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THE TERMS

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From Blackwood's Magazine, for April. THE INDIAN WITH HIS DEAD CHILD.\* By Mrs. Hemans.

Then the hunter turned away from that scene, Where the home of his fathers once had been, And burning thoughts flash'd o'er his mind, Of the white man's faith and love unkind,

> In the silence of the midnight, I journey with the dead; In the darkness of the forest boughs, A lonely path I tread.

But my heart is high and fearless, As by mighty wings upborne The mountain Eagle hath not plumes So strong as love and scorn. I have raised 'hee from the grave sod,

By the white man's path defiled; On to the ancestal wilderness I bear thy dust, my child ! I have ask'd the ancient deserts To give my dead a place,

Where the stately footsteps of the free Alone should leave a trace; And the rocking pines made answer-Go, bring us back thine own! And the streams from all the hunter's hills

Rush'd with an echoing tone. Thou shalt rest by sounding waters, That yet untamed may roll; The voices of those chainless ones With joy shall fill thy soul.

In the silence of the midnight, I journey with the dead When the arrows of my father's bow Their falcon-flight have sped.

I have left the spoilers' dwellings For evermore behind; Unmingled with their household sounds, For me shall weep the wind.

Alone, amidst their hearth fires, I watch'd my child's decay; Uncheer'd I saw the spirit light From his young eyes fade away.

When his head sunk on my bosom When the death sleep o'er him fell, Was there one to say, "A friend is near !" There was none !- Pale race, farewell !

To the forest, to the cedars, To the warrior and his bow, Back, back ! I bore thee laughing thence, -I bear thee slumbering now !

I bear him unto burial, Where the mighty hunter's gone; I shall bear thee in the forest breeze-Thou wilt speak of joy, my son!

In the silence of the midnight, I journey with the dead; But my heart is strong, my step is fleet, My father's path I tread

\* "A striking display of Indian character occurred the Kennebeck tribe, remarkable for his good confixed himself in a new township, where a number of erage diameter of the ellipsis was about eight families were settled. Though not ill treated, yet feet. It is upon this horizontal pavement that the common prejudice against Indians prevented any the bodies of the deceased are laid—and then, of his only child, when none of the people came near him. Shortly after he gave up his farm, dug up the body of his child, and carried it with him two hundred miles through the forest, to join the Canadian Indians."-"Tudor's Letters on the Eastern States of America."

Monthly Magazine for July .- Willis has furnished us with some pleasant reading this month. There is something quite refreshing in the article on trees. It straightway carried us into "the darkling wood, amid the cool and silence." We enjoy a delicious dream of the rustling leaf, and the luxurious turf, and the babbling rivulet, sparkling and eddying forever in its stoney channel. We long to kneel down and taste the cold current, where it dashes its foam over the rock, or where it rests, almost motionless in repose under the shadow of

The writer remarks that there is a fine philosophy in trees; they have many a tongue to braced," speak it forth audibly and impressively. It is a philosophy which tells of what has been, and sketches the scenes of olden time in beautiful and powerful colors; each leaf has a story, each trunk is a monument of the past. The An error certainly not as absurd as the docvoice that celebrates the glory, or bewails the philosophers. departure of by-gone days; and the circles commune with ourselves, and be still.

ful, mild cigar, with a perfume sweeter than of the immolated victimthe gales of Araby," but knows well to set forth the same in good fair terms. We unite with him in his honest abomination of the Or here, perhaps, rest the ashes of some fear-

of his scripture pieces. It is too long for our vilization blush—but whose acts of greatness had left his lady at Boston, the moment she We ask emphatically, are the people prepared death by his famous coalition with Mr. Ad following extract from it, which is the doom (Potomac,) or registered on the four winds of to the water's side to receive him. The capsupposed to be pronounced upon the leper, by Heaven. the Priest at the altar of the temple.

Depart! depart, O child Of Israel, from the temple of thy God, For He has smote thee with his chastening rod, And to the desert wild From all thou lov'st away thy feet must flee,

That from thy plague His people may be free. Depart ! and come not near The busy mart, the crowded city, more; Nor set thy foot a human threshold o'er, And stay thou not to hear Voices that call thee in the way; and fly From all who in the wilderness pass by.

