is suffering himself to be so dangerously beaten; but Blair is almost literally a giant; with one exception, he is the largest and most athletic man that I ever saw.

"It is said that the Grand Jury, who are now in session, will have the matter before them to-morrow.

"The President held his Levee as usual to-day, but the weather damped its splendour a little. Among his visitors were a large number of German Emigrants, who have been here some months, and with whom he shook hands *seriatem*, as they filed before him. They were apparently very much delighted.

"I heard a member from Massachusetts say, yesterday, that Verplank's bill would no doubt pass the House, but that it would be thrown out in the Senate. Mr. McDuffie says that if it passes it will quiet South Carolina *for a time*. Whatever is to be done in the way of adjusting the Tariff ought to be done speedily; and yet this is precisely the time when every one will feel disposed to make a long speech."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 12.

By the Steam Boat last night, we received the Washington papers of the 10th, and the Baltimore papers of the 11th, from which we have made some extracts,—Neither the slow and easy western mail, nor the Broad Creek mail from Annapolis (which has never failed but once, since it went into operation, at least, so says *the Contractor*) had arrived when this paper went to press. We will show before long if we have not already done so, what confidence ought to be placed on the word of the Contractor.

MAIL AGAIN.—We wish the account given of the irregularities of the Mail by the Contractor was true—the Contractor at Easton throws the blame off his shoulders to put it on the shoulders of the Contractor or carrier from Baltimore to Queenstown—how true or deserved this may be we know not—but true or false, it does not mend the inconvenience. The detention of the mail is as much felt if caused by the misconduct of one person as of another. *The Mail does not come*—of that we complain—and we say we never had to complain of the Western Mail not arriving, before the contract by Haddaway's Ferry was undermined by the new contract, taking it away from Haddaway's Ferry and promising to carry it by Broad Creek—now under this new contract it is a rarity to get a Western Mail—now, we ask, who has made this change? Why, and for whose benefit has this intolerable sacrifice of public interest been made? We may be told that this change was made at the department—true—when made, it was made there—but at whose suggestion—for whose benefit—to please whom—to throw a monied contract into whose pocket, was it made?—and above all, who was the Member of Congress from this district *when* that change and contract was made? Now we are coming to the point, and we will come to the point as open as day.

The contractor says "the general Western Mail for the Eastern Shore *now comes* by the route from Baltimore to Queenstown,"—whether this is true or not, *now*, we dont know—if it is true, it is we believe, but recently true, and this change of route, if change there is, has no doubt, been forced upon our punctual contractor by the kind attention of Capt. Taylor of the Steam Boat Maryland, who hearing of the detention of the western mail, and hearing also when the mail did come; even *in promised time* as has several times happened, that the papers from Washington brought by it were always two or three days old, subscribed himself for the National Intelligencer and the Globe and brought them to this Office twice a week (Steam Boat days of arrival) of date the very day that they were delivered to us—and this enabled us to give our Eastern Shore of Maryland subscribers the Intelligence in good time—and our faithful contractor here tells us; the general Western mail now comes by the route of Baltimore and Queenstown—and IF FAITHFULLY EXECUTED (ah! there's the rub) would bring the Washington and Baltimore papers the same day they are published—yet, not being *faithfully executed*, being faithful in nothing but disappointment, we get neither mail nor any thing else.

As for all the stuff about paying the Baltimore and Queenstown Contractor to take the Mail to Wye Mill, we pay no attention to that—it interests every body about as much as the orders to feed his horses—to tell us that is stuff. *We dont get the Mail*, that is the point.

But if all the stories the contractor tells us, by way of apologies for not getting the Washington Mail be true, that his mail-carrier waits at Queenstown *over* his time for the other mail. We ask, why have we been without a Western mail for a week, ten days, or more at a time—and *now*, we are told, the Driver stays "*beyond*" his time at Queenstown—and by what authority does he do that? and what Contractor that is properly watched and overhauled, dare to give such orders to a driver, or to permit such a breach of duty? If the public will sleep on under these gross injuries, these shameful impositions, these abominable perversions of Mail routes, to take away contracts from one man who complies with the Law to the perfect satisfaction of all, to give money into the pockets of—another, who often, often brings disappointment and mortification to the people instead of the mail, let them sleep on, and let them suffer—but as the mail is essential to a free press, and the Press is our livelihood, we will expose public defaulters in money or acts—and if the mails are irregularly brought we will publish them. They do us wrong and we will expose the wrong doer.

