GAZETTE.

Great Engine by which ... popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—the Manners—Agricultur... ...es us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

...DAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1842. No. 11.

send them from their as that, if proceedings m the wit- r half the offences kely to go

nerston to d to, his y being e British l founded espect of mstances, nies, any respect to t into the ark upon e United istinction ...tish law consider ...ll on the not that of British that un- ted, and assistan- nt usual- Power and dis- tates re- t expect ...ll as in ...he mu- ...he rela- Sup ...h slaves captured ...ging to ...d States ...rize car ...ality of ...he pro- ...storation ...h case, exactly ...y were ...oid any ...having ...oree sei

...al laws or any ...sh Gov- ...ities in accord ...the usa ...n board ...een re ...om one ...nother. ...rity en- ...nly by to give ...brough ...r, or to ...s, or to ...or lia- ...of the Suppose ...black- ...y other ...free in ...in at- ...o anoth ...own by ...urisdic ...hour or ...at Brit ...act up- ...e them ...ticle of ...should United ...a thing ...lly ex- ...that an ...n board ...nother, ...reather. ...e ports ...or held ...should ...an law ...stroyed It is in answer ...o gen- his is a ...s must ...views, ...under ...and yet ...one an- ...ecourse ...ttempts ...to force ...another ...nerally ...oducing ...xasper- ...all re- ...be left ...ce, di- ...right of ...gard to ...stic in

...rations, ...nce, to ...ner in- ...'s Gov-

...on has ...recourse ...d more ...governm- ...and res- ...ancient ...sidered ...as soon ...he may

be lawfully treated as a slave; nor is the modern intercourse of States carried on mainly, or ... for the purpose of imposing, by ... on another, new forms of civ... ...ment, new rules of property, or new ... des of domestic regulation. The great ... mmunities of the world are regarded as ... lly independent, each entitled to maint... its own system of law and Government, while all, in their mutual intercourse, are understood to submit to the estab... ed rules and principles governing ... intercourse. And the perfecting of ... system of communication among ... ions requires the strict est application ... e doctrine of non-intervention of any ... ith the domestic concerns of others.

The other is, that the United States and England, ... by far the two greatest commercial ... ions in the world, touch each other ... at by sea and land at almost innumera... points, and with systems of general ju... prudence essentially alike, yet differing ... in the forms of their Government and ... their laws respecting personal servitude ... and that so widely does this last mel... ...ncholy difference extend its influence, ... that without the exercise to the fullest ... of the doctrine of non-interference ... mutual abstinence from any thing ... ting each other's domestic regulations, ... the peace of the two countries, and ... ere the peace of the world, always wi... in danger.

The Bahamas (British possessions) push themselves ... to the shores of the United States, ... thus lie almost directly in the track ... that great part of their coastwise ... ade, which doubling the Cape of Flo... connects the cities of the Atlantic wi... ports and harbors on the Gulf ... Mexico, and the great commercial ... portium on the Mississippi. The sea in which these British possessions are situated are seas of shallow water full ... reefs and bars, subject to violent acti... of the winds, and to the agitations ... by the Gulf Stream. They may always, therefore, be of dangerous navigation, and accidents must be expe... ed frequently to occur, such as will cast American vessels to be wrecked on ... Islands, or compel them to seek shelter in British ports. It is quite essential that the manner in which such vessels, their crews, ... and ... such cargoes consist, are to be treated. In these cases of misfortune and distress should be clearly and fully known.

You are acquainted with the correspondence which took place a few years ago, between the American and English Governments, respecting the cases of the Enterprise, the Comet and the Encomium. I call your attention to the Journal of the Senate of the United States, containing resolutions unanimously adopted by that body, respecting those cases. These resolutions, I believe, have already been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, but it may be well that both the resolutions themselves and the debates upon them, should be again adverted to. You will find the resolutions, of course, among the documents regularly transmitted to the Legation and the debates in the newspapers with which it has been supplied from this Department.

You will avail yourself of an early opportunity of communicating to Lord Aberdeen in the manner which you may deem most expedient, the substance of this despatch, and you will receive further instructions respecting the case of the Creole, unless it shall become the subject of discussion at Washington.

In all your communications with Her Majesty's Government, you will seek to impress it with a full conviction of the dangerous importance to the peace of the two countries of occurrences of this kind, and the delicate nature of the questions to which they give rise.

From the Washington Globe.

