General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY
THO'S. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty Five Cents* per square.

POSTPONED SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 6th of October, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. a LOT OF GROUND, being part of the tract of land called Londonderry, situate on the North side of Cabinet street extended; contiguous to the town of Easton, and containing the quantity of 4 acres and 7-8 of an acre of land. There is an excellent Stable, Carriage House and Granary on the premises. The soil is of excellent quality and the whole well enclosed. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

WM. TOWNSEND, Agent.

sept 26 w

☞ The above Sale is Postponed until TUESDAY the 19th inst.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold in Easton, at the late Dwelling House of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, part of the Personal Estate of the said deceased—consisting of a variety of Household Furniture; amongst which are a Sideboard, Dining and Tea-Tables, Looking-Glasses, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Table-Cloths, Towels—also, a full assortment of Kitchen Furniture, a Four-wheeled Carriage, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security for the articles purchased, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor
of Rachel L. Kerr, dec'd.

Easton, Oct. 12 2w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of stock in the Union Bank, which have been lost or mislaid.

3 shares issued in the name of Hezekia Clagett, No. 3593, 3594, 3595.
4 shares issued in the name of Isaac Tyson, No. 18,243. 44, 45. 46.
1 share issued in the name of Jas. Armstrong, No. 15.040.
2 shares issued in the name of Mary Long, Ex. No. 16,225, 16,226.
2 shares issued in the name of Jas. Alexander, No. 15,440, 15,441.
2 shares issued in the name of Sophia Bland, 6,721, 6,722.

The above stock now standing in the name of Sophia Bland, on the books of said Bank.

The Fredericktown Examiner, Hagerstown Torch Light, and Easton Star, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward certificates of publication to the office of the American.

oct 5 4w

Collector's Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 13, 1830, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon,) which was advertised in the Gazette, Star and Whig of Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of Sale; for the years 1828 and 1829 to be sold for Cash, the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector,
of Talbot county Taxes for
the year 1828 & 1829.

sept 28 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, at the Office of the Eastern Shore Whig, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their repective Districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

aug 10 w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1826 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Steamboat on her routes between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Easton, Oct. 12 w

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided, that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels or their cargoes arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said Colonial possessions, from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions, from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British Colonies aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid, leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the United States than it now is; that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorised, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such Proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and that the act, entitled 'An act concerning Navigation,' passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports,' passed on the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall, in such case, be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

And whereas, by the said act it is further provided, that whenever the ports of the U. States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the U. States, from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open for an indefinite period, the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the U States, and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requisitions, of the aforesaid act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that such evidence has been received by me; and that, by the operation of the act of Congress passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this Proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said act; the act, entitled 'An act concerning Navigation,' passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act entitled 'An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports,' passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are absolutely repealed; and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to entry in the ports of the U. States, from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the U. States.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
M. Van Buren,
Secretary of State.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

We published a few days ago, two letters which passed between Judge Johnston of the Supreme Court and Governor Taylor of S. Carolina, relative to the present excitement in that State. The following is Judge Johnston's rejoinder to Governor Taylor's reply to him.

[Nat. Intel.

Charleston, Sept. 22, 1830.

My dear Taylor.—Your letter dated Rice Creek, September 11, with the Columbia Post mark of the 14th, did not come to hand until the 17th, near three weeks after the date of mine to which it is an answer, and at a time when it was out of the question for me to be at Columbia to make my speech. What an opportunity was here lost I certainly should have addressed myself to an audience 'whose minds were in a state of thinking,' and might have enjoyed a triumph, such as you and I have felt in common more than once. Where were the men who now claim to be Radicals and exclusive Patriots, when you and I stood shoulder to shoulder in the stormy days of Ultra Federalism? And more recently in that universal homage now rendered to the talents and worth of our friend Crawford, by men who revelled in the most wanton abuse of him, when you and I stood up for him almost alone.

