tructed, by the society of the State, to entreat, in their name & the name of Him, under whose banner they are enlisted, that the friends of the Bible Cause throughout our limits, will, without delay, form themselves into county & district societies, in execution of this plan; & that they will report their proceedings to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, with the view that we may know what progress has been made in the work, and whither it may be proper for us to direct our farther efforts. It is hoped that men of influence, friends of the Bible Cause, will not withhold that influence from him who withheld nothing from us; but that they will, without hesitation or delay, begin this pious work, in their respective spheres, by calling meetings, & organizing societies, as soon as possible, both for the counties and districts. The cause is one which calls upon us to put forth all our strength, and to do it immediately. Millions of our fellow creatures are dying in the depth of spiritual darkness, and in total ignorance of that name which is the only one that has been given under Heaven, whereby men can be saved. Let us do our utmost to dispel this darkness, and unite in one consentaneous effort to place the State where she deserves to stand, in this noblest of all competitions, that of seeing who shall do most good to the world of man, most for the honor of Him who died that we might live.

You will observe that in the Report of the committee of the Bible Convention, it has been estimated that there are at least 80000 professing Christians within our bounds, and it is suggested that if we estimate the whole number at only 60,000 and the average amount contributed by each, at only fifty cents, (how much below the average amount squandered, annually, by each of us, on comparatively worthless objects!) it will give $20,000 as our yearly offering to this noble cause. The belief is farther expressed, in that Report that $2,000, a year, will keep our own state supplied with the Bible, hereafter, and it is added, with a feeling of generous anticipation, "What a large fund should we thus have left for the relief of less favoured portions of our country, and the supply of those distant lands which are yet uncheered with the light of God's truth!"

You will probably have seen, by the public prints, that our sister state of Virginia, animated with the zeal which becomes this high and holy cause, is making the most strenuous exertions in its support; and that, according to the computation of her State Bible Society, it is in the power of Christendom, by judicious application of means easily at their disposal, to supply, within twenty years, the entire reading population of the world with the Holy Scriptures. Her Society has, by its resolutions, announced this object to the American Bible Society for their consideration, by whom it has been approved: and the affiliated foreign societies, already in the field, will be invited, we have no doubt successively, to co-operate in the achievement of this humane and magnificent enterprize. Every thing seems to favor its accomplishment. Both at home and abroad, Christians of all denominations have, through respect to this cause, laid aside their sectarian feelings, have met on the Bible ground, in the true spirit of primitive Christian brethren, and have united, heart and hand, for the purpose of producing one great concerted movement of the whole Christian world, for the advancement of the Redeemer'r kingdom. What an affecting spectacle is such a union as this; and what may not be expected from the persevering efforts of such a body, in such a cause, crowned, as we have reason to hope, those efforts, if made sincerely and in singleness of heart will be, by the approving smiles of heaven? Besides this propitious union of all Christendom at home, there are other indications of success abroad, of the most cheering character. Obstructions, heretofore existing to the admission of the Bible into foreign heathen nations, are already extensively removed, and are in a still farther progress of removal; and missionaries of the cross, bearing the Book of Life, are now cordially received and welcomed among them.—Thus a gracious Providence seems to be inviting us to action, by preparing the way for the fulfilment of this great and beneficient design: and it rests with us to say whether we will or will not accept this invitation of our God and Father, & unite sincerely and ardently, with our Christian brethren in doing His holy will. Can Christians and friends of the Bible Cause, hesitate as to the course which it becomes them to take? Can *we* sit still and unmoved, as if we had neither part nor lot in this matter, while the work is glowing all around us? Can we see the whole Christian world in motion, and marching with firm and resolute step in this all comprehensive work of love, and yet stand aloof ourselves, in cold indifference, as if it were no concern of ours? Can we do this, with the knowledge that that eye is upon us before which the secrets of all hearts are as open as the sunlit hill, and that, with all of us, so far as our eternal destiny is concerned, the day of reckoning is near at hand?