Wet not thy burning lip In streams that to a human dwelling glide; By desert well, or river's grassy brink.

And pass not thou between The weary traveller and the cooling breeze, And lie not down to sleep beneath the trees Where human tracks are seen ; kor milk the goat that browseth on the plain Nor pluck the standing corn, or vellow grain.

And now depart ! and when Thy heart is heavy, and thine eyes are dim, Lift up thy prayer beseechingly to Him Who, from the tribes of men, Selected thee to feel his chastening rod-Depart! O leper! and forget not God!

The Quarrels of Doctors, "Scribblings," Are Two Dellars and Fifty Cents per "the fine arts," and "the editor's table," have their share of interest. In the latter, we find a warm panegyric on "Paul Clifford." He has commenced a series of criticisms on our mos distinguished poets.

> [From the Examiner.] REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY.

The Point of Rocks, familiarly so called, is where the Potomac River breaks through Catoctin Mountain, and huge rocks, jutting over the edge of the river, are rudely piled on one another for several hundred feet, presenting a prospect of rude and wild sublimity.-This point has recently acquired notoriety from the circumstance of the two great thoroughfares (canal and rail road) uniting at its base. Nor could it have been a place of less distinction when the ted man reigned sovereign of the mountain and the glen. I have been frequently led to the spot while chasing 'sly Reynard' perty 'with hound and horn,' who would ever and anon make the Point, when 'nearly done over,' to find a secure ambuscade, or to shelter in some hidden cavern Whilst on these excursions, I have frequently looked with a curious eye on the rude monu ents of stone, erected at a few hundred yate art, and completely on the ridge and highest projections of the mountain. They all rise like a cone, and, from their hidden and rude situations, evidently bespeak that they were the work of wild hands, and in "times whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The old legendaries of the neighborhood have a tradition that, at the foot of the mountain, the Canawa tribe of aborigines once had a village, and indeed there is a spring not far off which yet bears their name. But the birth place of Homer cannot be more ambiguous than by whom these mounds were erected -nor can the time when, or by whom, the pyramids of Egypt were erected, be left more uncertain and perplexing than the circumstances attending these rude remains of antiquity. No doubt the same ambition of fame warmed the Indian breast which fired the proud bosom of a Ptolemy and if the latter erected monuments which strike the mind with more stupendous grandeur, the former, though more rude and humole, are certainly as perdurable.

Some fastidious historians and moralizing divines have charged Bonaparte with sacrilege, and of doing a cruelty to a nature, for exploring the pyramids whilst in Africa, and removing the embalmed tenants, who had slept for centuries amid the piles of grandeur, conceived by their own vanity and erected by their own ostentation. The same curiosity which animated him prompted a half a dozen to explore and raise those mounds in order to make some discoveries upon which conjecture might feed, and to obtain a clue that might satisfy speculation and reconcile surmise.—We commenced our operations by carefully removing the rubbish, and stone by stone was displaced until we came to the substratum, which was,a evel and elliptical pavement, neatly laid with large flat stones, after they had cut duct, received a grant of land from the State, and off and levelled the apex of the hill. The av

> to protect them from the depredation of reptiles and animals, large, long and flat stones are planted around with great regularity and order, all converging inward, to the height of three hundred pound estate. about four feet. We found a great number of human bones, many of which were entirely sound, particularly the arm bones, the teeth and faction. the cranium—and, from the multiplicity which we found in the mound nearest the river, must have been the sepulchre of the "chiefs, head men and warriors," or else been regarded as a family vault. The Indians invariably bury with the dead all their implements of war and paraphernalia of every description, for we even found, with other things, their paints, (red, brown and yellow,) believing that they will have to live by the chase when the 'Great Spirit' shall call them hence; the jews-harp. and that their Heaven (which is so beautifully described by Adison, in the 56 No. of the Spectator,) is a wild "in the depth of woods em-

"And thinks admitted to that equal sky, His faithful dog shall bear him company." Felices errore suo.

