the world should recede from his view, ere he endeavoured to pierce beyond the 'shadows, clouds and darkness' which hang around eternity. When viewing the corpse of a departed saint, it was an usage almost invariable with him to exclaim—

'My soul is in love with the beautiful clay;
And longs to lie in its stead.'

And when his heart sickened, and the pulse beat slow, the smiles of Heaven chased the frowns of death. While the hoar snow of winter, or the green grass of summer, shall cover thy grave, thy memory, O Summerfield! still shall live. While thy spirit is resting at the throne of God, remembering thy precepts, we will worship at His altar —And though the earthly house of thy tabernacle shall dissolve beneath its kindred clay, thy soul

"Shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. CAROLINA,
May 30th, 1825.

On the arrival of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, the Vice President of the United States, in Abbeville the place of his nativity, his fellow citizens, prompted by a desire to offer him some testimony of their approbation of his public services, as well as of their personal regard, invited him to partake of a public Dinner on the 27th of May, at Abbeville Court House, prepared for the occasion, by Captain James Tatem. PATRICK NOBLE, Esq. acted as President, and Col, ALEXANDER BOWIE assisted as Vice President. A large number of gentlemen sat down to table, and the day was spent in harmony and rational hilarity. In the evening a Ball succeeded, given in honor of this distinguished citizen, attended by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

A number of toasts were drank, when the Vice President's health was given he rose and made the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen:* I would illy deserve your favor were I not sensibly affected by your kind reception. After so long an absence, and after having passed through so many trying scenes, to return to the friends of my youth, to whose early confidence, I owe my first advancement in public life, and to be thus received, is indeed truly gratifying, and will be held in grateful remembrance so long as I may live. Nor will it terminate in a mere emotion of gratitude, but will animate and impel me with redoubled zeal to act on those principles and views, by adhering to which heretofore, I have been so fortunate, as to secure your approbation, and that of so large a portion of our fellow citizens. Surrounded as I am, by my early acquaintances, it will not, I trust, be considered indelicate to advert for a moment to the principles, which have invariably governed me in public life. From the commencement of my public course to this day, I have, under all circumstances, been directed by one great leading principle, an entire confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the American people. I believe them to be not only capable of self government, but of wise self government; and thus believing, I never for a moment doubted that the approbation of my fellow citizens would invariably follow an honest and enlightened discharge of duty, if fairly and fully explained. To understand then the true interest of the country, and to pursue it steadily under every difficulty, I resolved from the first, should be my constant guide in my passage through public life. I had not been long in the councils of the nation, before the firmness of my resolution was put to a severe test. You all remember the condition of our country in 1811 and 1812, during what is called the war session. A war at that time apparently interminable was waged between the two great powers of Europe, England, and France, in the progress of which a long series of injuries had been inflicted on our neutral rights. These at length became insufferable. Every attempt was made, by measures short of war, to redress our wrongs. They all failed. So far from arresting the course of belligerent aggression, our neutral rights continued to be steadily encroached on in spite of embargoes and the whole system of restrictive measures. We were at length (at the period to which I refer) reduced to the condition of humbly submitting, or of making an open and bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in Congress, many, (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents) who preferred submission with all of its humiliation. Those members denied not our country's wrongs. They were in fact but too manifest; but they doubted, whether the people would bear the burthens & privations of war. They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it, but would by no means concede to them that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear it through all the dangers of war. I neither so believed nor acted. I was not ignorant of the danger and privations which must ever attend a war with England, particularly unprepared as the country then was. I clearly saw our difficulties, but my faith in your virtue and intelligence was never for an instant shaken. I asked myself simply, what do the lasting interest and the honor of the country require, and not doubting, but that both would be sacrificed without resistance, I unhesitatingly gave my voice for that war, which has emphatically and justly been called the second of Independence. Nor was I mistaken in my estimate of the character of the people. Sustained by their enlightened patriotism, the government was borne in safety through the stormy current of events. An honorable peace followed, and with it the important question occurred, on what footing should our peace establishments be placed. Again Congress was divided. There were many on whom the experience of the war appeared to be lost. Either not discerning what your interest required, or, what is more probable, not confiding in your disposition to make the sacrifices, which the measures necessary for the security of the country required, they were found in opposition to almost every measure proposed for that purpose. Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancement of its true interest, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the Navy, a moderate military establishment properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war and restrictions; and finally a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal Improvement. Nor again was I mistaken in your character. You nobly sustained all of these measures. Soon after the adoption by Congress of this system of measures, which grew out of the experience of the late war, I was transferred to preside over the Department of War by the appointment of our late virtuous and excellent Chief Magistrate. In this new position, my principles of action remained unchanged. Continuing still with my faith increased instead of being shaken in your virtue and intelligence, I sought no other path to your favor, but a fearless discharge of the duties of my office. Placed on so firm a foundation, no difficulty nor opposition could intimidate me. It became my duty, as a member of the administration to aid in sustaining, against the boldest assaults, these very measures, which, as a member of Congress, I had contributed in part to establish; and again I had the satisfaction to find that a reliance on your virtue and intelligence was not in vain. Your voice was so audibly pronounced on the side of the administration, that now, instead of opposition, the struggle appears to be who shall evince the greatest zeal in favor of its measures. But it is not simply in questions of national policy, that this deep conviction of the virtue and intelligence of the American people has guided me in my public course. It has also been my constant monitor in relation to the principles of the government, and its operation in reference to them. Believing that a firm reliance on your virtue and intelligence was the only safe foundation for an enlightened policy, it naturally followed, that I should take such a view of the principles of the government, and give it, as far as in my power, such a direction in its operation, as would be the best calculated to enlarge and confirm the powers of the people. That I have ever so acted, I confidently appeal to my whole political course, as well while a member of the government of the state as that of the nation. And in so acting, I conceive that I have but acted in the spirit of the Constitution. According to our American conception of liberty, it can only exist where those who make and execute the laws are controlled by the people on whom the laws operate, through frequent elections fairly conducted. To enlarge and strengthen this control, wherever it is susceptible of it, and to preserve it in vigor in the actual operation of the system, I have ever conceived to be the first duty of an American citizen; for it must be manifest, that in the same proportion, that the people may lose this control, just in the same degree the responsibility of Public Agents to them must be lost, and that, in the same degree, the government must lose its democratical character. Nor have these been mere theoretical opinions. Throughout the whole of the late election, which has terminated in placing me in my present situation, I never for a moment lost sight of them. I know, that it may appear indelicate for me to allude to these recent occurrences, but believing that nothing that concerns the American people ought to be so considered, I without hesitation refer to the part which I acted during the late Presidential canvass. From first to last, one leading principle governed me, that the voice of the people should prevail. I cared much less, who should be elected, than how he should be; nor did I confine this principle to others; without extending it to myself. I held myself strictly subordinate to the public voice, of which, I trust, I furnished no feeble proof, when one of the leading states of the Union, which though at first apparently favorable, gave indications of prefering another. Actuated by the same principle, which had placed me in opposition to any scheme of controling the election by any other power than the voice of the people, I did not hesitate, by withdrawing, to contract the sphere of selection, and thereby to endeavor, as far as in me lay, to terminate the election by the people, without its being referred to the House of Representatives. Not doubting that you entirely concur in these principles, I take the liberty in conclusion, of offering as a sentiment—