But it is far more argreeable to appeal to higher and nobler motives than those of terror. The founder of our faith has instructed us that there are two commandments, on which hang all the law and the prophets; the first, and greatest of which is, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind;" and the second is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself:" and lest we should seek to shelter our selfishness under too confined an interpretation of this word *neighbor*," He has left on record, the beautiful parable of the good Samaritan, by which we are most affectingly taught that in the sense of this divine commandment all are our neighbors who are connected with us by the common ties of humanity, and that although they may belong to different and distant nations, they are equally entitled to our strongest sympathies and sweetest charities. Thus we are instructed that love —*love to God and man*, comprehend the whole circle of our duties; it comprehends them, because it ensures their performance, and ensures it from the best and noblest motives the motive of *love*. For in what way this love acts wherever it exists we require no teaching to instruct us: we know that it is vigilant prompt, and forward to do the will, and promote the higest happiness of its objects. It does not wait to be entreated. It does not require its cold reluctant, penurious hand to be unclenched, by the shame of a public refusal on some rare sabbath occasion. On the contrary it is alert active indefatigable in seeking and finding and even making occasions, both private and public of rendering useful service to the objects of its attachment; and zealous and generous in improving every such occasion where it occurs.—We are not driven to any abstract disquisitions, nor even to the example of the primitive Christians, to prove the mode in which this love to God and man displays itself, wherever it exists in truth and power.—We have, before our eyes, a living illustration of the most striking and captivating character in the scenes to which we have already alluded: the spectacle of all Christendom once more loosened from its foundations, not as in former times to precipitate itself on Asia, for the comparatively trivial purpose of rescuing by the sword from the hands of the infidel a small spot of earth at the farther end of the Mediterranean; but for the far nobler purpose of rescuing, from the darkness of idolatry, a fallen world and restoring it to the pure light of the Gospel and the peaceful dominion of its true and rightful heir the Son of God. Christians, and friends of the Bible Cause, ask no better test of the existence of this love then a cordial faithful, cheerful co-operation in extending the glory of the cross, and hastening the day which will surely come, when every knee shall bow to the Lord and every tongue shall confess to God; when the Redeemer's kingdom shall cover the earth even as the waters cover the great deep. Blessed will be he, who, in the true and deep spirit of Christian charity shall contribute effectually to this great result. No civic crown that Rome in the days of her glory, ever conferred for saving the life of a citizen can vie in lustre with his who, from love to God and man shall have been instrumental in saving the immortal lives of his fellow creatures. Let us only reflect that, according to the most approved computations, twenty millions of immortal beings, pass into eternity every years, of whom four-fifths, it is probable never heard of the Redeemer's name. O what a field is here for the exercise of our deepest solicitudes our most fervent charities and most intense exertions; and with what vehement importunity does the occasion urge us to immediate action!

And shall this appeal be confined to professing Christians only! We believe nay we are confident, that there are many *friends of the Bible*, who are not yet in open communion with any church; nay more, we believe that there are many who, regarding this subject in a light merely moral & political, have seen such demonstrative proofs of the power of the Bible, in taming and civilizing the barbarous regions of the earth, in elevating and enlarging the intellectual character of their inhabitants; in refining their manners, and fitting them for the society of nations, that from motives of philanthrophy, and patriotism alone, they may well be numbered among the friends of the Bible. As patriots and philanthropists, then, we appeal to them to unite with us in the debarbarizing the earth, & restoring fallen man to his proper lustre and dignity. In this common enterprize we offer them the victorious banner under which Constantine achieved his brightest conquests; the banner of the cross; & it is our prayer and trust, that in the hour which crowns our joint arm with success, in this the holiest of wars, we may greet them by a still more fraternal and endearing name than that of co-patriots and philanthropists.

May the God of all mercies enlighten, guide, and support us all in the discharge of this high and solemn duty, and direct this great enterprise to His own glory & the salvation of a perishing world.

WM. WIRT,

President of the Bible Society of Maryland.

JOHN COLEMAN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

BALTIMORE, *September* 2, 1833.

☞All Editors throughout the State of Maryland and District of Columbia are respectfully requested to give this address an early insertion in their respective journals.

