THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

VOL. V. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1832. NO. 40.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

DUTIES.—The Boston Centinel says, that "if the duties on the following articles were entirely taken off, our people would save much—& no domestic interest would be injured: Pepper, which pays 8 cts. a pound—Allspice 6—Cloves 25—Nutmegs 60—Currants 3—Figs 3—Prunes 4—Raisins 3 and 4."

We admit the *manufacturers* would not suffer; but *how much* would the People gain? We have made the calculation upon the *last Report* of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the whole gain is $546,627—scarcely a 26th part of the revenues we are to reduce! But who are the people that are to save this much? The rich or the poor?—$141,711 of this saving is upon the article of Raisins; a thing, mostly consumed in the towns, and by those, who are in comfortable circumstances.—Carry out the idea of the Centinel—Take off the duties on articles which are not within the sacred pale of the Protective System—Expunge the duties upon *wines* and *silks*—and what portion of the *people* do you relieve? The great mass of the people who drink whiskey or cider and not *wine?* —Do you extend relief to those who are in want of inferior woollens and the coarser cottons? Oh no! but to those who wear *silks and fine linen*. Is this justice? Is this any thing like an equal apportionment of the benefits and burthens of the government? Save our manufacturers (say they.)—Let them be protected, what ever becomes of the great body of consumers.

"But (adds the Political Economist of the Boston Centinel) as to articles produced or made in this country, they are probably furnished cheaper by domestic competition encouraged by the duties, than they would be if entirely imported. We should be at the mercy of circumstances and foreign manufacturers, if we depended altogether on foreign supplies."—He has slipped in the word "probably," to save his credit and his conscience; but the statement is not supported even by *probability*. The fact is that these articles would come to us dearer, by shutting out all *foreign competition*. Bring the question "home to our own business and bosom." Take our clothing, for instance. The following prices are advertised in the late London Times.

"Fashionable Coats made to measure of the finest Saxony colored cloth, £2 15s. ($12 22) Black or Blue, £3 7s. ($14 94.) Double milled Kerseymere and merino Trousers, 16s. to £1 8s. ($4 to $6 22)—A splendid assortment of new patterns in waistcoats 8s. to 14s. ($1 80 to $3 33) A suit of plain Livery, complete, £4 ($17 78.) A J. Albert's Tailor, 47, Fish st. Hill, seven doors from the Monument."

Here is another fact!

A gentleman (says the Banner of the Constitution) who visited Canada during the last summer, has handed us a bill for a suit of clothes purchased by him at Montreal, of which the following is a copy, omitting his name:

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1831.

———, Esq.

To Gibbs and Company...... *Dr.*

A superfine black cloth coat; A superfine black cassimere vest; A pair superfine double milled black cassimere trousers. — for £10 Canada Currency.

Received payment of ten pounds, equal to forty dollars.

Gibbs and Company.

Montreal Aug. 16, 1831.

The suit in question was of the first quality, and made by the most fashionable tailors; so fashionable indeed, that they made out their bill upon a whole sheet of elegant glazed letter paper, embellished with an engraving of the figure of a man, with directions by which any person may take a measure, and send it to them for execution.—Now in Philadelphia or New York, the price of a coat alone, of first quality, is about $37 50; and the expense of a whole suit similar to the above, made by our fashionable tailors as we have ascertained, is $62. The difference in price, actually paid the expenses from New York to Montreal and back, of the gentleman who furnished us with the above bill; and hence it may be seen, that our Tariff positively pays the expenses of the rich who take a trip to Canada, during the summer, while it grinds the poor to powder; who are obliged to stay at home and work."

There is no mistake about this matter. We challenge investigation. Let any gentleman step into the store of the two or three importing merchants in this City—compare the Northern articles, quality with quality, with the imported ones—and ask the merchant, what the British commodity might be sold for, if it were subject only to a moderate duty of 15 (say even 20) per cent, and he will find as to the great variety of articles, cheap as the domestics are said to be, the foreign article can be sold lower than they are. Who pays the piper? The consumer pays the manufacturer—the greatest portion of the excess goes silently into his pocket—while, the *many*, because they do not *see* the tax-gatherer, do not appear to *feel* the tax.

The whole system is false and deceptive. —It is against the liberty of the citizen; against the theory of our Federal Constitution; against the lights of the age. *Sell the dearest and buy the cheapest;* this is the interest of every people. All else is worse than "leather and prunella."—*Richmond Enq.*

"THE PAUL PRY."

Mrs. Royall has issued the first number of her Paul Pry. We received it a few days ago, done up with all the grace and beauty so characteristic of the fair and feminine editor. Judging from the specimen number, the Paul Pry promises to be a rare sheet—and to combine and blend in its pages all these peculiar qualities of head and heart, which have rendered the authoress of the Black Book so distinguished among us of this Western world. We have set aside half a dozen of our own editorial squibs in order to find place for the leading editorial in Paul Pry. We know our readers will consider it no intrusion.—*Phil. Album.*

"The time has at length arrived when *we* have to make our congee to the public. We had some thought of calling upon Mr. Walsh or the Pink, to write a neat little debut, but here [in Boston] we whiled away the time, and have to call in the aid of our printer to patch up something for *us* in the shape of a *newspaper*. We therefore forward a few outlines of our course to Washington, where we shall soon appear in our own proper person. It will be expected, like all editors, we will apprize the public of the course we intend to pursue. Some say "We will not subscribe for your paper till we know your politics;" others say, "are you for Jackson, Clay, or Calhoun?" and again, the pious ones, much to our amusement, flatter themselves the paper is to be a mere political humbug. To all this we reply, our course will be a straight forward one, as heretofore; the same firmness which has ever distinguished our pen, will be maintained. To this end let it be understood, that as we are of no party, we will neither oppose nor advocate any man for the Presidency. The welfare and happiness of our country is our politics. To promote this we shall oppose and expose all and every species of political, civil and religious frauds, without fear, favor or affection. We shall patronize merit of whatsoever country, sect, or politics. We shall advocate the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech, and the liberty of conscience. The enemies of these bulwarks of our common safety, as they have shown none, shall receive no mercy at our hands; and as for those cannibals, the anti-masons, the cotemporaries of negro insurgents, we shall meet them upon their own ground—I mean that of extermination. For the rest, let all pious generals, colonels commandants of our army and navy who make war upon old women, beware—let all pious postmasters who cheat the government by franking tracts, beware. Let the same pious men who have robbed the mail of our money, beware. Let all pious contractors who stop packages, beware. Let all pious postmasters who cannot read, commence learning henceforth—never too late to learn. Let all pious booksellers who take pious bribes, fear and tremble. Let all pious young ladies who hawk tracts into young gentlemen's rooms, beware; and let Old Maids and Old Bachelors marry as soon as they can.

Mr. H. S. Tanner is preparing for publication a new *General Atlas*, which will embrace distinct Maps of every Empire, Kingdom and State in the known World, together with separate Maps of each State and Territory of the United States. It will contain at least sixty Maps in imperial quarto, and will be sold at the moderate price of ten dollars. The recent changes in Europe, and the innumerable discoveries in the various quarters of the world, render a new work, such as is now proposed, almost indispensable to a clear understanding of modern geography; and we feel persuaded from Mr. Tanner's well known and very successful devotion to the science in which he has been so long employed, and the facilities for obtaining fresh information which an extensive correspondence afford him, that this new Atlas will fully sustain that reputation as an accurate geographer, which his American Atlas, Maps of the United States, World, &c. have acquired for him.

National Gaz.

PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

According to the year's return there are 60 travelling preachers, nearly 200 local preachers, and 2,355 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. Each travelling preacher preaches on an average 25 sermons a month. According to this estimate, the travelling preachers of the Methodist Church in Canada preach 1500 sermons in a month to the people of this province.—The local preachers perhaps preach 900 sermons a month. If this estimate be correct, 2,400 sermons are delivered to the people of Upper Canada every month, besides the other public and private duties of the missionaries, the labor of exhorters and class leaders, Sunday school teachers, &c.

York, U. C. Guardian.

Sugar of handsome quality has been produced in Scriven county, Geo. A lot of 12 acres yielded 76 barrels of fine sugar, besides one and a half hhds. of syrup.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion) until all arrearages are paid; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

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

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	par
Do Branches	par	*Bank of Smyrna*	par
MASSACHUSETTS		MARYLAND	
Boston banks	½	*Bank of Salisbury*	par
Other Mass. notes	1	*Frederick c'y bank*	½
RHODE-ISLAND		*Havre-de-Grace*	(none)
Providence banks	1	*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	½
Other R. Island notes	unsteady	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	½
CONNECTICUT		*Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.*	½
Middletown bank	1	*Hagerstown*	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	*Westminster*	½
Bridgeport bank	½	*Elkton*	75
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Hartford bank	½	*Bk of Washington*	par
NEW-YORK		*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
N. Y. city banks	par	*Patriotic bank*	do
Albany	1½	*Central bank*	unc
Troy	1	*Bk of Columbia*	25
Newburg	1	*Union bk Georget'n*	½
Other N. York notes	2	*Farmers & Mechanicks bank*	par
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Jersey bank	no sale	*Branch bank of U. S. at Washington*	do
Bank in Newark	½	*Bk of Potomac*	½
Bank of N Brunswick	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	par
Trenton Ins. Co	½	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	par	VIRGINIA	
Cumberland bk	do	*Richmond & bran's*	½
State bk Camden	do	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Elizabethtown	1	*Br at Leesburg*	do
At N Brunswick	1	*Br at Charlestown*	do
At Trenton	no sale	*Br at Romney*	½
At Morristown	1	*N W bank of Vir at Wheeling*	1
Patterson bk	15	N. CAROLINA	
Sussex bank	½	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	1½
PENNSYLVANIA		*Cape Fear*	2
Philadelphia banks	par	*Newbern*	2
Easton	par	S. CAROLINA	
Montgomery county	do	*State bank of South Carolina*	1
Chester "	do	*Union bank of do*	1
Delaware "	do	GEORGIA	
Lancaster bank	do	*State bank*	2
Farmers bk of Lan'r	do	*Planters*	2
Harrisburg	do	*Augusta*	2
Northampton	do	*Darien*	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	do	*Macon Br. Co.*	2
York bank	½	*Columbus bank*	1½
Chambersburg	½	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	par	*Bk of U. S. branch at Lex. & Louisville*	par
Gettysburg	½	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	½	*Specie banks*	3
Bank of Pittsburg	½	LOUISIANA	
Greensburg	60	*Banks at N Orleans*	5
Brownsville	3		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	par		
Farmers bank and branches	par		

George W. Griffith,

TAILOR

And Ladies' Habit Maker,

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

Oct. 18, 1831.

To Slave Owners.

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

Dec. 13, 1831.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County and to me directed, at the suit of Noah Rider, use of James Hooper, use of John Williams, against Samuel Marshall, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—all said Marshall's right title and claim in and to a House and Lot near Banks' Landing, on Wicomico river, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of JANUARY, 1832, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Dec. 20, 1831.

Caution.

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

JAMES DAVIS.

Dec. 13, 1831.

Trustee's Sale.

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

BY virtue of a Decree of Somerset County Court, in Chancery sitting, passed in the above cause, the subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by said decree, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Hotel of H. K. Long, Esq. in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, the following Real Estate whereof Charles Jones, late of Somerset County, died seized, to wit: a tract of land called "Moore & Cassatt," containing 552 acres, more or less, situated in the county aforesaid, on Goose Creek, which was conveyed to the said Charles, by George Dashiell, Esq. Sheriff of Somerset County, by deed, dated 27th April, 1824; also a tract of land called "Arcadia," containing 530 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to the said Charles, by John H. Barly, Ex'r. of Wm. W. Wilson, by deed, dated 25th October, 1821, situated on Menokin River, in the county aforesaid: also part of a tract of land called "Amity," containing 299 acres, more or less, conveyed to the said Charles Jones by John C. Wilson, jr. by deed, dated 4th December, 1822, whereon Mrs. Betsy Jones now lives: also one other part of a tract of land called "Amity," containing 270 acres, more or less, which the said Charles purchased of Levin Ballard, Henry Fontaine, and Wm. Fleming: also one other part of a tract of land, called "Amity," containing 330 acres, more or less, adjoining the aforesaid lands, and situated in Somerset County, aforesaid: also the Lands and Mills which the said Charles Jones purchased at Coroner's Sale, as the property of George Dashiell, situated in the Upper District of Somerset County, aforesaid, containing 500 acres, more or less: also the plantation whereon David McGrath now resides, situated in the county aforesaid, called "Stony Point," containing 50 acres, more or less: also the Houses and Lots in Princess-Anne, now occupied by Mrs. Robertson, John H. King and William B. Jones. A particular description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will view the premises.

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

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

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

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

JAMES WILSON, Trustee.

December 13, 1831.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suits of Robert Stewart, Wilson Rider, and John Williams, against Isaac Stevens, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—all said Stevens' right, title, and claim in and to one House and Lot at Shad Point and one Bed and Furniture, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at Samuel Summers' Tavern, on Thursday the 12th day of JANUARY, 1832, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Dec. 20, 1831.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

E. K. WILSON, Trustee.

December 6, 1831.

Overseer Wanted.

A Young man capable of overseeing a [illegible] can come well recommended, [illegible] hear of a situation by immediately applying at the office of the Village Herald.

[illegible] 1831.

Robert D. Brewington

Respectfully informs the public that he is now ready to give

THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

HIDES

Of every size and quality,

And that he has now ON HAND, and intends always keeping,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS

And Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOES.

He at the same time tenders his sincere acknowledgments to the public for their liberal patronage, and sanguinely hopes that his conduct will be such as to merit a continuance.

Princess Anne, Oct. 11, 1831.

Wanted to Hire,

For the ensuing year, a negro woman of good moral habits and that understands cooking, washing, &c.—Immediate application must be made—For further information inquire of the Editor.

Dec. 20 1831.

Trustee's Sale.

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

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

GEORGE HANDY, Trustee.

Dec. 13, 1831.

Land for Sale.

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

Salisbury, Dec. 6. 1831.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Rider, against Moses Parsons, (free negro) I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—all said Moses' right, title and claim in and to one House and Lot near the town of Salisbury, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Mr William S. Dasharoon's Tavern, Salisbury, on SATURDAY the 14th day of JANUARY, 1832, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Dec. 20, 1831.

For Rent or Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT at the Bridge in this town, the property of John T. Riegin. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WM. W. HANDY.

Princess-Anne, Nov. 8, 1831.

LEATHER

FOR

Cash, Hides or Bark.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand, at his Tan Yard, at the Head of Wicomico Creek, a good assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Coarse Upper, Kips, Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c. which he offers for Cash, Hides or Bark, on as good terms as can be had in the county. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Sept. 27, 1831.

Cash for Negroes.

I wish to purchase six or seven hundred negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit me.