PUBLIC DINNER.—About three hundred of the friends of President Tyler dined together at Philadelphia on the 22d inst. the birth day of Washington. At the table the President, Heads of Departments, and other public functionaries, were toasted and cheered in high terms of approbation. The following letter was received from President Tyler:

Washington, Feb. 19, 1842.

Gentlemen:—It would afford me the most unqualified pleasure, could I avail myself of your polite invitation to be present with you on the Anniversary of the birth of the most illustrious man and devoted patriot who has ever lived "in all the tide of time;" but this is denied me by the constant pressure of public duty. The example of George Washington, rendered glorious by the devotion of all his faculties—mental and physical—to the good of his country, stands in bold contrast with those whose names have found a place in history, as connected with great talents, directed to no other end than the advancement of their own petty and selfish schemes of ambition. I should like, in the company of "my friends," to recall the recollections of his praiseworthy deeds—to dwell upon the incidents of his useful life. To repeat the lessons of wisdom and truth embodied in his farewell address—and to take, with each of you, the pledge to maintain the Union of these States, sacred and inviolable, as the most acceptable mode of doing honor to the memory of the Father of his country, and discharging the high debt which each and all of us owe to ourselves and to our posterity.

For the kind regard which you express for me, accept the tribute of my sincere thanks. Your approval of my past political course—directed as it has been to the faithful discharge of my duty, will not fail to animate me in all that remains of the future. That I entered upon the Presidential office under circumstances of great embarrassment, must have been obvious to all. For the first time in our history, upon the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, the Vice President succeeded to the Presidency—and, by a dispensation of Divine Providence, a new experiment upon our institutions is in the progress of trial.

A President, elected by the people, comes into office at the head of a triumphant party. His will is, for the most part, the law which governs his party. Responsible, under the Constitution, for the administration of public affairs, he recommends his measures and adopts his line of policy with every assurance of support. Not so, however, with a Vice President, who succeeds to the Presidency by the demise of the President.—His name has mixed but little with the canvass, and has been selected more with reference to supposed sectional or local, than to general influence. He has no party at his heels to sustain his measures, or to aid him in his exertions for the public good. Instead of being a leader he must be a follower of party, and he is required to be either a piece of wax, to be moulded into any shape that others may please, or denunciations the loudest and boldest are in store for him. Has he long cherished opinions which stand in the way of party measures, whether those measures be good, wise or the opposite, they must be surrendered. Honor, conscience, every thing esteemed sacred among men, must be yielded, or the thunders break over his head, and threaten annihilation. IT IS A FIT OCCASION FOR THE PREVALENCE OF FACTION, and the reliance of one thus situated can alone be on the patriotism and discernment of the people. Such, I frankly avow, is my steadfast reliance and every effort of mind and body com[illegible] be exerted to maintain our institutions, under this new and hazardous experiment.

There are other causes of great trial and difficulty by which the Administration is surrounded—private and public credit is prostrated—industry, in all its departments, paralyzed—a Treasury deficient in its supplies—a currency broken up & disordered—and our foreign relations perplexed and embarrassed.—Credit should be restored—industry reanimated—a sound currency provided through the direct exercise of constitutional power, and the public peace preserved, if the same can be accomplished without a surrender of national honor.—These objects will claim my undivided attention, and I will not permit myself to despair of their accomplishment.

I tender to each of you, gentlemen, assurances of my high respect.

JOHN TYLER.

To Samuel Rush, James McHenry, Thos. S. Smith, and others of the committee.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in his last published letter, says—

The General Orders of General Stewart for the encampment of the volunteer companies which is to take place near Baltimore in May next, published in the Intelligencer of yesterday, embraces suggestions which certainly merit extensive promulgation. The alleged weakness of the United States compared with England or France, and the incapacity of the country to protect itself against sudden invasion, have been exhibited by very high authorities in very strong lights. It is argued that the insufficiency of the American Navy for its legitimate purposes, calls for its immediate increase and that the augmentation of ships and men in the service should continue, until it shall equal half the force of Great Britain. I remember to have seen, a few months ago, a statement of the expenditures for the support of the British Navy from the year 1792 to 1842—a period of fifty years. The average annual sum required for the support of that branch of defence (?) has been between sixty and seventy millions of dollars—sixty-four, if my memory serves me. The project is entertained on this side of the Atlantic of enlarging the American maratime force, until, taking the above outlay as our guide, it shall need for its support a yearly appropriation of thirty millions of dollars—amounting, with interest, in six years, to about two hundred millions—equal to the aggregate sum of all the debts of all the States of the Union. The question may, perhaps, fairly arise, whether all the protection which the country demands may not be secured by means far more economical. By *means* I refer to *arms*—leaving out of view the easily maintainable ground that a nation, like an individual, is best protected from the aggressions of rivals or neighbors when its peace and prosperity are most useful to them.