MASQUERADE.—A witty writer of the last century says, as all mankind live in masquerade, whoever presumes to come among them barefaced must expect to be abused by the whole assembly!

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG,—

Sir—Receiving your paper through the agency of a friend, and being at a distance from the scene of agitation, my notice of your editorial articles must be at considerable intervals after their appearance. I labour under a still greater disadvantage. The Baltimore Republican is closed against me; the Cecil Republican does not circulate in Talbot and Caroline; and there is now no other Jackson paper in the second congressional district. My recourse therefore, is to the editor of the Easton Gazette, whose columns would, no doubt, be filled, much more to his satisfaction, with the communications of Major Jack Downing. I have lately understood, that the Whig is the joint property of two individuals; one printing, the other directing it; one a postmaster, the other an extensive mail contractor; one a printer of the laws, the other, formerly, a law maker, acting together or apart, jointly or severally, either in their private or official capacities, according to the interest and the fancy of the high contracting parties. With means so ample, derived chiefly from the patronage of the government, you had reason to boast of your being able to live by your "honest industry," and of being under no obligation of that sort, to your subscribers. When I spoke of ruin to yourself, as one of the consequences of your conduct, I supposed the loss of character, resulting from the exposure of your equivocations and deceptions, might be considered ruinous; but it appears that in your estimation, nothing can be ruinous, but the *loss of money*, and that you are insured against this calamity, by your numerous appointments and increasing patronage. You have perhaps gained a few Anti-Jackson subscribers, in consequence of your apostacy; but in a short time, you will discover, that the patronage of the government is uncertain, that the patronage of your subscribers will diminish, and that there will not be left enough of your profits to console you for the loss of respectable friends and a good name.

Your paper was established as a Jackson paper and supported by Jacksonmen.

It supported the administration of General Jackson until you gradually began to lay down your principles, as the course to steer by." The premonitory symptoms appeared during last winter. Your paper was occasionally filled with the speeches and expositions of the nullifiers, You began to be somewhat doubtful about the relative powers of the states and the general government; of the right of the former to resist the revenue laws, and of the latter to enforce them. The attentions paid to General Jackson, in the eastern states, gave a considerable shock to your patriotic delicacy. You censured the visit, censured the manifestations of attachment, and dreaded the effect of such an example, in some future period of the republic. Mr. Webster's visit to the west gave you an equal degree of uneasiness. You were prodigiously alarmed at his dining in Cincinnati, and receiving invitations to visit Tennessee. Western hospitality was tortured into evidence of a plot against *state rights*. You gravely hinted that you did not understand this "billing and cooing between federalists and democrats," and, at the same time, by your significant exclamations, conveyed the idea, that you understood the whole matter; and that you had actually discovered in these movements, a conspiracy against state-rights. This insinuation was to answer the double purpose of exciting prejudices against federalists, and suspicions against General Jackson and his intimate friends.

Your paper gradually changed its character, as it "laid down its principles;" it no longer defended the administration, or supported its measures; but began to teem with communications, the object of which, was to show, that the Jackson party was to be superseded, and that the old democratic party was to be revived in its stead.