Indeed, whilst performing the unholy rites of which mark its age, at the heart of the trunk, disinterment, I could not but feel a reverence are but so many lessons of life, to teach its fleet. for the place which, to the Indian, was once ness, and to record its instability. And there | consecrated by the most endearing recollecis a sober and religious sanctity in meditating tions. Here perhaps was holden their solemn upon green woods. They are full of instruc- feasts; their sage councils of war, when some tion, and furnish delightful topics for reflec- great chief or orator would paint in glowing tion, and consolitory guides to calm, and peace- metaphors the honor and glory of war, and ful, and soothing thoughts, when we would the profit of plunder and robbery—and the wild imprisoned. shout of approbation would be reverberated We were much pleased with the genuine through the valley: Or here they would tie enthusiasm of the writer, on "the philosophy their devoted victim to the stake, and menace of a cigar." He not only is pleasantly con- and torture him with grim delight, and hidescious of the worth of that treasure "a beauti- ously chant their savage dirge to the screams

"A solemn strange and mingled air; "I'was sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild." -

"long-nine and scroot," and his fond regard less chief, whose patriotism and love of coun-majesty's ships of war being stationed at Bos- and, we have at once a new National debt of his patriotism; and failing to obtain the Depart-Much of the poetry is good; and one piece of the East, or Tecumseh's of the West- order to protect our trade, and distress the ene the Leper," by the editor, unusually beauti- but who, alas! could not live, like them, in my. It happened unluckily, that he returned interest on which will require new indirect and of safe precedent," he became restless and We think it equal, or superior to the best the bright pages of history, to make proud ci- from one of his cruises on a Sunday; and as he direct taxes!! with an army of tax gatherers!! reckless, and finally consummated his political are murmured only by the River of Swans heard of the ship's arrival, she hastened down for this?

the majestic river that flowed in grandeur be- tators by, gave great offence, and was consi- national objects. Let this Jackson policy be at last, compelled to seek consolation in the re- the Marshal of this State to assist in taking the neath, or cast them on the rugged mountain dered as an act of indecency, and a flagrant persevered in, and all will move in harmony: flection, that his precocious ambition may be Census, has been driven back and compelled

RUSTICUS.

of the Declaration of Independence, who sur- ny, was well received by them, and they were the new counties and states will not consent to for sober investigation," not yet arrived? If one of the laws of the U. States. He has revives to the present time. James Madison, the apparently goods friends. At length his term this—how will this scramble for precedence be not now—when will it arrive? or was it one of turned to lay the subject before the Marshal Nor rest thee where the covert fountains hide, only one of the Convention in 1787, which form- of service expired, and he was recalled; he conducted? The question is easily answered— the terms of his coalition with Mr Adams, that who will, no doubt, with his usual promptied the Federal Constitution. Paine wingate, went therefore, with seeming concern, to take your halls of Congress will become seats of he should forfeit this solem pledge, voluntarily tude acquaint the Secretary of State with this

cial code, which existed in the state of Connecticut, during the time of the first settlers, and their immediate descendants, commonly called "The Blue-Laws of Connecticut."

1. The Governor and Magistrates, convened General Assembly, are the supreme power, under Gop, of this independent dominion. 2. From the determination of the Assembly

no appeal shall be made. 3. The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people. 4. The Governor shall have only a single

ote in determining any question, except a cast-

be published with Death. . Whoever says, "there is a power holding jurisdiction over and above this dominion,' shall be punished with Death, and loss of pro-

8. Whoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion, shall suffer Death. 9. The Judges shall determine controversies

without a jury. 10. No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted, or a member in free communion of one of the churches allow-

ed in this dominion. 11. No one shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to this dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person

offence, he shall be disfranchised. 12. No quaker, or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any officer.

shall pay a fine of one pound. For the second

13. No food or lodging shall be afforded to a quaker, Adamite, or other heretic. 14. If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return on pain since his inauguration.

15. No priest shall abide in this dominion. He shall be banished, and suffer DEATH on his

authorized ferryman. walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except rev erently to and from church. 18. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make

bath or fasting day.

