# General Republican Star and Advertiser.

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## TERMS

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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Thomas Banning, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, use of Edward P. Gollerthon, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the residence of the said Thomas Banning, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next; between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Banning, of, in and to part of several tracts of land called Bannington, situate on Plane Dealing Creek, near the Royal Oak, and containing the quantity of 210 acres of Land, more or less, also 4 head of horses and 2 head of cattle, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest, and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

dec 29—4w WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

## CHANCERY SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale and sold on TUESDAY the 26th day of January next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton,

### All the Real Estate

of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. or such part there of as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, dec'd. as follows, viz:—A part of a Tract of Land called 'Partnership,' containing 482 acres; about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an Eligible Site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first quality TIMBER of almost every description produced in our forests.

Also,—A LOT OF GROUND, near the town of Easton, on the Bay-side road, opposite to Mr. Wm. Clark's Lot, containing about Three Acres of Land.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court, and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

dec 29 5w

## THE TARIFF.

Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to Domestic Manufactures, made the following report:

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to Domestic Manufactures, report.

That they have taken the same into consideration, and are fully of opinion that it is inexpedient, at the present time, to make any change in the existing laws intended for the aid and protection of domestic industry.

The tariff of 1828 was passed after an arduous investigation of its different provisions. Congress endeavoured to employ its protecting power in favour of those interests, in all parts of the Union, which required its aid. They were numerous, and each had its claims to the attention of Government. Every great section of the country was devoted to some particular employments in which others were not engaged. To do justice to all, and injury to none, was a delicate and difficult undertaking. After full deliberation, Congress finally established the amount of protection which should be afforded to the various interests concerned. The tariff of 1828 was, therefore, adopted, as the best measure, under all circumstances, that could be devised to accomplish the desired object. It is now the law of the land. The faith and honour of the Government are pledged for its rigid execution.

The Committee believe that several important interests in whose favour it was intended to operate, have derived but little benefit. Others, both numerous and valuable, have been decidedly promoted. At the time of its passage, great fears were entertained as to the efficiency of some of its provisions. From some cause they have been realized. Whether this is owing to any original defect in the measure itself, or to an imperfect execution, the Committee are now unable to decide. Until this is clearly ascertained, a revision could not be safely undertaken.

It is also believed, that any effort to change existing provisions, at the present time, would be wholly unsuccessful. The same causes which led to their adoption would sustain them now. To urge any supposed improvements, might endanger the safety of some superior interest, which ought not to be disturbed. However great may have been individual disappointment, as a whole the Tariff of 1828 is approved by a great majority of the nation. Until its effects are more fully developed by a longer trial, it ought not be exposed to the hazard of any innovation.

Great apprehension has been entertained that the protecting policy would, eventually, be abandoned. This has operated to discourage those already engaged from the fullest exertion; as well as to prevent others from embarking in those employments which are dependant on the unwavering continuance of that policy. To give it the greatest effect, no doubts should be entertained of its stability. An effort on the part of its friends to make any alteration, however trifling in itself, would probably lead to a general discussion. Although this would be attended with no real danger, yet it would be followed by a new agitation of the whole country. Former fears might be increased, and new alarm created for the safety of the system.

The Committee would offer another reason against any present alteration of the Tariff. The United States have long afforded the best market for the manufactures of other nations. Those who have enjoyed it for years but with little interruption, will abandon it with reluctance. As long as there remains the remotest hope that our protecting policy may be overthrown, all the various productions of other countries which come in competition with our own, will be urged upon us, let the losses and sacrifices be ever so great. It seems to the Committee as most prudent to avoid every step which may excite the least expectation that this Government will ever recede from the stand it has taken. Any attempt, at this time, to revise the tariff; may be misunderstood abroad.—It might be supposed as an evidence that our policy was yet unsettled. However erroneous this opinion might be, the effects would be as injurious to our national industry, as if it was well founded. Nothing should therefore be attempted that can, at home or abroad, be considered as giving the least countenance to the opinion or belief that a hostile change will ever be effected. It should also be kept in mind, that the determination to protect the industry of this country, as far and as fast as circumstances would allow, has existed ever since the formation of our Government. It is also true that the Government never did withdraw its support from any interest to which it had been extended, unless, like our foreign navigation, it had acquired such high perfection, that public assistance was no longer required to sustain it. When this is well understood, foreign nations will be convinced that their efforts against us will be wholly unavailing, and our own citizens will continue their exertions with increased animation.