Richard C. Woolfolk.

Sept. 6, 1831.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed. On moderate terms, At the Office of the Village Herald.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1832.

☞ We shall, probably, in future print our paper on *Monday evening*, instead of Tuesday morning. This change will be necessary from the new arrangement of the Post office Department, which requires the mail to leave this place for Salisbury on Monday evening. We expect that this change of the mails will enable us to give later intelligence than the old arrangement, and assure our subscribers that we will continue our utmost endeavors to make the Herald more interesting, and consequently more deserving of their liberal support.

The following is that part of the new arrangement in which we are more immediately concerned. The mail will run—

From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess-Anne and Kingston, to Snow-Hill, 80 miles, and back, twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 3 a. m. and Wednesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Snow Hill every Monday by noon, and Thursday by 6 p. m.

Leave Snow-Hill every Monday at 11 a. m. and Friday at 5 a. m. arrive at Cambridge every Tuesday by 9 p. m. and every Saturday by 5 p. m.

From Barren Creek Springs by Quantico and White-Haven to Princess-Anne, 29 miles, and back, twice a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunday and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arrive at Princess-Anne same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salisbury.

Leave Princess-Anne immediately after the arrival of the mail, each trip, from Snow-Hill, arrive at Barren Creek Springs, same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Princess-Anne by way of Salisbury.

Marriages.

These are chilling times, and from the apathy of our friends in communicating the works of *Hymen*, we were about to conclude that the little god, *Cupid*, himself was bound in icy fetters. But we were agreeably surprised, upon inquiry at the Clerk's Office, to learn that this capricious divinity is as busily engaged in his sports as ever he was in rosy June or May. The following is a list of names to whom marriage licenses have been granted at the times stated:

Dec. 13th, *John Kirwan* and *Mary Bounds*.
14th, *Geo. Dashiell, of John*; and *Harriet L. Beauchamp*.
19th, *Nathaniel Bell* and *Caroline Tull*.
20th, *Joshua Smith* and *Susan Fields*.
" *James Wilson* and *Elizabeth Bell*.
21st, *George Price* and *Zipporah Fletcher*.
22d, *Stephen Bradley* and *Mary Anne Elliot*.
27th, *Wm. Willing* and *Rachel Robertson*.
28th, *Jacob Cullen* and *Sarah Milligan*.
30th, *Benjamin T. Stevenson* and *Harriet L. Ward*.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Baltimore Republican of the 28th ult. says, "Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, quorums appeared in both Houses at an early hour on Monday. Besides fifty four members of the House, and eleven of the Senate, a number arrived after the adjournment.

We learn verbally, that Richard Thomas of St. Mary's county has been elected Speaker of the House of Delegates—Gordon Handy, a committee clerk, and Mr. Milbourne, assistant clerk.

This is all that we have heard from the seat of Government.

Stephen Girard, Esq. the celebrated banker and wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, died on Monday afternoon at his reidence in that city.

We are gratified to learn, says the Baltimore Gazette, that the whole stock for the purchase of a suitable steamboat, to keep the navigation open during the winter, and tow vessels to sea at all seasons, was taken up immediately by our enterprising merchants. The preliminary operations of the company, will consequently commence immediately, and the early and successful application of this excellent suggestion will keep the harbor of Baltimore open to the commerce of the world, during the most inclement weather.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The bill giving the election of Electors of President and Vice-President to the people, has been postponed indefinitely, by the Legislature of South Carolina.

Columbia, (S. C.) Dec. 20.

Dr. Cooper.—The investigation into the charges against Dr. Cooper, of irreligion and misconduct in office, was begun before the Board of Trustees, on Thursday last.—That gentleman appeared, and declared himself ready to meet the inquiry. The [illegible] witnesses against him being absent—little more than half the board attending (18 out of 3[illegible])—and the adjournment of the [illegible] future obviously too near to permit a [illegible] without an undue hurrying of the [illegible] was postponed until May, when the [illegible] —*Telescope.*

GEORGIA.

The following resolution passed the House of Representatives of Georgia on the 12th ult. The vote was taken by *yeas* and *nays*—for the resolution 124, against it 1; which was Mr Clay. A similar resolution had passed the Senate *unanimously*:

"Many of our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, either by their legislatures, or by assemblies of the people, having already expressed their views as regards the Presidential election, and, satisfied that we are able to declare the opinions and wishes of the people of Georgia, on this interesting subject—

Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, fidelity, and zeal of ANDREW JACKSON, remains undiminished; and that the people of this State, anxiously look to his re election, as eminently calculated to promote the general interest and prosperity of our country, and the harmony of the Union."

A committee of the Georgia Legislature, to whom was referred a proposition of Dr. A Jones, for compiling a history of that State, have recommended an appropriation of $15,000, to enable that gentleman to visit England for the purpose of obtaining copies of the documents connected with their colonial history, contained in the archives of the Board of Trade.

INDIANA.

U. S. Senator.—On the 9th inst. the General Assembly balloted for a Senator in the place of James Noble. The vote was, for Gen. John Tipton, 55—Jesse L. Holman, 36—Thos. H. Blake, 6; scattering 9—"Gen. Tipton (says the Indianapolis Democrat) is a sincere friend of the present administration and of Gen. Jackson."

MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature convened at Jackson on the 26th ult. The Message of Governor Brandon is entirely confined to State topics. Among the bills upon the tapis, was one to prohibit the importation of slaves into the State; one providing for more efficient patrol duty, &c.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia has spoken through her representatives in the General Assembly—92 of her Delegates out of 134, have already attended the Convention, or declared through others, their determination to assist in forming the Jackson Ticket—22 of her 32 Senators have announced the same intention—We have no hesitation in saying, that 5 or 6 more of her Delegates will, probably, assist, and two or three more Senators. More than two-thirds of her Legislature—which is a greater proportion of the Legislature than we claimed in our last paper.—We have no hesitation in saying, that the Jackson ticket will receive even a greater proportion of the votes of the People themselves.

Rich. Enq.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Report of Mr. McLane, is able and comprehensive; fuller of bolder views and more original propositions than any other paper, which has emanated from that Department for thirty years.—We must content ourselves with selecting from it a few of its most prominent points.

The Secretary estimates the receipts of the year (including the balance in the Treasury in January last) at $34,014,952 62—and the expenditures, including $16,189,289 67 as disbursements to the public debt, $30,967,201 25; leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, $3,047,751 37—The *whole amount of the Public Debt of the United States*, then is $24,322,235 18.—He estimates the receipts of the present year at $30,100,000—which, after deducting all other expenses of little more than thirteen millions, will leave $16,734,797 84 applicable to the public debt.

He makes a statement to show how the whole debt may be discharged "before the termination of the *present* Congress (3d March, 1833")—In order to effect which, he proposes to sell out the seven millions of stock owned in the U. S. Bank, which he puts down as worth at least $8,000,000.

He gives it *as his own opinion*, or rather as that of the *Secretary of the Treasury*, studying only the best mode of managing and distributing the Finances, that it is expedient to re-charter the Bank of the United States.

"It is not intended to assert that the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, is perfect, or that the essential objects of such an institution might not be attained by means of an entirely new one, organized upon proper principles, and with salutary limitations. It must be admitted, however, that the good management of the present Bank, the accommodation it has given the Government, and the practical benefits it has rendered the community—whether it may or may not have accomplished all that was expected from it—and the advantages of its present condition, are circumstances in its favor, entitled to great weight, and give it strong claims upon the consideration of Congress, in any future legislation upon the subject.