I perceive by an editorial remark prefixed to the publication of our correspondence, that the suggestion is thrown out that my letter was written to you with a view to involve you in a controversy. I am sure you cannot entertain such an idea. Nothing was farther from my mind; but if you court it, I certainly shall not shun it. Yet it would be whispering to the howling winds to attempt in the newspapers the defence of my eight points, until the election is over. Let that be passed, and something of a calm ensue; and I am ready to meet you: but it must be in the columns of the Telescope, for thus, and thus only, can the antidote be administered where it may have something to operate upon.

You style yourself 'one of the members of the Conspiracy'—but if all the Conspirators were as candid and disinterested as you are, the Republic would have nothing to fear from them; you have openly and candidly avowed, that if Virginia would consent to be a Frontier State, you would go off from the next day. This is at once appealing to the good sense and good feelings of the people, and in that tribunal I repose unlimited confidence. It is only when they are hoodwinked by demagogues and hypocrites that they can go wrong.

As to the part you take in this 'Conspiracy,' I solemnly declare that if I could think as you do upon the facts, I think I should feel as you do upon the measures. I would not live under 'a Government of unlimited powers,' and if I saw distinctly that nothing but a revolutionary movement could impose due restrictions I would cry out for revolution.

As to affording the States more satisfactory security than the inservention of the Supreme Court, it is what I have been urging for years.—Rest assured that we are far from coveting jurisdiction, especially where states are concerned. Heaven save us from encountering the irritable feelings of sovereigns. But I have always been met by the question, what can the States want more than the Senate? They are all there equally represented, and every law which passes that body involves a decision on its constitutionality—a decision made by a body sworn to decide impartially, and in which the smallest State has as much weight as the greatest. To this I have never been able to find but one answer, and that is, that as to one class of cases that tribunal is not accessible. I mean cases in which the constitutionality of State laws is brought in question. There I would certainly amend the Constitution so as to give an appeal to the Senate; and perhaps require the concurrence of two-thirds to declare the law of a State unconstitutional. At present, although we are emphatically *the men of the people*, being charged exclusively with the protection of individual right against unconstitutional laws, yet indirectly we are compelled to pass upon the delicate question of sovereign right, from which may Heaven deliver us.

'You ask me 'why I did not come out with my Eight Points at the late election for intendant of our City.' I answer, because I had as little to do with the meeting at Seyle's as you had, and if I had, nobody would have listened to me. The majority who voted for Mr. Pringle are decidedly Anti-Tariff as you are. I did not vote, and I doubt if there is a man in South Carolina who agrees with me in at least seven of my eight points. But this I do not doubt of, that the time is not far distant when they shall all agree with me in every one of them. You know the course of my public life. I have more than once been in a minority, to all appearances as hopeless as the present 'aye even on the election of Jackson to the Presidency.' I only assert that freedom of opinion which I readily concede to all others.

I agree with you entirely that Judge Lee and myself ought not to have been invited, & for the reasons you suggest. You see that I doubted whether it was not a hoax, and after the lapse of so much time without an answer from you, I was nearly confirmed in that doubt. I treated the invitation however, respectfully, yet so as to leave as little as possible to be gained by the hoax, if it was one. There is one thing I must beg you particularly to notice. I do not mean to suffer myself to be drawn into the question of construction and Constitutionality of the Tariff Act. I see that in my first point I have written Constitution where I ought to have said Convention: but the context will correct the lapsus. I will treat the subject historically, and not otherwise; and then if I find I have even approached the question of construction I will not sit judiciously upon a cause arising under it. As to the point which you press with so much earnestness, I mean the conspiracy; I am as ready now to dispose of it as I probaoly ever shall be, and have no objection to do so. I have no evidence but what is before the public, and probably never shall have. It requires the power of Asmodeus to ransack Cabinets, or to rake up the ashes of confidential correspondence, but if there has not been enough published to establish the fact of a fixed purpose and zealous co-operation among some of our citizens to get rid of the Tariff Act, or get rid of the Union, then I can only say, I differ widely from every one in my inferences, I think there is evidence to show that some go further, and maintain that a separation from the Union, whether singly or in confederation with other States, is the true policy of South Carolina; but the evidence on this subject, is chiefly before the public also, and may safely be left to consideration without comment. It is of too personal a character to admit of public discussion, otherwise than in a Court of Justice, and there it never can be discussed that I know of: I hope it never will be, directly or incidentally.