The committee are convinced that many who are engaged in some of the most important branches of manufacture, entertain a full belief that they are deprived of the protection intended to be afforded by the recent Tariff, in consequence of frequent evasion. Flagrant frauds are alledged to have been constantly perpetrated against which no adequate remedy at present exists. Charges of this kind have been so often made, and on authority so respectable, that the Committee cannot believe they are utterly groundless. The immense importations of foreign goods into some of our commercial cities, must afford the greatest facilities for illicit trade. No one can suppose that these have escaped the penetrating eye of cupidity, either foreign or domestic. The message of the President, and report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also clearly intimate that the Tariff is violated. The committee are convinced that the first efforts should be made to ascertain the full extent of its violation, and the means by which it is accomplished. To increase protecting duties, while the officers of Government are not provided with the means of enforcing them, would be useless. But Congress cannot refuse to the farmer and manufacturer all the benefits which have been solemnly promised. The faith and honor of the Government cannot permit a lasting disappointment. It would be humiliating to national reputation to allow foreign adventurers to amass fortunes by the violation of our laws while our own citizens in consequence, were sinking down in bankruptcy and ruin. On this subject there can be no difference of opinion.

By many it is believed that the late Secretary of the Treasury gave an erroneous construction to the act of 1828, so far as it relates to the duties imposed on woollen goods. He refused to allow the 20 per centum on the cost of those imported from countries beyond Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, or 10 per centum on those from any other place or country. The Committee have no doubt, but it was the intention of Congress that the manufacturer of such goods should receive the benefit of such additions. The correction of the error can be made without any change in the provisions of the tariff.

The alleged evasions of our revenue and protecting laws require an immediate and thorough investigation. If they are found to exist, the most effectual means should be employed to prevent them in future. When this is done, it is probable all may be satisfied that higher protecting duties should not be required. Until this is done, it is impossible to determine how efficient these duties may be made to operate. The committee have already proceeded to the consideration of this subject.

The report was read, and, on motion, ordered to be laid on the table.

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WALKING.—Since the commencement of our journey, we have taken frequent opportunities to set forth the necessity of daily exercise for the preservation of health. We have endeavoured to show, that it is in vain the air expands the lungs, and the heart propels the blood to the different parts of the body, if their efforts are not seconded by regular bodily exercise. Those who neglect the latter, though they may for a period drag out a species of existence, can scarcely be said to enjoy life; weak and effeminate, they languish for a few years and then drop into an untimely grave. Our observations have heretofore been only of a general character.—We propose now to commence the consideration of the various species of exercise, and their comparative advantages: premising, however, one or two rules, an observance of which is essential in order to derive from either species the desired results. In the first place, exercise must be regular. It is a very great mistake to suppose that occasional efforts will repair any part of the mischief which habitual indolence produces. A celebrated physician has said that the weak and valetudinary ought to view regular exercise as one of their moral duties. It should be so, in fact with all. There is no one, not actually labouring with disease, who should not consider it a duty to appropriate a certain portion of every day to active exercise in the open air. It would be important also, could this exercise be connected always with some pleasing occupation or pursuit. The mere movement of the limbs, as a stated task, will have a far less beneficial effect upon the health of the system, than if the mind be at the same time pleasurably, but not too intensely occupied. Hence, to those who are able to command the time and means, botanical pursuits, or the cultivation of a garden; and to all, various mechanical occupations, or any innocent recreations, will be the means of increasing very considerably the salutary effects of bodily exercise.

Secondly: No kind of exercise should be carried so far as to produce undue fatigue. All extremes are injurious to the system, and over-exertion is not less capable of producing bad effects, though of a different kind, than constant inactivity.

Thirdly: Many persons are in the habit, after having increased the warmth of their body by exercise, of throwing off a portion of their clothing, or of sitting in a draught of air, in order to cool themselves. From this practice, very serious consequences are apt to result. It would be better, particularly in the milder seasons of the year, to partake of active exercise in a dress lighter than that usually worn, resuming some additional clothing immediately upon the exercise being suspended; or, in summer, to rest in a place free from damp or a current of air; and in winter, in a moderately warm apartment.

Fourthly: Exercise should not be entered upon immediately after meals, as it is liable to interrupt digestion, particularly in the nervous and irritable, and give rise to heart burn, and other disagreeable sensations in the stomach. The instinct of the inferior animals, confirms the propriety of this rule, for they all indulge themselves in rest after food.—Whenever it is possible, therefore, exercise should be delayed for at least three hours after a hearty meal.