"The responsibility of public agents to the People—the basis of our system. Let the foundation be preserved in solidity, and the noble superstructure will last forever."

GETTYSBURG, June 22, 1825.

The German York Gazette states, that there was a riot amongst the negroes in that borough, on Tuesday night of last week. It appears that two black men had recently arrived from Maryland, and fixed their residence in the suburbs of that place. The colored people of York believed that those two persons had been sent by the slaveholders of Maryland, to watch and detect runaways—and, it is said, that they had already assisted in the discovery and apprehension of several fugitives. Irritated by the conduct of those whom they believed to be spies upon persons of their own colour, between 20 and 25 of the blacks combined, and, on the night above mentioned, attacked the house occupied by the obnoxious individuals. There was only one of them at home, who, when he perceived the crowd, seized a scythe for the purpose of defending himself—but, the doors and windows being broken with stones, he escaped to a neighbouring house, whither he was followed by the assailants, who threatened to pull down the house, unless the object of their vengeance was delivered to them. He was, consequently, given up, when they pretended that it was his companion whom they sought, and that they would not hurt him; but when they had proceeded about 20 yards they bound him with a rope, and then beat him with cowskins and sticks, in a barbarous manner. The next morning 23 of the rioters were arrested, 5 or 6 of whom were imprisoned, and the others admitted to bail for their appearance at the next Court.

[*From the Savannah Georgian.*]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th instant, Mr. LUMPKIN, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the communication of the Governor, as relates to the improper interference of the United States Government, with our domestic affairs, presented the following report and resolutions:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to control the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the States from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and, as one man, say to the Union—We will no longer submit our retained rights to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress —our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial benches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government.