As to the moral imputation of Conspiracy, it does not necessarily carry with it reproach. Lafayette would never blush to have it known, if the truth be so, that he headed a conspiracy against Charles X. If there are any among us those who maintain that are absolved from their allegiances to the U. States, what offence can they take at being charged with conspiracy against it. If there are any who charge the government of the United States with oppressive and tolerable tyranny, what reproach is it to them to be charged with conspiring?—Shall there be a Cæsar and no Brutus, no Cassius, no Casca, found among us? By such I presume it would be coveted as honourable. The motive only can characterize the act and to those only whose consciences upbraid them with selfish or dishonorable views, can it come with reproach? I do believe in the existence of what I call conspiracy; but I have impugned no man's motive. I have attached no reproachful epithet to the term. As to those who press the alteration upon the people, of either compelling a repeal of the Tariff or positive resistance, if there are any such who know or believe that Congress cannot and will not recede, I leave them to settle with their own consciences how near this approaches to a distinct effort to dissolve the Union.

And now let me conclude with one earnest request. If this correspondence cannot be carried on without interrupting the cordial feeling which has subsisted between us from our boyhood, I pray you let it end here. Do not entertain the thought that I am shunning the combat: you know me too well to believe it. On the contrary I should unwillingly forego my feeble efforts to re-convert the State through the columns of the Telescope.

Yours. WM. JOHNSON.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The London Literary Gazette of the 14th August gives, from a work suppressed at the time of its appearance in France, what 'purports to be part of a letter written by Bonaparte at the period of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, and must be perused with peculiar feelings at this eventful moment.'—Unfortunately, it too much resembles the ingenious mystifications, bearing the name of memoirs or biography, for which there is a regular manufactory in the French Capital. But our readers shall have the story:

'I learnt the next day that the Advocate Target had refused his professional aid to his sovereign.—This was, in the strongest acceptation of the term, to erase his name from the records of immortality! What were the arguments of his cowardly prudence? 'I shall not save his life whilst I may risk my own.' Malesherbes, Tronchet Deseze, faithful and devoted subjects, (whom I could not imitate, but whom, if I were a monarch, I would place at my right hand) united to defend by their zealous exertions the descendant of St. Louis. Should they survive this courageous act of fidelity, I will never pass them without baring my head.

Detained by business at Versailles, I only returned to Paris on the 15th of January; I had consequently lost three or four scenes of this ambitious tragedy, but on the 18th, I attended the National Convention. Ah! my friend! whatever these revolutionary maniacs may say, a monarch is not merely a man; his head will fall, it is true, with that of the shepherd, but he who commands the murder will shudder at his own temerity; and were he not compelled by the force of his secret motives, the sentence would expire on his lips ere its utterance. I gazed eagerly on the intrepid mortals who were about to dare pronounce on the fate of their virtuous sovereign. I studied their looks—scrutinized their very hearts. It was by the excess, the importance of their trespass they were supported, whilst inwardly awed by the rank of their victim? could they have ventured to retract, the prince had been saved! But unfortunately they had said, if *his* head does fall to day, *ours* must soon submit to the stroke of the executioner. This was the prominent idea that dictated their votes. No pen could with justice describe the situation of the people in the galleries. Silent, gloomy, breathless, their looks were alternately directed towards the accused, his advocates, and his judge.—Circumstance as strange as horrible, 'D'Orleans' was Death!' The shock of electricity would have been less visibly felt: the assembly rose with one spontaneous start of horror, and the hall reverberated with the murmur of similar and responsive feeling; one man alone, immoveable as a rock, kept his seat—*it was I!* I ventured to inquire of myself the cause of this indifferance; I found it ambition—only such a sentiment could reconcile the conduct of the Duke of Orleans; to me, therefore, it was natural: *he* sought a throne to which he had no title, and such acquisitions are not to be made without forfeiting the right to virtuous and general estimation. I shall now, my friend, become concise; I do not like the unfolding of funeral crape. The king was condemned to death? and if the 21st of January did not forever affix as odium on the French character, at least it added a glorious name to the list of martyrs! What a town was Paris on this awful day! The populace appeared in a state of stupefaction: it seemed that the people assembled only to exchange gloomy looks, and to fly from each other without speaking. The streets were deserted and the houses and palaces wore the appearance of tombs. 'The air even seemed to smell of the executioner!' To be brief, the descendant of St. Louis was led to death through files of mournful automata, but lately his subjects.