Having given this brief sketch of your editorial course, I come now to another branch of your operations. It has been known for some time, that several gentlemen, in Talbot, of considerable influence, were warmly attached to Mr. Calhoun and his doctrines of nullification. They were once friendly to General Jackson, but became his bitterest enemies, in the progress of his controversy with Mr. Calhoun.—They did not conceal their opinions, but openly denounced the principles of the proclamation, as well as the act of congress, providing for the collection of the revenue in South Carolina. These gentlemen assumed the name of Jefferson democrats, as was done by the nullifiers of the south. Meetings were held, and all invited to attend them, who were disposed to lay aside present parties, and range themselves under that name. You attended these meetings, and your paper became their regular organ. You now laid down your principles, and became identified with the nullifiers of Easton, as your great prototype, Duff Green, had been identified with the Jefferson democrats of South Carolina. Duff Green was no doubt regularly informed of your proceedings, as it was announced in the Telegraph, that a considerable movement in favour of nullification, was about to be made in the second congressional district of Maryland. It is not supposed that all who attended your meetings, were acquainted with your designs. Many believed that the old democrats of both parties were about to place themselves under their old banners. Your conversations were intended to produce this belief, and the publications in the Whig were calculated to confirm it. You do not deny, that you informed an Anti-Jackson man, that at least one hundred Jackson democrats in Talbot would vote against any Jackson federalist.—You pretend however that you gave this information, because you were in the habit of "frankly expressing your opinions." Now sir, I would ask, if you had not been exerting yourself to bring about this result, and if you were not consulting with your Anti-Jackson friend about the propriety of forming a new coalition? About the same time, you published in the Whig, a communication from "a Queen-Anns democrat," the object of which was to show, that federalists received nearly every appointment. To prove his allegations, the writer went back to appointments that were made by the democrats themselves, before the present parties were formed. Can you deny that this piece was written by an Anti-Jackson man, and that you intended to pass it upon your readers, as the reasonable complaint of a Jackson democrat? This was another specimen of your frankness. The deceptions of that writer found a fit receptacle in the Whig, and were properly associated with your own attempts to accomplish the same end. You also informed the public, that you had ascertained, that Kent, Cecil and Queen Anns would respond to the sentiments of the Easton resolutions. This is another instance of your frankness, in other words, it is an additional proof of your pitiful deceptions.—The Jackson democrats of these counties treated your resolutions and artifices with scorn because they perceived that your object was to obtrude upon the party, certain individuals, as candidates, who, without such resolutions and artifices, would never have been selected by the people themselves.

When Major McKim was selected as a candidate for Congress, you immediately announced his nomination, and proclaimed him to be a democrat of the Jefferson school. You took no notice however of the nomination of a federalist, Col. Howard, by the same party, in the same city. The announciation of the last would have exposed your previous deception, and you therefore suppressed it with your usual *frankness*. You continually encouraged and applauded the stupid and sensless effusions of Governor Stevens, although you and your directors knew that he was exposing himself to the pity and contempt of the public. But he was contributing his might to the support of the same cause; and you therefore with your usual "*frankness*," recommended his beautiful essays as being at all times in season, always interesting, and always welcome to the readers of the Whig. The praise you bestowed upon him, was in proportion to the bitterness of his abuse against the federalists. Governor Stevens without being molested or disturbed by federalists, thought proper, at a public meeting, and in a public paper, to denounce and proscribe them. Is it then surprising that his insults should be retorted with severity? Federalism, like the sick Lion in the fable, had received indignities from every species of animal with patience, but could not help being roused into indignation at receiving a kick from the Ass.

In your defence, of the 20th ultimo, you say that you had only stated that "*some* distinguished" federalists considered the choice of General Jackson "the less of two evils."—Why did you not at that time state also, that "*some*" of the democrats also supported him on that ground? The Jackson federalists in Kent Cecil and Queen Ann's, with a very few exceptions, preferred General Jackson, from the beginning as their choice, and not as an "alternative;" whereas the leading Jackson democrats of Talbot were opposed to him in the beginning, and did not support him at all, until he was elected. Then why should you assert that *some* federalists had supported him on that ground, and say not a word about the democrats who were actually influenced by that motive? It was another instance of the "frankness" of your conduct, and an additional proof of your wish to deceive the people into a belief, that federalists were not entitled to their confidence. You say there was no Jackson electoral candidate in Talbot in 1824. That is true, and there was but a feeble effort for the election of these counties in 1828. In the two districts above, there were electoral candidates at both elections, and the most zealous and untiring exertions were made by Jackson democrats and Jackson federalists united, to support the election of General Jackson, and to defend his character from the bitter accusations of his enemies. But the men who had no electoral candidate in 1824, and who did not support their candidate in 1828, have now determined that no one ought to be selected as a candidate by the *Jackson party*, but a democrat of the Jefferson school, I have no doubt sir, that when you and Richard Spencer, & Governor Stevens and others collected together, you must have made merry among yourselves at the expense of the miserable idiots, who could be duped by such artifices. But you seriously insist that it is time the party should have a name, and that it was settled in Baltimore, that it should be called the democratic party. It may have been so called in Baltimore for ought I know, and in Pennsylvania and New York. But you know sir, that in all these places they select a federalist or democrat according to his services and qualifications without the least regard to old party distinctions. The democratic party of Pennsylvania nominated Mr. Wilkins, an old Federalist, for Vice President, and as he was not taken up by the other states, elected him as a Senator in Congress. You know that this is the case in the city of Baltimore, where the principles of democracy remain as pure and unadulterated as in Talbot county But whatever name the democrats of the party chose to assume, no federalist of charater will consent to call himself a democrat, for in doing so, he would be guilty of deception. You and your friends consider it of importance to lay down certain principles, without regard to names; but where you are put to the test, your principles, resolve themselves into this, that nothing is so important as to establish a name.