The great objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government. The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated states from enemies without and from enemies within, alone were given. All others were retained to the several states as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive or judiciary.

When from 1770 to 1776 the government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies were harbored in the bosoms of men of the South, but, with one voice, and with simultaneous impulse, from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the northern states, the men of the south did not meanly stoop to calculate the cost, but resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered, and won, on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the west, the freedom of the trade of the world.

These are the feelings we brought into the confederacy: with these we shall leave it, if unprincipled men prosper in the unholy work of demolishing the noble, the august, the splendid fabric of our Union.

The States of the South will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial clime to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our NORTHERN BRETHREN, then, if there is no peace in UNION—if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies, find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all South of the Potomac as hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be: they held slaves, we hold them. Let the North then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with Tariffs their own interest, let them deepen their public debt until an high minded aristocracy shall arise out of it. We want none of all these blessings.

But in the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant under our own vine, and our own fig tree, and confide for safety upon him, who, of old time, looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met—That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by his Excellency the Governor, that "having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms," 'and for the support of this determination, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'

Be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Executive, of each state in the Union respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several Legislatures, and that his Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, instructing the former, and requesting the latter to co-operate in all national measures, having a tendency to thwart the objects herein deprecated."

The above report and resolutions were read and laid on the table. It was understood that when they were called up a substitute would be offered for them.

For the Easton Gazette.

Governor Troup and the Committee of the Georgia Legislature.

The base and treasonous spirit manifested in the message of Governor Troup, and which has been sanctioned by the report of a committee of the Legislature of Georgia, can awaken no feeling but that of indignant contempt. If not directly, certainly indirectly the report of the committee to whom was referred his Excellency's message, recommends a dissolution of the union—It distinctly describes the limits which are to be set to this new confederacy—For it plainly and unequivocally proclaims that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the States from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana must confederate. Language so bold as this, and sentiments so hostile to the best interests of the country have never before been used and promulgated in this nation by any man, or any set of men. We have hitherto been accustomed even in times of the highest party excitement to hear nothing but the most devout effusions of regard and affection for the institutions of our country. But it has been reserved for the Governor of Georgia and his committee to accomplish their own infamy by openly declaring their hostility to the freest government on earth, and offering themselves ready to wage war against the liberties of the people. Painful indeed would it be to the patriot bosom, could it for a moment be imagined that the traitorous spirit of Gov. Troup and his committee would receive the approval of *one honest man* in this country. For my own part I cannot tolerate the idea—I cannot for an instant doubt that Gov. Troup and his associates will meet the punishment they so justly merit, the execration of all who love their country—The re-election of Governor Troup, however important *he* may deem it, will not be considered of so much interest, that the people of this nation will permit the constitution to be endangered, either to indulge the sallies of his wicked passion, or to forward his views of personal aggrandizement—yet I cannot but lament that a temper such as that exhibited in the Governor's message and the report of the committee, should be at any time evinced—More particularly is it to be regretted at a period when our free institutions have been fully tried by time, and the convulsions from which in the lapse of years no nation can be exempt—when even the political sceptres of Europe have ceased to doubt of the firmness and strength of our government, and its bright example is shedding its benign influence throughout the world—It is on this account to be much lamented—Not that the lover of his country can have cause of serious alarm, not that he need fear the annihilation of our republican government, by the feeble fulminations of the Governor or the servile echo of his committee—But it is to be lamented because such temper and such proceedings will disgrace the page of our history and may tend to revive for a time the languid hopes of those politicians of Europe, whose prophecies in respect to this government have already been baffled—what will now be said by them when they have seen the message of this *potent* Governor, and his *patriotic* committee? will not new strength be given to their malignant hopes? will they not rejoice at the gathering of a cloud, which their wicked anticipations will already behold bursting in ruin and desolation on this union? Yes—They will rejoice; they will rejoice because of their pride of opinion which had well nigh been humbled to the dust. They will rejoice because of the relentless hate which all monarchists cherish towards republican governments—To one, who as I do, relies with confidence on the virtue and intelligence of the American people; nothing very alarming presents itself in this *bold array* of the *redoubtable* Governor and his *chivalric* committee—I know full well that the people of this nation, should the melancholy alternative arise, would not long hesitate between the destruction of Gov. Troup, nay, indeed of his dispassionate committee, and the dissolution of this union—They love it too well: they have lived long enough to feel the benefits of its free institutions, not to crush in an instant the traitor who would dare imagine the thought of its destruction. Should the temerity and intemperate passion of the Governor and his satellites push this matter to an extremity, should their crime rise to sufficient importance to attract the notice of the general government, the most energetic measures that may be adopted to punish this treasonable spirit will be sanctioned by the people of every state in this union—But no fears are entertained as before remarked, that any thing alarming will arise, or any necessity be produced to render proper a resort to the power of the general government. In despite of the Governor and his committee, I have no doubt that there exist in Georgia virtue, intelligence and devotion to the general welfare, sufficient to cool this intemperate ardor, and wither the foul and disgraceful hopes of Gov. Troup and his co-adjutors—much, very much might be said on this subject—But as I apprehend no danger to the union, I will not contribute any farther at present to the infamous distinction they have already attained. AMERICAN.