20. A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himsel 21. When it appears that an accomplice has confederates, and he refuses to discover them,

he may be RACKED 22. No one shall buy or sell lands without the permission of the selectmen. A drunkard shall have a master appoint-

ed by the selectmen, who is to debar him the privilege of buying or selling. 24. Wheever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes.

25. No Minister shall keep a school. 26. Man stealers shall suffer DEATH. 27. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with silver or bone lace above two shillings a yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors; and the select men shall tax the offender at the rate of

28. A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satis-

29. Whoever sets fire to the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer DEATH, and persons suspected of the crime shall be imprisoned without the benefit of bail.

30. Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of five pounds. 31. No one shall read common prayer, keep christmas, or saints day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, the trumpet, and

32. When parents refuse their children suit able marriages, the magistrates shall determine

33. The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them into better hands, at the expense of their parents.

34. A man that strikes his wife shall pay a music, which murmurs from every bough, is a trine of metempsychosis of the old heathen fine of ten pounds; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs. 35. A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

36. No man shall court a maid without first obtaining the consent of her parents-five pounds penalty for the first offence-ten for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

37. Married persons shall live together or be 38. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

We suppose that some such laws as the foregoing were in force when the following anecdote occurred:-

A full recompense for a point of civility.

[From the Rhode Island Farmer and Manufacturer's the entertainment which he gave them. At mutual appropriations for their counties or dispensal.]

The Development The length the fatal moment arrived that was to tricts, whether wanted or not. This will be on these occult and suspicious matters. It is ifter taking an affectionate leave of his good bers, will get the largest appropriations"—
the boatswain and crew were in readiness to be merged in avarice and self.

The boatswain and crew were in readiness to be merged in avarice and self.

We rejoice to find that large portions of those be merged in avarice and self.

Ask the people of Pennsylvania what was said, he should retain an eternal remembrance; and to which he wished it had been in his power to have made a more adequate return. One point of civility remained to be adjusted between them, which, as it was in his powers and citizens and ruined their families.

The boatswain and crew were in readiness to be merged in avarice and self.

Ask the people of Pennsylvania what was the consequence of the "log rolling" bill which gave them forty two banks by one act, when the wants of the State required scarcely half a dozen banks. They will tell you it nearly ruined their families.

They will tell you it nearly ruined their families of Massachusetts is almost along in the opposite. treen them, which, as it was in his power, so farmers and citizens and ruined their families of Massachusetts is almost alone in the opposihe meant most fully to recompense them. He -and thus will it be with corrupt legislation tion. The people were told that Gen. Jackson ing vote when the Assembly may be equally ordering the crew to pinion them, had them of millions, which will be created, with the in continued wars:—Yet they find him cultivatought, one by one, to the gangway; when load of taxes to pay the interest, will bear on ting peace and good fellowship with all nations;

> e into the boats, and the captain immediategetting under way, sailed for England. [From the Baltimore Republican.] [BY REQUEST.]

> > Communication.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The Jackson Administration.

Eight Cents, \$1,017,597 98-100 per month ests.

off and reduced the principal of the debt Twen- those powers-objects, which Mr. Adams and land bold, with uplift eye and lengthened visty l'ive Millions Three Hundred and Forty Mr. Clay, with their wily diplomacy labored age, most impiously invoked "the Almighty to beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave, on the Six Dollars and Eighty Two Cents—\$25,348,- From recent accounts, he has also negociated mine or any other scourge"—rather than per-436 82-100, being Five Hundred and Twenty- a treaty of amity and friendship with the Ot- mit the election of the "man of the people."

ral Jackson has paid off

gallon; the tax on Cocoa, one half; the tax on a Judas. Tra from eight to twenty-five cents per pound, saving to every family in the United States, as publicans believe that one man has as much

or at furthest four years longer, the entire na- fice, some 10, 15 or 20 years, and the princitional debt, a part of which has existed since ple of rotation required their removal—in oththe Revolution, will be paid off and blotted out; ers, because they were public plunderers & deand Ten Millions of Dollars, now yearly ap- faulters-and in many on account of their bitpropriated to that debt, may remain undisturb- ter and relentless persecution of the "man of