The name of Jackson Republicans will not answer, because that involves the name of an individual, and you all abhor any thing like "*man-worship*." But you are delighted with the name of Jefferson democrats of the old school, though that also is attended with the same difficulties. But you ask in the most serious manner, if it would have been better for you to enter your protest against the proceedings of the meeting. Now you seem to convey the idea, that you really did not approve the proceedings, but yielded, to show your "attachment to the party and to prevent the friends of the administration from being at war with each other." This is another remarkable instance of your frankness. It has been shown that all your arts and labours were directed to one object, namely, to produce the state of things called for by the resolutions; and it would have really been taxing your hypocrisy to the utmost, to require you to enter a protest against your own proceedings. It would have been better for you, at once to drop the mask, and to avow to the world, that you, were no longer a member of the Jackson party; that you would not belong to a party which repose confidence in any federalist; and that you would no longer support a president, who appointed federalists to high stations. It would have been better at the same time to declare, that the old democratic party ought to be revived upon those grounds, and that it ought to be made up of all those who collect together under that name. You would then have acted, with consistency and frankness, and would have discovered under your new banners a heterogeneous mass of discordant politicians some in favor of state rights, some for stretching the powers of the General Government; some for the bank, others against it; some for the tariff, others for free trade; some for a literal and others for a liberal construction of the constitution; some in favour of Mr. Calhoun, and others in favour of Mr. Van Buren; but all agreeing in the main point that no one but a democrat in name can be a republican in principle.

MARCUS.

The elections for Congress in Rhode Island have terminated in the re-election of TRISTRAM BURGESS by a considerable majority. For the other seat,—the State being entitled to two members,—there was no choice. The late member, Dutee J. Pearce and Wilking Updike received the largest number of votes.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 7.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—In pursuance of a call from the Chairman of the National Republican Convention lately held in Centreville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for this district, the Convention re-assembled in Centreville on Monday the 2d of September.

On information being given to the Convention, of the declension of Robt. H. Goldsborough, Esq. to accept the nomination made on the 19th ult. The following resolution, on motion by Mr. Brown of Queen Ann's, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention regret that Robt. H. Goldsborough declines being a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, for the reasons set forth in his communication to the Chairman of this Convention.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton of Talbot, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the voters of the 2d congressional district, *Daniel C. Hopper, Esq.* of Queen Ann's, as a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the U. States: and that the members of this Convention pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

On motion by Gen. Dickinson of Talbot, it was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the several Journals of this district: and that the Chairman and Secretary inform Mr. Hopper, by letter, of his nomination, and urge his acceptance.

The Convention then adjourned.

WM. HUGHLETT, Ch'n.

EDW'D. G. BOURKE, Sec'ry.

Pursuant to the last resolution the Chairman and Secretary addressed to Mr. Hopper the following letter.

CENTREVILLE, Sept. 2d, 1833.

To Daniel C. Hopper, Esq.

Dear Sir:—We are instructed by a resolution of the National Republican Convention re-assembled, to day, in the town of Centreville to inform you that they have unanimously, selected you as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States; and to urge your acceptance

We should be glad to hear from you, on this subject, as early as may consist with your convenience.

Very respectfully your
obd't. servants,
WM. HUGHLETT, Ch'n.
EDW'D. G. BOURKE, Sec'ry.