June 17, 1825.

The Legislature of Georgia have adjourned without taking up the resolutions of Mr. LUMPKIN. Gen. GAINES and Major ANDREWS are engaged in investigating the recent occurrences amongst the Creeks; and while that investigation is pending, we hope no effort will be made on the part of the State authorities to survey the Creek lands. In the present excited state of the nation, the presence of surveyors amongst them would, perhaps, be the signal for new disturbances, the result of which might be fatal to those commissioned to execute the trust.—*Nat. Journal.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

VICE-PRESIDENT CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

Upon the return of the Vice-President to Abbeville Court House, in South Carolina, after the late session of Congress, we find him received with great marks of attention by his fellow citizens—a public dinner was given to him and a ball—at the dinner very significant Toasts were given, and when the Vice President's health was drank, he rose and made a speech.

The first comment we make on this speech is, that we were surprised to see *illy* introduced as the third word of his first sentence, as it is not an English word—viz: "Gentlemen: I would *illy* deserve your favour were I not sensibly affected by your kind reception."—There is no such word as *illy* in our language,—It is a little mortifying that the second magistrate of this great empire, should be guilty of so gross an error, he being a man too who is deservedly held up as an able statesman, and considered as a scholar—If our distinguished men are not more attentive to their phraseology we shall forever be the subject of sarcastic criticism for our rivals beyond the Atlantic.

There is more in this speech, however, that must be commented on, because it contains assertions false in history and calculated to do injustice. We do not intend any thing as matter of old party feuds, which, thank God! have pretty generally subsided, but we shall animadvert upon a part of this speech with the design alone of rectifying the Vice President's error, and by so doing, to ward off from many respectable and able patriots the imputation that would rest upon them if Vice President Calhoun's assertions were true.

After some strong remarks upon the capacity of the people for self-government in which we agree, he goes on to allude to the trying times of 1811, just before the declaration of the late war, and he says "We were at length reduced to the condition of *humbly submitting*, or of making an open and bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in Congress, *many* (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents) *who preferred submission with all of its humiliation.* These members denied not our country's wrongs. They were in fact too manifest; *but they doubted whether the people would bear the burthens and privations of war.* They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it; *but would by no means concede to them that elevated intelligence and patriotism, which were requisite to bear it through all of the dangers of war.*"

The whole of these remarks of the Vice President, both in spirit and in the letter are unfounded and untrue, and give not only a discoloured, but a totally false statement of the historical facts to which they relate. So far from there being *many who preferred submission with all its humiliation*, there was not one man in congress at that time, who opposed the war, that would have submitted his country voluntarily to any humiliation—not one who would not rather she should have bled at every pore and risked every blessing she possessed, than that she should have been deliberately disgraced. Mr. Calhoun and the war men of that day, for "sailors rights and free trade" made use of the stratagem of phrase to give popularity to the declaration of war by pronouncing that the crisis had arrived when "war or submission were the only alternatives"—But whoever will recur to the plain and dispassionate speech of the lamented James A. Bayard of that time, and to those of others "distinguished by high reputation for talents," will find that it was most incontestibly shown that no such alternative as "war or submission" existed, and subsequent events proved that this opinion was right, that war was not necessary to retrieve the nation from submission. Mr. Calhoun and the war men had tried gun-boats, non-importations, non-exportations and embargoes for seven years before, all of which the anti-war men told them were good for nothing, and would make the nation ridiculous—and finding it to turn out so, and being disappointed in the success of their plans, they resolved desperately to hazard a war as the only likely means to draw off the attention of the people from the miserable loosing game of embargoes and restrictions and to save their declining popularity—It was then this device was struck out of the wits of an exasperated party to save themselves, that 'war or submission were the only alterna-