"To these may be added the knowledge the present Bank has acquired of the business and wants of the various portions of this extensive country, which, being the result of time and experience, is an advantage it must necessarily possess over any new institution.

"It is to be observed, moreover, that the facilities of capital actually afforded by the present institution to the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry of all parts of the Union could not be withdrawn even by transferring them to another institution, without a severe shock to each of those interests, and to the relations of society generally."

He estimates the necessary expenses (the debt being paid off) at thirteen millions and a half—but he proposes to set aside, for some other additional expenses, that he enumerates the sum of one and a half millions, so as to make an annual revenue of 15,000,000 adequate to the demand. He proposes to raise this sum by imports only. As to the public lands, he proposes to sell them on moderate terms to the States in which they lie, and to divide the proceeds among the States of the Union. (He seems to deprecate, for the strongest reasons, any other surplus for distribution.) In bringing down the tariff of duties to the necessary point, he goes much at large into the subject. We should not do him justice by making a hasty sketch. The following paragraph gives the nearest approximation to this sketch that we can make at present:

"Considering the amount of labor and capital employed in manufactures of the greatest importance to the country, and which have already contributed so essentially to our defence and safety, and to the general prosperity, it could not be expected that they should be suddenly abandoned. Regarding at the same time, the diversity of interests resulting from the peculiar situation of the United States, the manufacturing interest itself should be content with a moderate and gradual protection, rather than by extreme measures to endanger the public tranquility. The indispensable necessity of the aid of the General Government for those objects of acknowledged national concern—more especially the improvement of the rivers and harbors, which are the great highways of the people—and to which the means of the several States are both inadequate and inapplicable, could not be withheld without opposition to the opinions of a majority of the people, and the interests of many portions of the Union. It is at the same time admitted that this aid should be moderately conferred, and with proper deference to opinions of an opposite character. And it cannot be doubted that too extensive an exercise of the powers of the General Government over these objects would ultimately subvert the constitutional sovereignty of the States. It must be acknowledged that the just medium on all these subjects is difficult of attainment; but, in the desire to seek, and in the sagacity to adopt, the best, consists the true policy of an American statesman."

He advocates with much emphasis, and no inconsiderable eloquence, the advantages of sincere, conciliative and mutual concession.

"The measures of the General Government in respect to the tariff, to objects of public improvement, to the public lands, and to the Bank of the United States, are the sources of the existing solicitude throughout the country. For the permanent adjustment of all, in a manner to promote the harmony of all parts of the Union, and elevate the moral character of the country, the wisdom and patriotism of the Government and of the People can alone be looked to."

We should suppose that no man can peruse this document, whether he subscribes to most of his propositions, or whether he repudiates them, without being struck with the energy and talents it displays.—It is a masterly effort, from a mind which has so recently been transferred from a distant and a different sphere.—*Rich. Enq.*

Latest from England.

Appearance of the Cholera at Sunderland.—We are indebted to our correspondents of the Courier and Enquirer and Mercantile Advertiser, for proof-sheets, containing the annexed information.

Courier & Enquirer,
Saturday evening, 10 o'clock.

Our news schooner Courier & Enquirer, has just come up with the papers from the George Clinton, Capt. Rawson, to whom we are indebted for Liverpool papers of the 5th of November, inclusive. The news from London is no later than by previous arrivals.

The total number of deaths by the late riots in Bristol are 30, and the wounded and maimed 51.

From the Liverpool Journal, Nov. 5.

The Cholera in England—Great alarm prevailed through town yesterday, in consequence of letters received from New Castle, stating that the Cholera had made its appearance in Sunderland, and soon after the arrival of the post the following extract from a letter of one of the most respectable houses in New Castle, was posted in the Exchange News Room:

"New Castle, Nov. 2, 1831.

"We are sorry to say there is too much truth in the report we had a few days ago of the Cholera having been introduced into Sunderland by the chest of a seaman who died at Riga.

It was then stated that the widow who opened the chest had sickened. To-day we have accounts of six cases, five of which have proved fatal."

It is to be hoped that this statement has been made in the absence of proper inquiry, and we all know how prone people are in exaggerate under a momentary excitement. The first news from Bristol described the soldiers as mutineers, and the sailors as rebels, but this has been proved to be as untrue as the subsequent accounts, which assert that 400 persons had been killed. We hope the news from New Castle is not better founded and the following, subsequently posted in the Exchange room, tends to calm the public alarm:

Shields, Nov. 2.—We have latterly had considerable additional alarm about the cholera, and boards of health are appointed at every place in this district. Some violent cases of the *English cholera* have been, but none that are considered of the continental character.

This is the more probable, as the Tyne Mercury, published on Tuesday, contains the following statement:

"Great alarm has been excited in Newcastle for some days past, from an apprehension that continental cholera had made its appearance in Newcastle. That a very violent and unusual case of cholera morbus has just occurred, is beyond all doubt, but we rejoice to be able to observe, that the opinion of the medical gentlemen who attended, is decidedly that it was not of foreign origin. The person attacked was Mr. Oswald Reay, engine man at Mr. Crawhall's ropery. He lived at the end of Sandgate. He was attacked at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last, and died twenty-nine hours and a half afterwards, namely, at half-past 4 o'clock on Friday morning."

HORTICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

PEACHES.

Greatfield, Cayuga Co. New-York,
12th mo 6th, 1831.

Mr. Smith: The *peach* is the most delicious fruit of the temperate zones. Of all the varieties into which this species has passed, none are so remarkable* as the *nectarines*, distinguished by a smooth skin, a firmer pulp, and a peculiar flavor. The down of the peach commonly repels the curculio; and it is only on account of this armature that it more generally ripens than the nectarine,—for the latter tree in resisting low temperatures, is equally vigorous.

Several botanists consider the peach and the almond as the same species; and some *hybrids* have induced an eminent agriculturalist to believe that the peach *originated* in a period comparatively recent. A nut-shell changed to the most exquisite of fruits! Astonishing as this supposed change may appear, it is clearly implied, however, in the assertion that the peach is a variety of the almond; and whether this change occurred in the remote ages, or modern times, the probability of the theory remains unaffected.

It is remarkable that the peach is no where mentioned in the Bible. If it was indigenous to Persia, as authors commonly admit, it seems probable that the Jews would have known it, and the sacred writings have contained some allusion to it, when the grape, the olive, the almond, and the fig were named. This silence has not been satisfactorily explained. It appears, however, that the peach grows† near Pekin, in China; and if that country is its native locality, it would not be hard to understand why it became known at so late a period in the western parts of Asia.

I am disposed to believe the peach a distinct species. Its *solitary* flowers constitute one of the most striking traits of its *specific character*, while those of the almond are in *pairs*. These traits are given by botanists as constant; and though the inflorescence differs not, except in *number*,—yet *number*, when constant, is freely and unexceptionably admitted into *specific characters* in other genera. In *Mitchella, Linnæa*, or *Kylosteum*, no part of even the *generic character* is more unvarying than the *germinate* position of the flowers.

A *specific difference* may also be inferred from the numerous and multiform *varieties* into which the peach is annually spreading, when contrasted with the more permanent character of the almond. A case nearly parallel may be found between *Ribes rubrum* (the common currant) and *Ribes Grossularia* (the garden gooseberry,) the former, like the almond, not having produced more than six or eight well known *varieties*,—when those of the latter, like the *varieties* of the peach, are too numerous to be recorded.

A further difference is found in the shell of the almond which splits open to discharge the nut: the pulp of the peach has no determinate opening.