We hope it portends well.—Mr. Calhoun has taken his seat in the Senate, and report says, that he has declared that the new bill introduced into the House of Representatives, still further reducing the Tariff of duties, will satisfy South Carolina.

We wish this may be the case. South Carolina has ordained and legislated; but she has committed no act, that we know of like those of Georgia, violating or opposing the Law—we therefore feel no compunction at the change in the Law which is found to suit her views.

It is right, it is prudent in South Carolina to relinquish her wild, untenable pretensions—the doctrine of protection cant be abandoned in whole at her bidding—the regulation of the national tariff can be influenced by her no further than she can make rational and sound suggestions touching the interest of all. South Carolina should be indulged and gratified as much as any other portion of the people of the United States, and no more.

However, we rejoice in the hope that South Carolina has reflected better on her course, and we regard Mr. Calhoun taking his seat in the Senate as the harbinger of peace.

Should it be otherwise—should error still prevail, criminal error we say—then, let come what must,—inconsistent as it may be, after all that has been done in regard to Georgia, to whose arrogance and presumption and lawless outrages the Executive have truckled, ignobly truckled,—We say the Constitution and the Law must be preserved unimpaired—the Union must be preserved—begin when we may.

The legislature of New York have elected Silas Wright, jr. as the successor of Mr. Marcy in the Senate of the United States.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Graham! Mr. Graham!!

What have you come to when Dickey Spencer and Perry Robinson look with contempt upon the Gazette? Lack-a-dayzy—Lack-a-dayzy! but you are right enough served, for it will teach you another time how to fling at a crippled duck and an old goosey. A. B.

The Election of Governor.—Gen. JAMES THOMAS, of St. Mary's county, was on Monday last elected and declared Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, will be found commenced in our first page.

It will be seen that that officer has disposed of the proceeds of the THREE PER CENT STOCK owned by the State and paid off during the year by the general government, in such a way, as to make it now produce FIVE instead of THREE per cent, making a difference of about $7,000 annually, in favor of the State Treasury

Forty-five thousand dollars have been paid during the year, in redeeming the stock issued upon the faith of the State. One material charge heretofore upon the inspection of Tobacco, under the appellation of cooperage, the proceeds of which went into the Treasury, has been dispensed with. The growers of the article are saved one dollar upon every hogshead. Besides this, a considerable sum is in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of the remainder of the debt incurred by the State in erecting and purchasing the tobacco warehouses in Baltimore, for the accommodation of both planters and merchants. The debt is not yet redeemable. The Treasurer asks for authority to invest the money, and, thus provide for the extinguishment hereafter.—*Annap. Rep.*

The bill reported by Mr. Edelen, the contents of which we noticed in our last, for amending the law relating to Free Negroes and Slaves occasioned a debate in the House of Delegates, on Saturday. The principle object avowed by the friends of the bill, was to enable persons living in this, but upon the borders of other States, or the District of Columbia, who were in the habit of hiring their slaves to persons beyond the line of the State, to bring their slaves home after the period for which they were hired, had expired. Whilst under consideration, as will be seen in the column of proceedings on that day, several other description of hard cases were thought of as requiring relaxation of the rule of interdict which was laid down by the last Legislature. The subject was no sooner touched than its wide bearing was perceivable.

Observations were made by Mr. Edelen, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Morsell. The latter gentleman, in conclusion, took occasion to caution the House against deviating from a great, and as he seemed to consider it, a most indispensable provision of policy towards the class of people in question. The bill, contrary to the wishes of its immediate friends, was on motion of Mr. Johnson, committed to the committee on the subject of the Coloured Population.—*Md. Rep.*

The Executive Council.—This day according to the constitution, the Council to the Executive will be elected by joint ballot of both Houses. We have been permitted to make the following extract of a letter from Dr. Geo. W. Purnell, one of the present board, to Edwin Forman, a member of the House of Delegates. *Md. Rep.*

"It is probable that my name may be mentioned among our friends, as one of those to be placed in the next Executive Council of the State. Should this be the case, you will be so good as to inform your colleagues, and others friendly to me, that sensible as I am of the confidence manifested at the last election, yet circumstances connected with my personal concerns, and not necessary to be mentioned here, render it inconvenient for me to serve as a member of that body for the next year. I wish you, sir, a very pleasant session, and that your labors, may result in the advancement of the interests and happiness of your constituents."