To Wm. Hughlett and Edw'd. G. Bourke, Esq'rs.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your note, I should do injustice to my feelings, were I to say that I do not feel gratified with the distinction conferred on me by the National Republican Convention re-assembled in Centreville. I accept the nomination: though, with much distrust of my abilities, if elected, to perform the important duties that may devolve on me as a member of the House of Representatives of this great nation: ~~but, such as they are, they shall be devoted to~~ the best interests of our common county, and to the continuance and perpetuation of the Union.

I am gentlemen with great
respect and consideration,
your fellow-citizen,
DANIEL C. HOPPER.

RACES.—The Eastern Shore Jockey Club Races will commence on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, over the Easton course.

The Maryland Jockey Club Races takes place over the Central Course near Baltimore on Tuesday the 15th of October.

The meeting on the Timoneum course (with large purses,) takes place on Tuesday 22d October—this course is about 10 or 11 miles from Baltimore on the Susquehanna rail road, where it strikes the York road—we understand all the above courses are in first rate order and will be well attended,—fine sport is expected.

We insert in another part of our paper of to day the Address of Mr. Wirt, as President and on behalf of the Bible Society of Maryland. It will, we hope, receive the attention it so well merits.

It is stated by two of the passengers in the Gov. Von Scholton, arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, that an insurrection took place about 20 miles from Havana, and about 250 negroes were shot by the troops, at the village of Bienes.—*Balt. Chron.*

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The poll books were opened on Wednesday of last week, and the certificates of election given to the successful candidates.

In the fifth district, the certificate was given to *Thomas P. Moore*, late minister to Columbia, in place of Robert P. Letcher, heretofore announced as chosen by a majority of sixty votes. The Lexington Intelligencer of August 23d announces this result, with much resentment. The reason assigned is, the refusal or failure of the Sheriff of Lincoln county, where Mr. Letcher received a majority of 149 votes, to produce the poll book, thus leaving him in a minority. The seat will be contested in Congress. The following is therefore, the list of the members elect to the next Congress: 1st district, Chittenden Lyon; 2nd, Albert Gallatin Hawes; 3d, Christopher Tompkins; 4th, Martin Beatty; 5th, Thomas P. Moore; 6th Thomas Chilton; 7th, Benjamin Hardin; 8th, Patrick H. Pope; 9th, James Love; 10th, Chilton Allen; 11th, Amos Davis; 12th, Thomas A. Marshall; 13th, Richard M. Johnson. Seven. viz. Pope, Davis, Beatty, More, Love, Hardin and Chilton, are new members; the others were members of the last Congress.

From the Baltimore American Sept. 2.

In mentioning, a day or two since, the difficulties in the 5th Congressional district of Kentucky in regard to the late contest between Messrs R. P Letcher, and T. P. Moore, we stated the fact that the certificate of election was given to Mr. Moore, by reason of the refusal of the Sheriff of Lincoln to produce his poll books, thus depriving Mr. Letcher of the majority of 149 given him in that county, and electing his opponent. It is but just to give the statement of the Sheriff of his motives in such a proceeding. Having given both sides we shall not again recur to the subject.

The Sheriff states that the polls of the county of Garrard, in which a large majority had been given for Mr. Letcher, were conducted in a most irregular and fraudulent manner, and with gross partiality; that hundreds of illegal votes were knowingly received; and votes entered on the books that never were personally given but only on the report of others; that votes given to Mr. Moore, were struck out of the list the day after they had been received, and a number of other like irregularities, vitiating a large part of the votes given to Mr. Letcher there. He says that he submitted a proposition to go into the examination of the facts, and was prepared with the proof, but was overruled, and that consequently he adopted the course of withdrawing altogether with the poll books of his own county, upon the ground that he had sufficient evidence in his possession that Mr. Moore was legally elected.

The sheriff assumed here a very high responsibility—but he contends that it is sustained by precedent and law. It may be, but if so, it is time there was a reform in the law regulating both the duties of judges of elections and of sheriffs.

Mr. Moore has proposed to resign his certificate, and try the election over again before the people.