It may be here objected, that we often observe labourers, in the country return, after a full meal, to their work, without any apparent inconvenience. We admit the fact—but warn those who would follow the practice, to be certain first that they possess the countryman's vigorous body and powers of digestion, and imitate in other respects their regularity of life. But, after all, do we not observe these very labourers leave their tables with reluctance? and work with less activity and cheerfulness than they did when they entered the field in the morning? The necessity of rest after dinner, even among the labouring classes, seems to be established in warm climates, as in Southern Europe, by the labourers in the field, who are out at the dawn of day, requiring an hour or two at noon for their siesta or after dinner nap.

Exercise has been divided into active and passive. The first class including walking, running, leaping, dancing, gardening, and various mechanical occupations, &c. While the latter class comprehends sailing, swinging, and riding in carriages or on horseback.—The last of these is, however, of a mixed nature, and is in some measure active as well as passive. We propose to consider each of these in order.

Walking is undoubtedly one of the most natural gentle and beneficial of the active species of exercise. As it is within the power of every individual possessing the free use of his limbs, no one can have any valid excuse for neglecting it.

In walking, it is important that the body be held as upright as possible; the shoulders being kept back and the breast projected somewhat forwards, so as to give to the chest its full dimensions: the lungs being by this means allowed sufficient room to expand fully, breathing is rendered free and easy, and every vital action is performed with vigour and regularity.—The attitude thus assumed in walking, places in fact all the organs of the body in their most natural position, and frees them from all constraint. Hence to the sedentary, whether student, artist or mechanic, a brisk walk is one of the most effectual antidotes to those injuries, so liable to result from the bent and fixed position to which their bodies are held for the greater part of the day. Females likewise would do well to devote some hours out of the twenty-four to this species of exercise. In the more opulent classes of society in particular, they are too apt to fall into an unpardonable neglect of this important means of preserving health. 'We find them, (says a pleasing writer) just like so many divinities of Epicurus—not indeed basking upon clouds in the mild empyreal warmth of Heaven, but fixed almost immoveably upon well cushioned chairs and sofas in hot and close apartments.' We regret our duty should oblige us to say, that to them even the little exercise they take in the open air is deprived of its health-imparting effect, by tight lacing on the one hand, and by shoes of too narrow dimensions or improper materials on the other.

In a former number we pointed out to the studious the importance of alternating mental application with bodily exercise. Let us again invite them to lay by their books, at short and regular intervals, and enjoy

"The rural walk,
O'er hills, through valleys, and by rivers' brink:"

Reminding them of the maxim of Plato, he is truly a cripple, who cultivating his mind alone, suffers his body to languish through sloth and inactivity.

Walking in the open air, by increasing the circulation of the blood, communicates an equable glow over the whole body, which tends greatly to prevent that sensation of chiliness which during the winter, renders weakly and delicate persons incapable of pursuing any occupation of a close and heated apartment.

A respectable individual, (Josiah Walker,) who resided a few years since in the State of Connecticut, in the 99th year of his age, with his natural and intellectual faculties but little impaired, attributed the preservation of such unusual health and vigour to so advanced a period of life, not only to his temperate habits, but also to his "having always preferred walking to riding on horseback or in a carriage." Even on the verge of his hundredth year, he was accustomed to walk every day, and "with as much sprightliness as many men in the meridian of life." Indeed most of those who have attained to an advanced age were celebrated as great walkers. [Journal of health.

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From the N. Y. Evening Post.

## DINNER TO LANGDON CHEVES.

On the 9th of December, the citizens of Columbia, (S. C.) gave a dinner to the Hon. Langdon Cheves. The President of the South Carolina Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Governor of the State, the Intendant of Columbia, Judges Nott and Johnson, Chancellors De Saussure and Harper, and the President and Professors of the College, were present. Among the regular toasts was the following:

'*Langdon Cheves*—He will find a home in the land of his birth, where his pure character is known, and his exalted virtues are appreciated.'

To this Mr. Cheves made the following beautiful reply, which we find in the Columbia Telescope. It is said to have been delivered with great feeling, in a fine style of elocution, and to have produced great effect on the hearers.

'I do not rise, gentlemen, to make a long or an elaborate speech; but simply and plainly to thank you for the distinguished and very unexpected honor you have done me.

'If I do not deceive myself, I have never sacrificed a principle or violated a duty for the purpose of obtaining popular applause. But I have, nevertheless, not been insensible to it; and as far as duty and honor permitted, I have anxiously endeavored to obtain the approbation of my fellow citizens; conceiving it to be among the highest and purest rewards of human action.

'My success has far exceeded my humble merits, especially in this my native state. In my earliest youth, when friendless and obscure, it took me by the hand and kindly brought me forward. It afterwards gradually led me up to its highest honors and distinctions, and in every effort of my life, while I remained a citizen of it, extended to me the same sustaining spirit.—Whenever it could approve, it applauded, and when it could not approve, it at least indulgently pardoned my errors. Whatever I may have been, it made me, and whatever I have, it gave me.