'If any one be near you, my friend, when you read this despatch (even were it your father) conceal from him what follows—it is a strain on the stuff of which my character is made. That Napoleon Bonaparte should be sensibly affected at the destruction of a human being, and constrained to keep his bed from the consequences of this impression, is a fact scarcely to be believed, though true, and one which I cannot avow without blushing with contempt for myself. Yes, I experienced a feeling, which, however admirable in another, was disgraceful to one who disavowed all the weakness of the human heart. The night preceding the 21st of January I had not closed my eyes, yet I was unable to account to myself for the cause of my unusual agitation. I rose early and ran eargerly wherever the crowd assembled. I wondered at, or rather despised, the passive imbecility of forty thousand national guards, of whom, nine-tenths were only mechanically the agents of the executioner.

At the Porte St. Denis I met Santerre: he was followed by a numerous staff, I should have liked to have cut off his ears I spit at him, not being able to do more. In my opinion, his post had been filled by the Duke d'Orleans; his object was a crown; and we all know that such a motive overbalances many considerations. Proceeding along the Boulevards, I reached the place de la Revolution. I was ignorant of the invention of the guillotine; a cold perspiration crept over me. A stranger, who stood near me, attributed my agitation and paleness to a peculiar interest in the King of France. 'Be of better cheer,' said he, 'he will not perish; the Convention is only desirous of proving its power, and he will meet his pardon at the foot of the scaffold.' 'If that be so,' replied I, the gentlemen conventionalists are not themselves far from their fall, and never would culprits more richly deserve their fate.—He who attacks a lion, and would avoid being destroyed by him, should not wound, but throw him dead upon the spot. A low and confused noise was heard—It was the royal victim! I hurried forward, elbowing and elbowed. I approached as far as I could—all my efforts to get near were vain: the scaffold was hid from me by an armed force.

The rolling of drums suddenly interrupted the mournful silence of the assembled multitude. It is the signal of his release,' said the stranger.—'And it will rebound on his murderers,' I replied: 'in such a case, half a crime is a weakness.' A momentary silence ensued. Suddenly something fell heavily on the scaffold; the noise struck at my heart. I inquired the cause of a gerdame,—'It is the falling of the axe,' he replied. The King is not then saved!—he is dead!—he is dead! I pronounced at least ten times these words—'he is dead!' I became insensible for some minutes, and without knowing by whom I had been taken from the crowd, I found myself on the Quai des Theatins; there I recovered some degree of recollection, but I could utter no word except 'he is dead!' In a state of distraction I reached home, but at least half an hour elapsed before I had perfectly regained my senses.'

From the Albany Argus.

It is a fact which speaks volumes in favor of the upright and independent stand taken by President Jackson, in his general policy, and particularly in relation to the Veto, that along the whole line of the Maysville turnpike, the Jackson republicans have increased in strength, and have carried double the number of candidates elected by them last year.—How perfect an answer is this fact to the representations and predictions of the Opposition! What a comment is it upon the dinner orations of the barbacue orator! Some day or other, Mr. Clay and his friends will be convinced that, in politics as in morals, 'honesty is the best policy.'