"*WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th 1833.*

"*I understand that Duff Green appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to give his testimony in a case of assault and battery; whether it was his attack on Mr. Barrol, or General Blair's attack on him, I did not enquire. There are so many drubbings and counter-drubbings going on here, that one is puzzled sometimes to tell which is which. General Blair has been in custody for some days, I believe: that is, he has been placed under the surveillance of a constable, who trots after him and goes "whithsoever he goeth." This is a sort of figurative limbo which, I fancy, must be much more uncomfortable and annoying to the humble retainer of the law, than to his Patagonian captive.*

"*I mentioned, in my last, a report that Mr. Noah was coming on here to supplant the present editor of the official organ. A gentleman lately returned from New York gives me another version of this story, which he assures me "has something in it." He says that Noah has received a letter from some distinguished political characters here, offering him great inducements to establish a paper at the seat of Government, in support of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency; and that the terms and engagements have been made so alluring to him that he has concluded to accept them. This is a very momentous piece of intelligence.*"

"*ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1833.*

"*Mr. Page introduced a proposition into the Senate this morning, that no new business should be entertained in either House after the 10th of next month. It passed the Senate, but has not been acted on in the House, where it was sent for concurrence.*

"*In the lower House there was quite a stirring debate, on the bill to elect the Electors of President and Vice-President by General Ticket, which terminated by the decision of the majority to lay the subject on the table.*"

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—A letter from Washington thus speaks of this new project as ushered forth by Mr. Verplank, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:—

"I have taken some pains to ascertain in what manner the bill is received by the House. I find that some even of the Nullifiers are willing to take it with a *protest*, and rest content for a while under its operation—still retaining the ground assumed by them, that any protection is unconstitutional. The delegations from New York and Pennsylvania will, it is said, take the bill for the sake of peace; but Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will probably resist it. In fact the bill administers the "slow poison" so much deprecated last winter. It may, I think, pass the House this session, but hardly the Senate. One New England man has expressed a wish that instead of this Tariff, all duties should be abolished, and the revenue raised hereafter by direct taxation which would fall, in his opinion, more heavily upon the slave than the free States. for the reason that direct taxation must be proportioned to federal representation. South Carolina will not, it is said, suspend the enforcement of the Ordinance, either in deference to this bill or to the mediation of Virginia,—but will, perhaps *suffer* the matter to be litigated, for a while, in the Courts, before she proceeds to acts.

From the Washington Telegraph, of Saturday.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

General Blair, of South Carolina, entered the theatre in this city; night before last, armed with *four* pistols and *two* dirks. During the progress of the play, he deliberately drew one of the pistols and fired it—the ball striking near where Mr. Palmer and Miss Jefferson were standing. The officers of the house threatening to remove him by force, he promised that if they would permit him to remain *he would behave like a gentleman*; but in a few minutes attempted to draw another pistol: being remonstrated with he left the stage box, and took one of the front seats, where he deliberately drew another pistol, and pointed it at the stage. The actors and the audience demanding it, he was then disarmed, and dragged by force from his seat.

[From the Charleston Patriot, Dec. 27.]

The Replevin Law.—The Replevin Law, as it is called, is published by us this evening, for the information of merchants and others. The precise character of this enactment was not known, and impressions had been produced on the minds of many that a penalty would attach to those importers who should choose to pay the duties. It will be perceived that the act is perfectly innoxious in its provisions. So long as individuals are left free to pay the duties or not, no harm can arise to the revenue from imports, should any number of such measures receive the sanction of the Legislature. As far as the revenue is concerned, the proceedings have commenced and have ended in theoretical Nullification. We found this opinion on the universal impression that no merchant of respectability will, for the sake of his credit and connexions, refuse to pay his bonds given for duties, on their reaching maturity.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates Jan. 2.

Mr. Brewer, presented a memorial of James F. Brice and others, of the city of Annapolis, praying for a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of constructing a Rail-road between the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, which was read and referred to the standing committee on Lotteries.