But while some have asserted the peach to be a native of Persia, other writers are not less confident of its being indigenous to America. To prove this position, the testimony of the Chevalier *Touti* who wrote an account of *De La Salle's* expedition in 1678, has been quoted: "In the Illinois country one sees whole plains covered over with pomegranate trees, orange trees, and lemon trees; and in one word, all kinds of fruit trees"—*the peach tree being necessarily among them*.

Kalm, the Swedish traveller who visited this country in 1748 is more directly to the point: "I have been told *by all* those who have made journies to the southern parts of Canada, and to the river Mississippi, that the woods there abound in *peach trees*, which bear excellent fruit; and that the Indians of those parts say that these trees have been there from time immemorial."

William Penn's account of Pennsylvania in 1683 has also been cited: "there are also peaches, very good, and in great quantities—not an Indian plantation without them; but whether naturally here at first I know not,—however, one may have them by bushels for little. They make a pleasant drink, and I think not inferior to any peach you have in England, except the true Newington."

On rejecting all these proofs of its *American* origin, it might be sufficient to say that no intelligent botanist or respectable traveller of the present times, has given any countenance to such a notion. It may not be uninteresting however, to take a second look at the evidence.

It will not be required of us to suppose that Chevalier *Touti* even aimed at the truth when he spoke of whole plains covered over with pomegranate, orange and lemon trees, in a climate where the mercury occasionally descends in Farenheit's thermometer nearly to 20 degrees below zero. Besides, nature has never yet congregated "all kinds of fruit trees" within such limits.

Kalm was duped. It is plain that he considered all further inquiry unnecessary; and that *a fact so unquestionable* might be expressed in hyperbolical language.

On this subject *William Penn* has shewn a discrimination in full accordance with his high character: "not an Indian plantation without them, but whether naturally here at first I know not"—implying that the peach tree was an object of culture, and not wild in the woods like the plum, the crab-apple and the mulberry.

It cannot surprise us if the peach tree attracted the *early* notice of the first settlers of Virginia and Maryland. It had been cultivated in England 70 years before the latter colony was established; and 50 years more had elapsed before the arrival of *Penn*. In favorable situations these trees bear fruit in three years from the stone; and no people who had fixed habitations were greater travellers than the American Indians. If, therefore, these trees were found at this period on the banks of the Mississippi, according to father *Hennepin*, it can be no cause of wonder even on the assumption that the peach was derived from Virginia. Some of the Cayuga or Seneca Indians attended one of *William Penn's* treaties near Philadelphia; and peach trees of great age were standing in their old clearings when the whites first settled this district. Old Indian apple trees are still common amongst us.

The peach tree is liable to perish from two causes which affect no other fruit tree, viz: *the worm* and *the yellows*. I have not discovered that the *worm* attacks the peach tree in Britain; and this species of *Ægeria* was first named and described by our countryman *Thomas Say*, in his Entomology. If indigenous to America, on what plant did it feed previous to the introduction of the peach tree? Or was it imported *with the trees* from some other part of Europe?

Though active, this insect is not much to be dreaded except by negligent cultivators; but *the yellows are truly formidable*. *Much of the destruction caused by this malady has been ascribed to the Ægeria.*

The yellows is a name imposed by the late Judge Peters* who imparted much interesting information on this subject. Of the *origin* of this malady, however, nothing is known. That is similar in its nature to the *gold* and *silver* spots which occur in ornamental shrubs, I have formerly shown; and that also like the colored varieties of the box or of the holly, it may be propagated by budding. It differs greatly in the degrees of its virulence however,—soon destroying some trees, while others are permitted to remain for years without sensibly declining.

A proper understanding of this matter is of so much consequence to the fruit gardener, that I take the liberty to *repeat* some cases which I noticed in a former paper.

A tree of Kennedy's clingstone from a nursery near New York, was planted in my garden in the spring of 1824. The leaves were more yellow than usual; *numerous sprouts of feeble growth* and *sickly aspect* sprung from the *principal branches;* and the fruit, with *purple discolorations* through the pulp, was *earlier* and *irregular in its ripening*. Yet notwithstanding these unequivocal symptoms of *the yellows*, when *combined*, after seven years' growth, it equalled the average size of the healthy trees planted near it at the same time; and I only destroyed it thro' apprehension that the malady might spread.

Two other trees of that same package were deeply diseased. Such would now be immediately detected; but I had never before seen *the yellows* in the western parts of New York, and was practically ignorant of its nature. I was anxious to preserve the kinds; and though I had never before taken buds from scions so attenuated and feeble, yet they *took*,—and soon destroyed the healthy trees into which I had set them.

Adjacent to these budded stocks, stood a *full peach* tree which had borne many years. On recovering from sickness in 1827, I sent to the orchard for *early peaches*, and to my great surprise ripe fruit was brought from that tree, one month before the ordinary time of ripening. It died in the following year, and appeared to have taken the infection from its neighbor, either through the medium of the pollen, or the contact of the roots.

The practice of Judge *Peters* was excellent: "when trees become sickly *I grub them up;* I find that sickly trees often infect those in vigor near them by some morbid effluvia." And the remark of *William Coxe* ought to be added: the peach tree "cannot be cultivated with success on the site of a former plantation, until some years and an intermediate course of cultivation have intervened."

D. T.

* We know too little of the *flat peach* of China to make it an exception.

†"Grapes, peaches, apples and delicious pears are extremely abundant"—Timkowski's Travels of the Russian Mission to China, in the years 1820 and '21."

* Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, vol. 1. p. 120.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

"SOMERSET—ATTENTION!!!"

To "Brutus."

Sir—

JULIUS.

Somerset county, Dec. 31, 1831.

"P. S. Editors will be pleased to give this an insertion."

[*Communicated.*]

OBITUARY.

Mrs. *Eleanor*, wife of Mr. Robt. K. W. Dashiell, died on Thursday the 22d of December last, in the 39th year of her age, of a pulmonary affection, leaving behind a husband and eight children to grieve for her who loved and was beloved.

Does she need the praise of men? no. The day of judgment shall decide what she was.

It is sufficient, and not too much to say she lived an irreproachable life and died a Christian: almost with her expiring breath exclaiming, in the apostolic song of holy triumph—"Oh death where is thy sting."

DIED, on yesterday morning, Mrs. *Levina*, wife of Wm. R. Warwick, Esq. of this county.

—— On yesterday noon, Mr. *William Wilson*, of this county.

Fellow Citizens—of Somerset County.

Informed, that several have proposed, and are of opinion that it will be agreeable to you generally, that the vacancy, which has occurred in the delegation of the county to the General Assembly of the State, should be filled by me, I have concluded to become a candidate for that purpose, and having done so, respectfully ask your suffrages. As circumstances will prevent me from going about to see you, it is hoped the omission of it will not be deemed disrespectful. That there should be so full an attendance at this, as at the ordinary election, is not to be expected; but, if it is your will that I should represent you, I could wish as large an expression of that will, as your convenience shall permit.

RIDER HENRY WINDER.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. WHITTINGTON, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the next House of Delegates, occasioned by the death of J. B. Brinkley, Esq.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Princess-Anne, Md. January 2, 1832.