National—Gen. Jackson has refused to open Many of the men thus removed are now found its vaults for the making of county or local among the most active of the leaders of the roads! What has been the practice hitherto? opposition to the Jackson administration, both Has not every county in Maryland made its National and State, and they vainly hope to political feeling with this degraded state. county roads? Consult the records of your le- find majorities to aid them in their selfish devy courts if you wish proof of this. Have not signs-for their patriotism begins and ends lican party to make early preparation for the the states thus far made their state or local in self. Have those men already forgotten that contest, in October next, and by a signal deroads and canals? Ask Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Gen. Jackson was elected, not by the politi- defeat expose the weakness of the opposition, New York, the amount of their state debt, in- cians, but by the people emphatically? and to the patriotic Jackson in Maryland; restore curred in making state and local roads and ca- are they so blind and so weak as to imagine, peace and harmony to the state, by satisfying nals. What new light is this! that the Na- that the people will abandon their own free the ambitious and selfish leaders of the Clay tional Treasury, which belongs to the people choice, merely to enable them to return to party that in Maryland, principle must triumph at large, must make the county or local roads their old offices? Let them give evidence of over the personal ambition and selfish objects in this or that state? Upon what principle is republican principle, by acquiescing in the of a few individuals. it, that the people of Maryland should be tax- decision of the majority, again become a part ed to make the county or local roads in the of the people, and earn their bread by their states of Maine, Kentucky or Connecticut: labor as the mass of the people cheerfully do, why should the people of the Eastern or Wes- and we take pleasure in acknowledging that tern shores of Maryland, who have made and there are many who are pursuing this trupaid for their county roads, now be taxed to ly republican course; and upon the principle of make the county and local roads in Vermont, rotation, if office is so desirable to them, their or Louisiana, or Missouri? Is this doctrine, time will perhaps again return. There are held by the partisans of Clay, just, reasonable those, however, to whom this course would be or honest? If it is correct, then, to be just, eve- too patriotic and disinterested. They evidentry county must be dealt equally with: the ly believe themselves entitled, as by divine number of counties within our states and ter- right, to hold office during life, with the powritories may be safely estimated at eight hun- er of transmitting their commissions to their dred and fifty. If one is entitled to one hun- children-and in their frenzy have nominated dred thousand dollars-\$100,000-for its coun- Henry Clay as their candidate for President, ty roads—then each is entitled to a like sum— in opposition to the patriotic Jackson, at the have Eighty-five Millions of Dollars; a clever wards of two years hence.—There was a time sum indeed for county objects-add at least, when Mr. Clay stood well with the republican In the year 1750, a commander of one of his an equal sum for state and National objects, party; but his ambition proved too strong for ton, had orders to cruise from time to time, in One Hundred and Seventy Millions of dollars ment of State from President Munroe in 1817,

tain on landing, embraced her with tenderness roads.—Every state has made its state roads, to him like the shirt of Nessus, which he will And, retiring as I threw my eyes down on and affection; this, as there were several spec- and the National funds have been confined to vainly strive to shake off. He will find himself scenery or extended lawn, I could but mental-ly exclaim with another, that "they, like me, have viewed these scenes, but they are gone, trates; who, with many severe rebukes, and taxed to sustain this wild and mad attempt to

dismissed by the Governor, but shall dismiss with a cat-o' nine-tails laid on the back of each the tax gatherer and the lordly aristocrat will settle our differences with Brazil, Colombia forty stripes, save one. They were then, amid fatten on the spoil; but the mass of the people and Denmark, and recovered heavy sums for will be prostrated and ground to the dust; and depredations on our commerce, which Mr. kept in subjection by large standing armies.— Adams and Mr. Clay failed to obtain, and from

Under the Jackson policy the national debt | we have hitherto been shut out. es, and to confine the expenditure of the nation-al funds to objects strictly national. In fur-ufactures to a market: that will, in time of war

They were told that by his wasteful habits,

In his foreign policy, the maxim of Gen. ty to fifty five per cent. If Mr. Adams had managed the National Jackson is to "ask nothing that is not clearly or about one half as much per month as Gene- be whitened by our sails.