These arms are the arms of the Volunteer Companies, which are generally well drilled, and which, with the facilities of transportation now created or in progress, can be called at a few hours' notice from points hundreds of miles distant. The proposed encampment near Baltimore, it is hoped, will partially show how many men can expeditiously be assembled at one point and to what degree of discipline those free citizen soldiers have attained. In this State, according to the report of the Adjutant General, there are 564 Volunteer Companies, consisting of 4,772 cavalry, 3,829 artillery, 11,964 infantry, 12 863 riflemen—33,458 men. If other States of the Union have volunteer companies of soldiers in the same proportion to their population that Pennsylvania has, it might certainly be argued that there is no want of military spirit or of the exercise of it. In the language of General Stewart, might not Congress well do "something to place the militia of the United States on that respectable footing to which the Father of his Country thought it was entitled, instead of the project which is entertained of maintaining an idle force at twice the expense which is now requisite to defray every charge upon the Government?"

The following memorial was laid before the House of Delegates, from citizens of Cecil county, through one of their representatives, Mr. Forwood:

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND:

The signers of the accompanying remonstrance respectfully offer the following reasons for their dissent to the bill reported by Mr. Hammond, as therein mentioned, entitled, "An act for the better security of negro slaves," &c.

1st. Because it violates the rights of conscience in many persons who are desirous of liberating their slaves.

2d. Because it tends to aggrandise the slaveholders of Maryland, to the great detriment and disadvantage of all persons obliged to employ laborers. That by such tendency it is unequal, and therefore unjust and impolitic; and the same advantages may, with the same right, be claimed by the holders of any other species of property.

3d. Because we can never admit the precedent of depriving a free man of his [illegible]

4th. Because, by preventing the father from purchasing his children from slavery, it takes away the highest motive of industry, destroys the finest feeling of the heart and is unjust, oppressive and tyrannical.

5th. Because, like the code of Draco it proceeds upon the supposition that the highest offences are worthy of the most condign punishment: and it knows nothing more severe for the greatest crimes.

6th. Because security not to commit offence where violence is not threatened is illegal, contrary to the mild tenor of our enactments heretofore, & such, that its rigid enforcement must drive a great body of the free people of this state into endless slavery and exhibits a scene of misery, sorrow and wretchedness unparallelled in the history of man.

7th. Because it tends to establish in our midst a race of spies and informers, a population a thousand times more worthless than that of which it is proposed to rid us, who are totally unworthy of belief, and yet whose purchased testimony is to be received as sufficient to condemn a free colored man to slavery.

8th. Because it establishes as prima facia evidence testimony which, in other cases, would be unworthy of serious refutation.

We will not weary your honorable body by a further statement of reasons, many of which could be given for each and every section of the bill, but earnestly remonstrate against its enactment. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

IRISH CUNNING

We learn from the Detroit Post, that a volunteer in Victoria's service, finding a canoe upon the beach, near Malden, got into it, and started on a voyage of discovery. When he had got some distance from shore, he was discovered by the officer of the day, who ordered six men in a boat and gave chase. He pursued the voyage to the American shore, and in his ardor he forgot that he was out of the British territory, and seized the deserter. A citizen told the man he was free, and need not go back unless he wished; one of the officer's men, an Irishman hearing this, exclaimed—"if this spalpeen be free, so is every mother's son of us! So you may jist go home, my jewel, (addressing his officer,) and tell the Kurnel that you left us to take care of the prisoner!"—The officer had to hire men to row him back, and report seven men deserted."

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A letter in the London Athenæum describes "a new and extraordinary discovery just made in Prussia, by which printed works of any kind can be copied with perfect accuracy and copies multiplied with no further expense than the cost of paper and pressework. The plan is kept a profound secret by the inventor; but he has demonstrated its efficacy by copying two pages of the London Athenæum, which so closely resemble the original as to be scarcely distinguishable from them. By

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