On motion by Mr. Johnson

Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the present constitution of Maryland, what parts thereof should be abolished, and what improvements and amendments ought to be made therein, and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Jenkins obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, A further supplement to An act entitled, An act to provide for the administration of justice in certain cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and precincts of Baltimore, passed at December session of 1816, chapter 193.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled An act for the division of Baltimore and Frederick Counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Westminster.

On motion by Mr. Turner, Ordered, That the Speaker be requested to appoint a Standing Committee, to consist of seven members; on the subject of the colored population of this State.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled An act to compel the President, Directors, and Managers of the Baltimore and York Turnpike road Company, to keep said road in repair; agreeably to their original act of incorporation.

January 3.

Mr. Teackle presented ten memorials and petitions of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank; which were read, and referred.

On motion by Mr. Johnston,

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore report to this House the aggregate amount of revenue paid into the Treasury by each county, the city of Baltimore, and the city of Annapolis, (as nearly as can be ascertained) and the amount disbursed to each respectively, for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, ending 30th November, 1832.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2,

Yesterday (the first day of the new year) neither House of Congress sat. A large concourse of visiters, as usual, thronged the Mansion of the President of the United States, and tendered him the compliments of the season with the respect due to his station, and were, as on similar occasions, courteously received and entertained.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Sprague, instructing the Committee on the Post Office to report a bill reducing the rates of Postage, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Grundy, instructing said Committee to enquire into the expediency of such reduction, was taken up. The original resolution was supported by Messrs. Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Poindexter and Sprague, and opposed by Messrs. Kane, Buckner, Grundy, Bibb and Miller, when the question was taken and the amendment adopted—Yeas 20, Nays 18. Mr. Foot moved a further amendment, directing the committee to enquire into the propriety of equalizing the rates of postage, which was agreed to. Mr. Holmes moved an additional amendment, instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the postage on newspapers, which was adopted. The resolution as amended, was then agreed to.—The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the debate upon the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. E. Everett for enquiring into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage, was further continued by Messrs. E. Everett, Hoffman, and Cambreleng, when at the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, after the special orders of the day had been postponed till Thursday. Mr. Verplanck had in the first instance moved to postpone the special orders till next week, in order to take up the tariff bill, which was negatived, yeas 73, nays 83. They were then postponed till Thursday, and several appropriation bills were carried through the Committee, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Kane, from the Committee on the Public lands, to whom had been referred the bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting lands to certain States, reported the same with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof, a proposition for the reduction of the price of the public lands, &c.

On motion of Mr. Clay the bill and amendment, was made the special order of the day for Monday next, Mr. Silsbee introduced a bill to explain and amend the 18th section of the act of July last, "to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," which was read twice and committed.

A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business; after which the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered on the 17th ult. by Mr. Poindexter, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinions, &c. in relation to the reduction of the duties on imports.

The amendment proposed by Mr King, to strike from the resolution the clause which required the Secretary to append to his Report an enumeration of articles deemed to be "essential to our national independence in time of war," &c. was negatived—yeas 12, nays 24. The amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, to substitute for the original resolution the one reported by the Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the project of a bill, was then further discussed, but before any question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives! Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways & Means reported a resolution ordering that, on and after Monday next, the House will, at one o'clock of each day, go into the consideration of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the dutes on imports, until the same shall be disposed of. By the rules this resolution should lay one day on the table.

Mr. Verplanck moved to suspend the rules that it might be acted on without delay. Upon this question the yeas and nays stood as follows:

Yeas, 106—Nays, 77.

Two thirds not voting in favour of the motion it was lost, and the resolution lies on the table until to day. The resolution of Mr. Everett, for enquiring into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage then came up. Mr. Cambreleng offered an amendment, when Mr. Polk moved to lay resolution and amendment on the table, which was carried, ayes 90, noes 89.

The bills reported on the proceeding day from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. were then ordered to be engrossed, excepting the bill providing for the exemption of merchandize imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act of May 1828, upon which an animated debate arose in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Dearborn, Hoffman and Ingersol, took part. Before the question was taken upon the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1833.