'Circumstances, public and private, which it would be tedious and uninteresting to detail, led me from it and made me the citizen of another state. But I have not believed that my duties to the great and patriotic community of which I am at present a member, forbade the indulgence of those sacred feelings which nature and gratitude inspired towards this.

'I have accordingly never ceased to indulge them; and particularly in your late struggles, I have thought with you, felt with you, and as far as feeling could go, I have suffered with you.

'If such then have been my feelings heretofore, what must they be, when, after a separation so long as to allow almost the whole generation whom I left on the stage of public affairs to pass off, and another to come on—so long as, under ordinary circumstances, to obliterate all remembrance of a man like me; upon coming among you; at once, and without any thing calculated to call public attention upon me, to find myself embraced with the cordiality, the warmth and the affection which this assemblage, the kind sentiment you have just expressed, and many other circumstances so flatteringly evince. They are such as I cannot express, and I leave it to honorable minds and well affected hearts to do me justice in conceiving what they are.

'I beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

'The State of South Carolina, 'my native land'—May God forever bless and prosper it.'

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Knowing that many of our readers feel an interest in whatever concerns our National Armories, we have made the subjoined extracts from the report of Col. Bomford, who is at the head of the Ordnance Department.—Free Press.

## NATIONAL ARMORIES.

Under this head the usual sum of $360,000 is inserted in the general estimate: and is necessary to continue the fabrication of arms upon the same scale as has been usual for many years past.

The additional sums required in this estimate, are for additions and improvements of a permanent character. It has been customary, heretofore, to make improvements of this kind to a limited extent, from time to time, as the necessities of the Armories required, from the annual appropriations. But as these now required are extensive, they cannot be made from the ordinary appropriation, without materially diminishing the ordinary product of arms. As it is considered proper to continue the usual operations of the Armories, and, at the same time, to make the improvements suggested, which are very necessary to the advantageous operation of the works, additional appropriations are necessary.

The five and a half acres of land proposed to be purchased at Springfield Armory, adjoins the land heretofore purchased. The original purchase was restricted to a very narrow slip on the margin of the stream where the waterworks are placed. Much inconvenience is occasioned by this limited space; and the superintendent of the Armory has sometimes been obliged to rent a part of the land. The owner of this land has hitherto been unwilling to dispose of it, except at an extravagant price. But circumstances have recently placed it in a position to be obtained at a reasonable rate, and the superintendent has secured it by a provisional agreement, which expires at the end of the next session of Congress.

The additional ground proposed to be purchased at Harper's Ferry Armory, is similarly situated in many respects. A plat of it is annexed, an inspection of which will show its connexion with the works there, and the importance of its being possessed by the U. States. The price asked for this small tract is very high. But, as the possession of it is of much importance to the public works, and as it has been ascertained that it cannot be obtained for a less sum, the item is respectfully submitted.

The erection of a new fire-proof Arsenal at Springfield Armory is necessary, because the store-room is now so limited as to oblige the storage of arms in frame buildings, where property of great value is necessarily exposed to the dangers of fire.

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The following are the items of additional appropriations recommended for the Armories:—

*For the National Armory at Springfield, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| For the purchase of 5½ acres of land | $2,200 |
| For the erection of a new fire-proof Arsenal | 16,000 |
| | 18,200 |

*For the National Armory at Harper's Ferry, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| For extending the walls & embankments which convey the water from the Potomac river to the works | $9,300 |
| For erecting a forging shop and tilt-hammer | 4,000 |
| For erecting a new work shop | 2,500 |
| For erecting 10 dwelling houses for workmen | 10,000 |
| For slating roofs of present workshops | 3,200 |
| For the purchase of one acre of ground adjoining the workshops and canal | 5,000 |
| | 34,000 |
| Total for National Armories | 52,200 |

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The will of John G. Leake, written by him but not signed or dated, has been confirmed by the Court of Errors in New York; thus reversing the decree of the Chancellor. Leakes personal property, $250,000, now goes to his great nephew, who is at present worth $500,000.—The real estate, worth as much as the personal, will fall to the State.