Wm. Adams, Peter Bell, John B. Bailey, Burris and Jenkins, Hetty A. Croswell, Mary Cullin, George Dashiell 2, Ann Dean, Littleton P. Dennis, John J. Dashiell, James Denson, Matthias Dashiell, Denard Evens, Elizabeth Evans, Wm. and John Gunby, Mary S. Gunby, David Goswelling, David K Hopkins, Clk. of Somerset County Court 2, Robert Henry, Henry Harcum, Village Herald Editor 2, John M. Hall, John W. Hall 2, Elizabeth T. Hughes, James Thomas Irving, John H. Jones 3, Sally A. E Jones Ann King, Capt. Wm. Long, Charles L. Lawrence, Henry S. Maddux, Henry Maddux 2, Theodore Mazoro, William G. McGrath, Rodah Marsh 3, Alex. M. Moore, Stephen Parks, Elijah Powell, Henry Page, Elizabeth Pollette, William T. C. Polk, Doct. James Robinson, Wm. Roach, Irving Spence, Susan W. Turpin, Solomon Skidmore, Robt. W. Swan, Robert Scott, Elizabeth Sasser, Mary G. Wilson, Wm. Waller 2, Rev. Simon Wilmer, George Walls 2, Littleton S. White 2, James Wilson 2, Leah L. Wilson, Levin L. Waters, Elisha Whitelock, Dr. William Williams, Mr. Waters, John S Zieber 2.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

☞ All persons indebted for postage on newspapers are requested to make payment. No papers will be delivered after the 31st inst. on which there are arrearages of postage.
January 2, 1832. 76

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The length of this interesting and well written state paper, will prevent its appearance, entire in our columns; but we trust, we shall be able to present such a review thereof, as will embrace all its prominent features. A more lucid and accurate piece of composition we have seldom met with; in this opinion our readers will join us, on reading the passages we have copied.

The Report states that "the condition of the army is satisfactory in its *materiel*, and so far in its *morale* as depends upon the exertions of the officers. Its appropriate functions are performed honorably for itself, and usefully for the country. Although some of the details of the service are susceptible of improvement in their administration, and some in their legislation, still, in the general result, whether viewed as an arm of national defence, or as a repository of military knowledge and experience, it has attained the great objects for which it was raised and is maintained. It is efficient without being expensive, and adequate to the exigencies of our service without being dangerous. I refer to the report of the Major-General commanding, for the detailed operations of the year."

Desertions from the army have increased in a regular ratio for five years—in 1826 the number was 636; in 1831, 1450. Inquiries have been instituted into the cause of this offence, and remedies suggested, but thus far without effect.

"To retain a part of the bounty and the pay, and thereby provide a fund for the use of the soldier when discharged, to reduce the period of service, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and particularly of the non-commissioned officers, are among the most prominent suggestions, which have been offered upon this subject."

The pecuniary loss to the government, arising from desertion, is estimated, this year, to exceed $118,000. An increase of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, is recommended—which, it is believed, would have a tendency to diminish the mischief of desertion.

Intemperance is considered the source of a great proportion of the crimes committed in the army—the Secretary is therefore "satisfied that ardent spirits should not form a component part of the ration." The cost of whiskey for the use of the army, in 1830, was, 22,000 dollars—"If this sum were applied to the purchase of tea, coffee, and sugar, for the use of the soldiers, their habits and morals would be greatly improved, and the discipline and respectability of the army greatly promoted." This regulation will not have the effect of excluding ardent spirits from the army; each soldier will still have the opportunity of procuring it by purchase, but not of indulging to excess, nor with the direct agency of the government. The physical condition of the American soldier, is amply provided for, "but his moral culture is wholly neglected. There is no arrangement in our service for his mental or religious instruction." The Secretary therefore proposes the appointment of chaplains, and enforces the suggestion by remarks which do honor to both his head and his heart.

The fiscal concerns of the department have been conducted in such a manner, that not the slightest loss will occur this year.

"The Military Academy has existed sufficiently long, under its present mode of instruction, to enable the government and the country to form a correct estimate of its value, both with relation to the cadets themselves, and the character of the army. Of 560 officers, having rank in the line, and now in service, 404 were educated at that institution. These young men have been prepared by a rigid and judicious course of instruction and discipline for the various duties of their profession. 660 have entered the army, of whom but thirteen have been dismissed; and during the present year only two have been brought before courts martial, and they upon charges not affecting their moral character."

This institution has been a favorite object of panegyric with all the heads of the war department—and it has lost nothing by the change which has brought it under the supervision of the talented Cass. Numerous as may be the advantages of this institution, regarded as a nursery of the "progressive science of war," we do not look upon it with that eye of partiality which sees in it nothing to object. It affords a fine opportunity for the rich and influential, to have their sons educated at the public expense. It enables him, who has been lucky enough to secure the favor of those whose words have weight at court, to acquire an education, and a sumptuous living during the time of its acquirement; and, having finished his studies, if he receive a commission and be ordered to a station, not congenial with his taste, he may resign and abandon, forever, the profession for which the government had stuffed his brain with science and the carcass with pudding.—Whether it arise from the severe and rigid principles of discipline inculcated upon these eleemosynaries of the people; from the flood of light cast upon their minds by science and literature, enabling them to perceive the immeasurable intellectual distance between them and their less favored fellow-citizens, or from some other cause, we know not; but it has been remarked, how truly we cannot say, that there is an insufferable smell of aristocracy about them which nauseates like a redundancy of musk.

"A general survey of our coasts, both Atlantic and interior, is demanded by considerations of national interest as well as of character."

"The United States have now in serviceable condition about 465,000 muskets. The annual demand to supply the necessary loss in the army and the militia, and to furnish the issues to the respective States, is 18,800. The number manufactured in the public armories is about 22,000, and at private works about 11,000, a total of 36,000, at the average cost of twelve dollars each. We had at the commencement of the late war 240,000 muskets in depot, and during its progress 60,000 were made and purchased. At its termination, there were but 20,000 at the various arsenals, and many of those in the hands of the troops were unserviceable. Eight years were then required to replace the number lost during the war."

After reviewing the state of the Ordnance department generally, the Secretary proposes the establishment of a public armory for the fabrication of cannon. The number of surgeons in the army, requires augmenting; and an increase of pay is recommended. This branch of the report closes with a series of pertinent observations on the military system, and its claims upon the attention of Congress.

"The condition and prospects of the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the United States, are yet the subjects of anxious solicitude to the Government. Circumstances have occurred within a few years, which have produced important changes in the intercourse between them and us. In some of the States they have been brought within the operation of the ordinary municipal laws, and their regulations have been abrogated by legislative enactments. This procedure renders most of the provisions of the various acts of Congress upon this subject inoperative; and a crisis in our Indian affairs has evidently arrived, which calls for the establishment of a system of policy adapted to the existing state of things, and calculated to fix upon a permanent basis the future destiny of the Indians. Whatever change may be contemplated in their condition or situation, no one will advocate the employment of force or improper influence in effecting it. It is due to the character of the government and the feelings of the country, not less than to the moral and physical imbecility of this unhappy race, that a spirit of kindness and forbearance should mark the whole course of our intercommunication with them. The great object, after satisfying ourselves what would best ensure their permanent welfare, should be to satisfy them of the integrity of our views, and of the wisdom of the course recommended to them. There is enough in the retrospect for serious reflection on our part, and for unpleasant recollection on theirs; and it is only by a dispassionate examination of the subject, and by prudent and timely measures, that we can hope to repair the errors of the past by the exertions of the future.

The Indians, who are placed in immediate contact with the settled portions of the U. States, have now the alternative presented to them, of remaining in their present positions, or of migrating to the country west of the Mississippi. If they are induced to prefer the former, their political condition becomes a subject of serious consideration. They must either retain all those institutions, which constitute them a peculiar people, both socially and politically, or they must become a portion of that great community which is gathering round them, responsible to its laws, and looking to them for protection.