In the same short period Gen. Jackson has country and of the administration of its nation--\$2,500,000, by reducing the tax on Salt, fen people in their sovereign will, and by an over per pound; the tax on Molasses five cents per chair. But among the twelve there was found and from east to west.

cessary to remove many incumbents; in some If the Jackson policy is continued for three instances because they had been years in of-

ams in 1825. He may writhe and fret and Each county has thus far made its county challenge Senators, but this act of his will stick

pious exhortations, ordered him to be publicly delude and bribe the people with their own honor to the American people, "to correct the rities of New Brunswick have extended their whipped. The captain stifled his indignation money. The Clay partisans will say that they errors of opinion," commit- jurisdiction over this territory, and we are inand resentment as much as possible; and, as do not mean to appropriate the public money ted by Mr. Adams in his controversy with Jo- formed that a proclamation was published for-Catoctin valley, July 25, 1830.

the punishment, from the frequency of it, was not attended with any great degree of ignomy or disgrace, he mixed with the best compatible public pledge? has the "time more congenial public pledge? has the "time more congenial case he proceded further in carrying into effect." the only one of the first Senators of the United States, when the federal government was organized at New-York, April 1789—and Egbert Benson, and Mr Madison, the only two Representations and select men to dine with him, the first Senators of the United spend one more happy day together before their final separation, he invited the principal majority of the members will "hitch ou a long majority of the members will "hitch ou a long the first Senators of the United seats of the Secretary of State with the second of t thing could be more joyous and convivial than votes of a majority will be bought and sold by Mr. Blair—the whole letter—that the public been heard of.

separate them: the anchor was apeak, the the result of the scramble under this corrupt due to the American people; it is due to Mr. the signal to get under way. The captain, meanest and most clamorous among the mem-

This will be the consequences of the wild and late accounts, he has effected a free passage reckless policy of the partizans of Henry Clay. to the Black sea for our trade-from which sea

will be paid off in about four years, the taxes | They were told that he was reckless of all will be further reduced, and the national trea- law, and that he would trample the constitution sury be still able to aid all internal improve- under his feet: Now they find the same men vilments of a national character. Do you ask lifying and abusing him for sticking too close to us to name such improvement? We reply, the constitution and laws. They were told that The policy of the Jackson party, as pursued any road or canal which will connect and riv- by his extravagance, he would increase the by the administration of General Jackson, is et the States together: that will enable those public debt:-Yet they find he has paid off and to say off the national debt, to reduce the tax- remote from each other to transport their sur- reduced the public debt in the ratio of two dol-

therance of this policy, General Jackson has or invasion, afford an expeditious channel for the public money would be squandered, and paid off and cancelled in the short space of six- the conveyance of troops and munitions of war that new taxes would be imposed on the peoteen months, since he has been President, from -such a road or canal would be national in ple: But they find he has introduced a strict 4th March 1829, to 4th July 1830, Sixteen its object, and would be entitled to national economy in all disbursements—ferretted out Millions Two Hundred & Eighty One Thousand aid in its construction; and such we should call the public robbers and defaulters, and has al-Fire Hundred and Sixty-Seven Dollars and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Balti ready made a heavy reduction of taxes—in re-Seventy Two Cents,-\$16,281,567 72-100 of more and Ohio Rail Road, or whichever of the ducing the tax on salt fifty per cent—the tax on the principal of the national debt-equal to two shall after a fair experiment, and a candid coffee, eighty per cent—the tax on molesses, One Mill on Seventeen Thousand Five Hun- view of the whole ground, be deemed the best fifty per cent—the tax on cocoa, fifty per cent dred and Ninety-Seven Dollars and Ninety- calculated to subserve the great national inter - the tax on Bohea tea, 67 per cent-the tax on Souchong, Hyson and other teas from for-