From the Providence Journal.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The last number of Mr. Angell's 'Law Intelligencer,' contains an article on this subject, of practical utility, to both lessor and lessee of estates. There are but few men, who give or receive lesses that examine minutely into the nature of the contract they engage in. The lease is too frequently drawn carelessly, and binds both parties contrary to their will and intention. What lessee ever supposed that his covenant to surrender the premises in as good order and condition, as he received them, made him an insurer against tempest and fire? There is not a man scarcely in the country, who holds a lease for years, that believes he would have to rebuild at his own expense, if the house he hired should be accidently consumed by fire. Yet the law compels him to, if by express stipulation, he agrees to re-deliver the premises in good order and condition. There are but few, who think themselves under legal liability to pay rent for a hired house or store, after it is consumed by fire; yet if the lease does not expressly provide an exemption, the law holds the lessee answerable. We find no fault with the law: It is probably founded on correct and equitable principles. If lessors and lessees understand these legal habilities, it is well; if a man is willing to hire a house for ten years, and to pay rent for the same after it shall be destroyed by tempest or fire, he certainly has a right to, and the contract may be equitable between the parties.—But it is a hard case for a man to be compelled to pay rent for a house, which has been burnt down, when he did not expressly so covenant and agree.

The law on this subject is well settled although not generally understood.—The principles are laid down in the case Fowler, et. al. *vs.* Bott, et. al. 6 Mass. 63, in which Sewall Judge said, 'that a lease for years was a sale of the demised premises for that term; and that unless in the case of an express stipulation for the purpose, the lessor does not insure the premises against inevitable accidents, or other deterioration. That the rent is in effect, the price or purchase money, to be paid for the ownership of the premises during the term; and that their destruction, or any depreciation of their value happening without the fault of the lessor, is no abatement of his price, but entirely the loss of the purchaser. When there is no covenant on the part of the lessor to insure against fire, or any engagement to *repair* the premises, in that event, or any other casuality, by which they 'may be impaired or destroyed, the accident becomes the misfortune of the *lessee*, and he is not excused from the rent.'

The law being so, lessees should certainly know it.

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## CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Strange that for passengers this work is not superseded by a rail road!—We have seen it stated that the toll paid by the canal boats of one line is $14,000, but be that as it may, there are two or three simple acknowledged facts, that in all conscience ought to be sufficient to satisfy any rational mind. We know that at six miles an hour, with six horses, the banks sustain almost irreparable injury, and it has been said to be matter of deliberation whether the company will not have to put a stop to passenger boats, which take two hours and a half to pass through. On the other hand, we know that even with horse power, the greatest number of passengers that ever cross at one time might be taken across in half the time, with four horses. But horse power will give way to locomotive engines that will take their passengers over, whether many or few, in half an hour? Why then hesitate to construct one at once? the ground is of all others best adapted to it. The topography is suitable, the distance short, the travelling great; and altogether, it is only surprising that the first rail road in America should not have been constructed on this route. The incomparable advantages of these structures for travelling, would have been there demonstrated under the eyes of travellers from all points of the compass, who would have spread the knowledge of their principles and facilities through every state, and to the remotest sections of the union. Were not 'the sinews of power' with us, of all commodities in nature, the scarcest, we should not desire a better investment than a rail-road would have been for the Union Company years ago, one member of which could have supplied the needful. But no, we are too much the slaves of the 'wait, wait, wait, time enough' policy. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road is an illustrious instance of that sagacity, which knows when to say, now is the accepted time; and verily its projectors shall have their reward. [Amer. Farmer.

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From the Virginia Literary Museum.

We see, by the late arrivals from England, that *Jefferson's Works* are about to be published in London, by Colburn & Co. The whole number printed in Charlottesville (6000) has been subscribed for; and although the anxiety to possess them in the North is extreme, none of the present edition can go thither. It is to be hoped that the great demand for the work will induce the proprietor to publish a second edition as easily as possible.

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A writer in the Washington Chronicle contends, that in forming matrimonial alliances, the lady is married to the gentleman, and not the gentleman to the lady, and that consequently, the lady's name should have the preeminence in the announciation of the nuptials.

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"Gibraltar, Oct. 28th.

Peace between Russia and Turkey being confirmed, we look forward to some improvement in business; it is said some cargoes of Sugar and Coffee have already been despatched for the Black Sea from Malta; that in consequence an advance of 8 per cent had taken place in the price of Colonials."

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## IMPORTANT TO THE FACULTY.

*Substitute for Quinine.*—A very valuable addition is now making to the Materia Medica, by the French chemists, although it has not yet found its way to England. It consists in the use of *variolari* as a substitute for quinine. This species of lichen grows in abundance on the bark of the beech tree in mountainous districts; and from experiments, we believe first tried by Mr. Cassambier of Paris, it is proved to have the same febrifuge quality, as the Peruvian bark.

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*To take Spots out of Mahogany.*—Apply spirits of salts with a soft bit of a sponge, and the ink will soon disappear if done once or twice at short intervals.

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