Can they expect to maintain that *quasi* independence they have heretofore enjoyed? and could they so maintain it, would the privilege be beneficial to them?

The right to extend their laws over all persons, living within their boundaries, has been claimed and exercised by many of the States. The Executive of the United States has, on full consideration, decided that there is no power in that department to interpose any obstacle to the assumption of this authority. As upon this co-ordinate branch of the Government devolves the execution of the laws, and particularly many of the most important provisions in the various acts regulating intercourse with the Indians, it is difficult to conceive how these provisions can be enforced, after the President has determined they have been abrogated by a state of things inconsistent with their obligations. How prosecutions can be conducted, trespassers removed by military power, and other acts performed, which require the co-operation of the Executive, either in their initiation or progress."

"That we may neither deceive ourselves nor the Indians, it becomes us to examine the actual state of things, and to view these as they are, and as they are likely to be.—Looking at the circumstances attending this claim of exemption on the one side, and of supremacy on the other, it is probable that the Indians can succeed in the establishment of their pretensions? The nature of the question, doubtful, to say the least of it; the opinion of the Executive, the practice of the older States, and the claims of the younger ones; the difficulties which would attend the introduction into our system of a third government, complicated in its relations, and indefinite in its principles; public sentiment, naturally opposed to any reduction of territorial extent or political power; and the obvious difficulties, inseparable from the consideration of such a great political question, with regard to the tribunal, and the trial, the judgment, and the process; present obstacles which must all be overcome before the claim can be enforced.

But could the tribes, and the remnants of tribes, east of the Mississippi, succeed in the prosecution of this claim, would the issue be beneficial to them, immediately or remotely?

We have every reason to believe it would not; and this conclusion is founded on the condition and character of the Indians, and on the result of the efforts, which have been made by them, and for them, to resist the operation of the causes that yet threaten their destruction.

I need not stop to illustrate these positions. They are connected with the views, which will be found in the sequel of this report. And it is not necessary to embarrass a subject already too comprehensive.

A change of residence, therefore, from their present positions to the regions west of the Mississippi, presents the only hope of permanent establishment and improvement. That it will be attended with inconveniences and sacrifices no one can doubt. The associations, which bind the Indians to the land of their forefathers are strong and enduring; and these must be broken by their migration. But they are also broken by our citizens, who every day encounter all the difficulties of similar changes in the pursuit of the means of support. And the experiments, which have been made, satisfactorily show, that, by proper precautions, and liberal appropriations, the removal and establishment of the Indians can be effected with little comparative trouble to them or us. Why, then, should the policy of this measure be disputed, or its adoption opposed? The whole subject has materially changed, even within a few years; and the imposing considerations it now presents, and which are every day gaining new force, call upon the Government and the country to determine what is required on our part, and what course shall be recommended to the Indians. If they remain, they must decline, and eventually disappear. Such is the result of all experience. If they remove, they may be comfortably established, and their moral and physical condition meliorated. It is certainly better for them to meet the difficulties of removal, with the probability of an adequate and final reward, than, yielding to their constitutional apathy, to sit still and perish."

"The general details of a plan for the permanent establishment of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and for their proper security, would require much deliberation; but there are some fundamental principles, obviously arising out of the nature of the subject, which, when once adopted, would constitute the best foundation for our exertions, and the hopes of the Indians.

1. A solemn declaration, similar to that already inserted in some of the treaties, that the country assigned to the Indians shall be theirs as long as they or their descendants may occupy it, and a corresponding determination that our settlements shall not spread over it; and every effort should be used to satisfy the Indians of our sincerity and of their security. Without this indispensable preliminary, and without full confidence on their part in our intentions, and in our abilities to give these effect, their change of position would bring no change of circumstances.

2. A determination to exclude all ardent spirits from their new country. This will no doubt be difficult; but a system of *surveillance* upon the borders, and of proper police and penalties, will do much towards the extermination of an evil, which, where it exists to any considerable extent, is equally destructive of their present comfort and their future happiness.

3. The employment of an adequate force in their immediate vicinity, and a fixed determination to suppress, at all hazards, the slightest attempt at hostilities among themselves.

So long as a passion for war, fostered and encouraged as it is, by their opinions and habits, is allowed free scope for exercise, it will prove the master spirit, controlling, if not absorbing, all other considerations.—And if in checking this evil some examples should become necessary, they will be sacrifices to humanity, and not to severity.

4. Encouragement to the severalty of property, and such provision for its security, as their own regulations do not afford, and as may be necessary to its enjoyment.

5. Assistance to all who may require it in the opening of farms, and in procuring domestic animals and instruments of agriculture.

6. Leaving them in the enjoyment of their peculiar institutions, as far as may be compatible with their own safety and ours, and with the great objects of their prosperity and improvement.

7. The eventual employment of persons competent to instruct them, as far and as fast as their progress may require; and in such manner as may be most useful to them.

Arrangements have been made upon fair and equitable terms with the Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown, with the Shawnees of Wapaghkonetta, and with the Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork, and the Maumee, all within the State of Ohio, for the cession of their reservations in that State, and for their migration to the region assigned for the permanent residence of the Indians. A similar arrangement was made with the Senecas in the early part of the year, and they are already upon their journey to their new country. A deputation from the Wyandots has gone to examine the district offered to them; and the general outlines of an arrangement for a cession have been agreed upon, to be formally executed, if the report of the exploring party should prove satisfactory.

It has been suggested that a considerable portion of the Cherokees in Georgia are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions, May 6th, 1828, for their removal.—With a view to ascertain this fact, and to afford them the aid offered by that treaty, if they are inclined to accept it, a system of operations has been adopted, and persons appointed to carry it into effect. Sufficient time to form a judgment of the result of this measure has not yet elapsed.

But in all the efforts, which may be made, the subject will be fully and fairly explained to the Indians, and they will be left to judge for themselves. The agents are prohibited from the exertion of any improper influence, but are directed to communicate to the Indians the views of the President, and his decided convictions, that their speedy removal can only preserve them from the serious evils which environ them. It is to be hoped, that they will accept this salutary advice, and proceed to join their countrymen in the district appropriated for their permanent residence.

If the seeds of improvement are sown among them, as many good men assert and believe, they will ripen into an abundant harvest—profitable to themselves in the enjoyment, and to all the members of this dispersed family in the example."

Frederick Citizen.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Department of State,
Washington, 2d Dec. 1831.

To the President:

Sir—Soon after my coming into office I examined into the state of that branch of my department relating to the issuing of patents for useful inventions, and was much surprised to find, that, although the last requires each patent to be recorded, yet more than five thousand patents had been issued without any record being kept in the manner directed by the act. Desirous of remedying this evil, and of complying with the law, I at first intended to have employed the number of clerks necessary for the purpose, which I supposed myself entitled to do, under the 11th section of the act of 21st of February, 1793, which directs that the thirty dollars paid for each patent should "pass to the account of clerk hire in the office of Secretary of State." Comparing this, however, with subsequent laws limiting the number of clerks to be employed in the Patent office, I entertained doubts of my power, and the opinion of the Attorney General having confirmed these doubts, I determined to submit the facts to your consideration, that you might, if you deemed it expedient, transmit them to Congress; and I directed the Superintendent to furnish me with a statement of the actual situation of the Patent office, which I herewith transmit. From this it will appear that the thirty dollars paid for each patent, intended originally to defray the issuing it, have been diverted from their original destination, & have been given to the Treasury a sum exceeding $10,000 annually, clear of all expenses; and, that, in consequence of this, a material provision of the law has been necessarily omitted, the clerks, limited to three, being barely sufficient to carry on the current business of the office, leaving five thousand nine hundred patents unrecorded. As it evidently was not the intent of the law to look to the fees of the Patent office as a source of revenue, it would be highly proper to restore the proceeds derived from them to their original object, by enabling the department to employ them for the payment of the clerks necessary to effect the objects of the law.