NULLIFICATION.—We do not know that we have ever seen a more direct and brief explanation of the nature of that mysterious principle called *nullification* than is contained in the following extract from Mr. Burges' address to the people of Rhode Island.—*Boston Cour.*

"There can be but one sovereignty, one supreme power, touching the same thing in the territory. If each State be the supreme power in all things in its own territory, then the United States is no sovereignty, and has no supreme power any where in any thing. If the United States be supreme power within the whole territory thereof touching all things granted to them by the people under the constitution, then is the U. States a sovereignty, and the people thereof a nation, but of the several States, the holding all the power not thus granted over the life, liberty and property, of all the people within their several territories; yet not one of them is a sovereignty, not one of them is a nation.

"The theory of nullification depends on the fact that the United States is not a sovereignty, a nation; but that each one of the several States is a sovereignty, a nation; and because all sovereignties are equal, no tribunal can decide between them, when they have wronged an unconstitutional law and each therefore must and can decide for itself by nullifying such law. If the United States, on the contrary be a nation, it must be endowed with sovereign power, in the legislative, judicial and executive departments of that power, in all things granted by the constitution, and because the States are not sovereignties, not nations, they claim as sovereigns, as nations to adjudicate and nullify congressional law because unconstitutional, is at an end; and all such questions must arise, not between sovereignties, as the nullifiers contend they do arise, but between the United States and citizens of the United States and do therefore fall within the jurisdiction of the judicial power granted by the people, under the constitution, to the Supreme Court or such other courts as may be established by Congress."

From the Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.

We have received London papers to the last of July. Bell's Messenger of the 28th, says

"We regret to state that the cholera has made its appearance in London and the vicinity, and that it appears to have naturalized itself as it were, in this country, so that we may expect it with more or less virulence every summer. We have, within our knowledge, upwards of thirty cases of deaths from this dreadful disease, during the last week."

The following article, on the same subject, is from the London Morning Chronicle.

"The Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Parkstone, in a most remarkable article, inserted in London's Magazine of Natural History for the present month, entitled 'on certain recent meteoric phenomena, vissisitudes in the seasons and the prevalent disorders contemporaneous and in supposed connexion with volcanic emanations,' attributes the cholera, influenza, and epidemic disorders to volcanic emanations.—The article is very long and highly interesting, and Mr. Clarke appears to make out his case in a very clear manner, by showing that wherever cholera, influenza, &c. have prevailed, earthquakes have been more or less felt, not only in our island, but in every part of the globe and his assertions are supported by citations of cases of volcanic action, which few would suppose so numerous. In every case, an epidemic disorder has accompanied or followed this subterraneous action. The same train of argument was taken up in a work recently translated from the German, entitled 'The Black Death.'

"Should the cholera make its appearance in England, we trust to hear of no more "board of health," the last caused the loss of hundreds of thousands to British Industry. They prescribed fish, fruit, and vegetables, and recommended the chlorides of lime and soda. In vain it was urged that fish, fruit, and vegetables, were the very best articles of food that could be eaten, being light and easy of digestion, care being taken that the bowels should only be kept open, and relaxed. As to the chlorides, both the English and French physicians and chemists were beside the mark. At Paris, nearly every person employed in the manufacture of the chlorides died of cholera; the learned attached the disorder to arise from miasmata, and hence they prescribed the chloride on Guyton Morveau's plan for disinfecting hospitals, but as to the real nature of cholera, we are as ignorant of it as at the first."

DIED

In this town on Tuesday morning last, after a long and painful illness, SARAH, wife of Alexander Graham.

Departed this life, in Caroline county, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Caroline, consort of Mr. Joseph C. Talbott, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. In early life she sought and obtained religion, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where she continued an acceptable member of the church militant below, until it pleased the Almighty disposer of all things, to take her to the church triumphant above. She was perfectly resigned and willing to die, for she believed from the time she was taken ill, that she should never get well. She was frequently happy and rejoiced in the God of her salvation—at one time she observed that she did not wish to live, but had rather depart, for she had that evidence abiding within her

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