If the editor of the Albany Argus will favour us with his attention a moment, we will set him right as to what he thus assumes as a fact which speaks volumes in favor of President Jackson.

The Maysville Turnpike, commences in the town of Maysville, on the Ohio river, in the county of Mason, proceeds to the shire town of (Washington,) and through the middle of the county, to Nicholas; which county it crosses, in a rocky and unproductive part; then enters the large and fertile county of Bourbon; crosses it, by the seat of justice, to the line of the celebrated county of Fayette, and proceeds a little more than half through the latter county, to Lexington.

Now for the increase of Jackson strength, and the doubled number of Jackson candidates elected in this district,—the gist of the matter: Mason county has never sent a Jackson member to the Legislature.—The Adams majority, however, in Nov. 1828, was only 218 The county sends two members. This year, the Jackson party, (860 strong in 1828,) if any Jackson party remains in that county since the veto, was totally broken down; all the candidates, and there were several, were opposed to the veto and its author.

The next county on the line of the road, is Nicholas. In Nov. 1828, the vote here, was for the Jackson ticket, 586; for the Adams ticket, 329. This county sends but one member, who is, this year, an anti-Jackson man, who succeeded over his Jackson opponents, by a majority of 47 votes.

The next county, on the road, is Bourbon—The Jackson party were always in a minority here—but until lately, a powerful minority. This year it seems to have vanished under the influence of the Veto.—There were six or seven candidates (three elected) but not a Jackson man among them. The divisions of the Clay party did not inspire the 'Jackson republicans' with sufficient confidence to induce them to bring out candidates.

In Fayette, the next and last county, which elects three members, as many as nine Clay candidates were brought out, and before the election a good deal of excitement was produced, and the party much split up, upon matters unconnected with the presidency. This induced the Jackson party to organize and bring out a ticket, the week before the election. But they were defeated with ease, notwithstanding the divisions.

The Veto, then, instead of giving strength to the Jackson party in this district, has prostrated it, as it ought to have done. And the Albany Argus, if it does not intend to deceive and delude its readers, being in possession of the facts, will correct the false assumptions, of which, for the present, we will suppose it has been the dupe, and put its readers in possession of the substance of the truth, and thus show that the editor himself has some regard for the maxim that 'honesty is the best policy.'

Kentucky Commentator.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

TO THE EDITOR.

Nashville, 15th Sept. 1830.

The President of the United States has left us after having given us the honor and the pleasure of his company in this vicinity for about two months. The object of his visit here was probably twofold. He expected to make a great impression upon the poor Indians, and to induce them by the great weight of his personal influence to give up their territory and retire beyond the Mississippi. In this he has been almost totally discomfitted.—One tribe only out of four condescended to meet him, and when the terms of the alleged treaty with that nation are developed to the public gaze, it will, perhaps, appear that the Indians are not quite such bad hands at making a bargain as they are generally supposed. They will examine the country proposed to be given them in exchange for their present lands, and if they like it, will stand to their treaty, by which I suspect the United States treasury will be sufficiently drained to leave but little surplus for internal improvements. The truth is, we can have no objection, here in the West, to the removal of the Indians, so far as our interest is concerned, even into the Pacific Ocean. They are troublesome neighbours, and we have generally shown a disposition to elbow them out of our way as rapidly and effectually as possible. It may be, too, that if the States are to be permitted to submit them to tyrannical and oppressive laws, by which they are placed upon a level with slaves, and yet rendered amenable to the administration of the laws exclusively by the whites, it may be for the interest of the unfortunate race to go and enjoy their native liberty in the distant wilderness, till they are encroached upon there by the devastating step of civilization, and are again compelled to retreat or suffer from the cruelties and oppressions of Christians.

But is it dignified or honorable for the Chief Executive Magistrate of this great nation to lend himself, his high military reputation, his great personal popularity, and his exalted offi-

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