The other amendments pointed out by the Superintendent seem to me highly worthy of consideration, and are respectfully submitted.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

Department of State—Patent Office,
December 1, 1831.

Sir—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report, and remain.

With great respect,
JOHN D. CRAIG.

Hon. *Edward Livingston*,
Secretary of State.

REPORT.

The number of patents issued from the commencement of the present year, to this date, is five hundred and forty: and the corresponding amount of fees paid into the Treasury $16,200

The current expense of the office for clerk-hire and contingencies during the same time, was 8,999

Leaving a balance in favor of the revenue, in 11 months, of $10,210

From the establishment of the Patent office in 1790 to the present time, the whole number of patents issued, is 6,911. Of this number, no more than 960 have been recorded, leaving no less than 5,951 unrecorded; though the law expressly declares, that "*all patents issued shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose;*" and many of the original papers are now so much worn, and the ink so faded, that, ere long, they will be illegible.

To record these 5951, would require five clerks for three years; and to keep up the current business of the office, and record agreeably to the existing laws, the patents as issued in future, would require two competent clerks in addition to the present number. Should Congress in its wisdom think proper to appropriate means for accomplishing these objects, it is respectfully suggested, whether, instead of allowing the recording clerks an annual salary, it would not be preferable to pay each of them monthly, at a stipulated rate, in proportion to the quantity he had correctly recorded. This method, it is believed, would tend to excite industry, accomplish the business with the same number of clerks in much less time, be more economical, and render to every one according to his work.

Among the patents issued from 1816 to June 1829, there are two hundred and forty, the drawings for which were not to be found in the office at the last mentioned date. This circumstance placed the Superintendent in a very disagreeable situation when copies of any such are called for, and affords a strong argument in favor of making it *penal*, to take from the office either drawings, papers, or models belonging to it.

The 11th section of the Act of 1793, says, "for every copy of a drawing, the party obtaining the same shall pay *two dollars*." Now, as no draughtsman is provided by law for the office, the making out of such copies is a voluntary act; and though some of them could be copied for fifty cents, there are others that no competent draughtsman would execute for as many dollars, and very few of them for less than five; consequently, if applicants for copies of any of these were to insist upon having them furnished for the specified fee of two dollars, the Superintendent would be placed in circumstances where it is impossible to comply with the law.

In a former report from this office, submitted to Congress, it was respectfully suggested whether an increase of the Treasury fee for obtaining patents would not be advantageous to the community at large, and also to the individuals whose discoveries or improvements are really entitled to encouragement and protection. Subsequent observation seems to confirm the opinion. Patents are frequently demanded and cannot be refused, for alleged improvements and discoveries, that have not the slightest claim to originality; yet the citizens, in general, are disposed to submit to the imposition rather than undertake to vindicate their common right by an appeal to a judicial tribunal. It is believed that augmenting the Treasury fee, would in a great measure, remedy these evils, and afford additional security to patentees who merit protection.

It is also respectfully submitted, whether it would not be advantageous, to publish, annually, a list of all the patents that had expired during the previous year. It is known that individuals have been imposed on by persons selling patent rights after they had expired.—Such a provision would put a stop to impositions of this kind.

All the papers, drawings and models, in the office, are now classified and arranged in such a manner, that any one of them called for can immediately be produced. A record of all the patents seems the only thing wanting to place the establishment on a respectable footing; and when it is considered that one tenth part of the patent fee paid into the Treasury beyond wh[illegible] fice has cost the Gov[illegible] quate to defray the ex[illegible] object will not remain [illegible] complished.

At present the Patent office is a source of revenue, which, it is presumed, [illegible] of its laws never intended [illegible] sation received by those [illegible] is believed to be less in [illegible] labor and responsibility than [illegible] other office of the Government [illegible] District; and compensation [illegible] fixed when neither the labor [illegible] sibility was one fourth of [illegible] sent. It is, therefore, hoped [illegible] Congress, in its wisdom, will [illegible] ject into consideration; revise [illegible] tem; and appropriate as much [illegible] as may seem expedient [illegible] its utility, and the adequate [illegible] of those whose time and talents [illegible] to its interest. Unfortunately [illegible] seems to have prevailed [illegible] ment was not [illegible] require any [illegible] Should Congress [illegible] committee [illegible] among its present [illegible] port of that [illegible] ferent impression [illegible] to those useful [illegible] are becoming every [illegible] to this great and [illegible] tection and [illegible] edly, appear [illegible] ance.

All of which is respectfully [illegible]
Patent Office [illegible] 1831.

From [illegible]

Mr Blair—In [illegible] you have given [illegible] number of electors [illegible] must be equal to the [illegible] Senators and Representatives [illegible] Ritchie, in [illegible] thinks the question doubtful [illegible]

If you will turn to the Laws of the United States, 8th Art. [illegible] gress, approved March 1, 17[illegible] find that the question [illegible] to your opinion [illegible] the number of electors [illegible] *number of Senators* [illegible] *which the several States* [illegible] *titled, at the time when the* [illegible] *President, thus to be chosen* [illegible] *office.*" Yours

[illegible]

A fine lad, [illegible] respectability, [illegible] victim to the [illegible]

Seven weeks [illegible] amongst whom [illegible] playing together [illegible] dog ran [illegible] frightened the [illegible] took refuge in a [illegible] lad's apparel [illegible] motion which [illegible] at one of them [illegible] the cheek, the [illegible] the thumb.

The usual [illegible] manifested [illegible] lad [illegible] day last [illegible] attendance [illegible] Bushe in consultation [illegible] trying the eff[illegible] Ball laid open [illegible] into each, the [illegible] Strichnine [illegible] toms were [illegible] consultation [illegible] proportion of [illegible] was introduced [illegible] tenth given [illegible] ately rejected [illegible] ed to grow worse [illegible] clock on Saturday [illegible]

The other [illegible] no symptoms of [illegible] out the part of [illegible] been found on [illegible] to some person [illegible] Brooklyn, [illegible] chained up [illegible] suspicions entertained [illegible] pearance, that he was [illegible] him chained [illegible] grew worse, [illegible] and was drown[illegible]

[illegible]

Capt. [illegible] on Friday [illegible] fortune to [illegible] great suffering [illegible] On the 10th [illegible] fell in with [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] ford, water [illegible] filled four [illegible] captain [illegible] Thos. [illegible] Bennet, [illegible] vessel four days [illegible] ing to subsist [illegible] water. The [illegible] fore from [illegible] most famished [illegible] badly frozen [illegible] the boots off the [illegible] They are all [illegible]

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN pursuance [illegible] Speaker [illegible] will be an Election [illegible] January, 1832, [illegible] tricts in Somerset County, [illegible] electing a Delegate [illegible] House of Delegates [illegible] land, [illegible] Brinkley [illegible]

MATTHIAS [illegible]
Jan [illegible] 1832

NOTICE.

ALL persons [illegible] for work done at [illegible] [illegible] cash, [illegible] the doors and [illegible] horses shod [illegible] tomers, the cash will be [illegible] lar, or $1 25 credit. [illegible] Tuesday for the [illegible] those that may [illegible]

HENRY [illegible]
Jan 3, 1832