorkie, his dam by Silver Knight, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Otello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogilby.
SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal getter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sassafas, had
1 cross of old Diomedes, (sire of Sir Archy.)
2 crosses of old Shark, imported,
2 crosses of old Fearnought, imported,
1 cross of Kitty Fisher,
1 cross of Jummy Dismal.
P. M. FOREMAN.
Sassafra's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.
Easton, April 3

The splendid thorough bred Stallion
John of Roanoke
Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.
THE TERMS ARE:
\$12 the Spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.
Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER.
Easton, March 27 11

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton:
Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungelded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoyance of persons in the streets: Therefore, Be it enacted & ordained by the commissioners of Easton duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, and if any person or persons shall from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the Provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each & every offence.
And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress or employer of such Slave, in manner as if the said master, mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence.
Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law, by the Commissioners of Easton this thirtieth day of March anno dominum Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
Test, SAM'L PICKERING, Clerk.
All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.
JAMES PARROTT, Clerk.
April 17, 1832.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING,
SCYHE CRADLING, &c.
CHARLES REDMAN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hopkins Smith, dec'd, where having laid in a complete stock of seasoned timber and having also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the merchant be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.
feb. 28

TO all whom it may concern.
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.
J. W. JENKINS.
march 6
As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise, they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.
march 6, 1832. [G]
JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.
March 20
Reference, Hon. Judge Earl, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

LOOK AT THIS.
THE subscriber takes this method of reminding those Persons who promised him to settle off executions against them at May Term 1831 and November Term 1831, (I mean where property is returned on hand,) and have failed to comply with their promises that unless they come forward and settle off the same, or make arrangements satisfactory to all parties concerned, they need not be surprised at finding their property advertised for sale in the succeeding Eastern Shore Whig. Disagreeable as it may be to the feelings of the defendants, it is also equally disagreeable to me to be hunted for money I might or ought to have collected. I am therefore determined to redeem my pledge to my constituents, that is, to discharge the duties incumbent on me.
The public's humble servant,
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
april 3
PETER W. WILLIS,
Clock & Watch
MAKER,
Denton, Maryland:—
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
February 21, 1832.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the best Tailors in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed, should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House.
Yours Respectfully,
JOHN SEE.
march 20

RUNAWAY.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of
"REUBEN LOWD,"
of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue flging, dark mixed casinet vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.
The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot county.
Easton, Feb. 7.

300 NEGROES WANTED.
I WISH to purchase them from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the railroad, with the Washington City road.—Liberal commissions will be paid to those who will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.
AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.
april 17
The Eastern Whig will copy the above forth for; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDIENTLY EXECUTED AT THE
WHIG OFFICE:
SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.
To fix this place the landlady's limits contracting passenger and a termination the satisfaction on the Red River to the river latitude of the sea, in conform stipulated, and South sea. To keep journals or suit agreed upon as part of the same force as The two Gays respecting the

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