In the Senate, on yesterday, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Waggaman took their seats.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Poindexter, on the 17th ult. calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a specific plan for the reduction of duties on imports, &c. and the amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, to substitute the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the *project* of a bill for the same object. Mr. Holmes addressed the Senate near two hours, in the course of which he introduced a variety of topics connected with the politics and present state of the country, and particularly the subject of Nullification, against which he entered into an argument at length. He was followed by Mr. Smith, in a few remarks on the subject before the Senate. The amendment was then rejected, ayes 18; nays 27. A slight amendment to the resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Bibb, when the resolution was on motion of Mr. Mangum, laid on the table for the present—yeas 27, nays, 18. The Chair laid before the Senate, a letter from the Secretary of State, communicating a copy of a letter from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, resigning the office of Vice President of the United States. Numerous bills from the House of Representatives, were read twice and committed to the Standing Committees, when, at a late hour, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported by the Standing Committees. The resolution reported on the previous day from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that after Monday next, the House will on each day, at 10 o'clock, go into the consideration of the bill to reduce &otherwise alter the duties on imports, came up. Mr. M'Kennan moved to amend it by substituting the first Monday of February for Monday next. Mr. Polk moved the previous question, which was sustained, yeas 83, nays 78. Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays upon the previous question; which were ordered. Mr. Crawford moved a call of the House, which was carried. After it had proceeded, Mr. Wild moved to suspend the call, upon which motion Mr. Slade demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion to suspend the call was carried, yeas 106, nays 85. The hour allotted to morning business having then elapsed, various bills heretofore ordered to be engrossed were read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was devoted to private bills.

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 9.

The House of Representatives, having entered into a bond, secured by sundry sets of Yeas and Nays, duly recorded in the Journals, to employ itself exclusively upon the Tariff until it comes to some determination in relation to it, yesterday set to work upon the bill reported by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means. What is to be the ultimate fate of this bill, we have already intimated, is a matter of doubt. We should be able perhaps to form something like a conjecture upon it, if we certainly knew what are the views of the Executive on the subject. On this point, however, there are various reports, and of course different opinions. One says, that, if the Message of the President and the Annual Treasury Report be consulted, it is clear that duties are to be taken off to the amount of six millions of dollars. Another says, that the President, in addition to his Proclamation, has orally declared his opinion to be, that the protective system ought not now to be impaired. Thus are we so confused by contrary reports and opposite opinions or declarations, that no man can certainly say what are the views of the Administration at this moment as to the Tariff. In fact things have taken such a turn, that there is difficulty in determining what are the politics of the government party, not merely as to the Tariff, but as to other questions, of a more general nature, and of wider bearing than the details of the Tariff bill.

So far from assisting others to find the royal road, the organs of "the party" are in the dark—and when they attempt to guide each other, realize to perfection the proverb of the blind leading the blind.

PASSENGERS LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA.

THE Subscriber having removed to "Haddaway's Ferry" and having prepared himself with a good & comfortable Boat & Carriage, intends running them from Annapolis to Easton "via Haddaway's Ferry" for the accommodation of Passengers; his Boat will leave the Ferry every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday, at the same hour, he assures those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage that his conveyance is safe and comfortable; and that his best exertions will be used to make it agreeable.

The Public's Ob't: Serv't.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 12

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber having declined farming, will offer at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., all his stock, and farming utensils; the stock consists of two pair of fine young mules; two young mares in foal, and some other excellent young horses, two yoke of oxen, thirty nine head of sheep; a parcel of shoats, and milch cows;—two ox carts, one horse cart, ploughs, gear, &c. between two and three hundred barrels of long and short corn, blades, large quantity of top-fodder, corn caps, wheat straw; and a large quantity of clover hay nicely cured, also the crop of Wheat and Rye seeded on the farm.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given; on all sums of and above five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and attendance given by

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Jan. 12

P. S. The Subscriber wishes to rent his farm on which he now resides for the present year, the terms will be made easy to a good tenant.

W. H. H.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH E. POITS, Tailor, are informed that the Books of the said Poits are in the hands of the subscriber as Trustee, and they are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement of their respective accounts, he alone being authorized to receive them.

JOHN A ROCHE,

S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover sts.

Baltimore, January 5 1833 3t

☞The Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Easton Gazette, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and send their accounts as above.

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