funds with the same judgment and economy, right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong" mate at Washington, the votes would be so he ought to have paid off in the four years or -a maxim worthy of this distinguished patri- close, that the result would depend on the two return. Priests may be seized by any one, forty-eight months of his Presidency, three ot. By the frankness of his diplomacy, he has electors from the Baltimore district, Mr. Adtimes the amount of principal which General already been enabled to settle our difference ams and Clay visited the "Monumental City." Jackson has paid, or near Forty Nine Millions with Brazil, with Colombia, and with Denmark, Mr. Adams was sublimely mysterious and left 17. No one shall run of a Sabbath day, or is three times sixteen months—but he only paid for spoliations committed on our commerce by could understand. Mr. Clay, more desperate of Dollars—\$49,000,000; as forty-eight months and has received large indemnities in money behind him his "ebony and topaz" which none Light Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty- for years to accomplish, but labored in vain. visit us with war, with pestilence and with faeight Thousand and Ninety-two dollars and toman Porte, by which the Black sea is open- None will deny that this was the plain import. Forty-three cents per month -\$528,092 43-100, ed to our commerce, and will for the first time of his sacrilegious invocation. But the "prayers of the wicked availeth not," the patriot Jack-In this prosperous and happy state of our son was elected by an overwhelming majority. reduced the taxes levied on the people about al affairs, we should fondly imagine that all piness pervades the land, and the labors of the Peace smiles on our country-health and hap-Two Millions and a half of Dollars per annum would rejoice and greet the patriot whom the husbandman are crowned with unusual abuncents per bushel; the tax on Coffee, four cents whelming vote have called to the Presidential have scattered its blessings from north to south, dance: the horn of plenty appears literally to

Instead of permitting a calm to succeed our In carrying out the great republican princi- recent political struggles, so much desired by ple of rotation in office—for in this country re- all patriotic and good men, certain leaders of the Clay party appear determined to make a these articles have become from habit, neces- right to hold office as another—it became ne- desperate effort to connect Maryland with Massachusetts in her opposition to the general government. The connexion would be as unna-

tural as the effort will be futile. Patriotic Maryland, that so gallantly repelled and drove from her shores, the hostile array that dared to pollute her soil, can have no kindred feeling with degenerate Massachusetts, ed in the pockets of the people, by making a the people" and of the majority, by which it in her hopeless contest against the administrafurther reduction of taxes to that amount. What was manifest, that their feelings would prompt tion of the hero of New Orleans-I say degena sublime spectacle should we then present to them to abuse their offices for the purpose of erate, because, during the late war she permitthe nations of the old world: These United embarrassing the government under which ted her soil to be invaded, and a large district States, with a population of Twelve Millions they held their appointment. No government of her state to be held by the enemy without can be prosperously conducted, if the sub-offi- an effort to dislodge him; and contented her-Considering the National Treasury as be- ces are held by men, who want not only the self with plotting treason against the republic longing to the nation at large, and that its ex confidence of those in power, but who have a at her Hartford convention, and traitorously penditure should be confined to objects strictly rancorous and bitter feeling towards them - resolving in her legislature, "that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories atchieved by our country"-Maryland can have no community of

It will however become the Jackson repub-SENEX.

GENUINE BULLISM .- The London Quarterly Review asks what the United States have been doing since, 'in an excess of passion they chose to fling themselves away from their king. and to relinquish the immense benefits arising from a government checked by a powerful aristocracy, and allied with a church establishment.' Nothing, it replies, but propagating

the species and chopping down the forests.' Well! this allows that we have been doing something! but we have also been employed in teaching Mr. Bull some lessons on navigation and in the use of shooting irons, on the water, which he thought was all his own; and John owes his multiply \$100,000 by 850 counties, and you next election to be held in the fall of 1832, up- Besides, we have made some cotton and wool steam boat, and a few other small things to us. articles and looms, and now manufacture more spindle than he himself did thirty or forty years We have also dug some canals and made a few roads and bridges. Less than three millions of free people have increased to about ten millions; and we have attended to some other matters; and, 'without a church establishment,' have less pauperism, (except of John's own people cast upon our charity.) than a single British county exhibits .- Niles.

The Augusta [Maine] Patriot, of Wednesday

sentatives in the first Congress, at the same pe-riod, who are living. Mr. Madison was also ture. 'They accepted the invitation, and no-sylvania and Ohio, will be introduced, and the also publish a copy of his celebrated letter to ult. for his father's house, and has not since