highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions, and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuits, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great ends of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than ninety-six millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations and angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject, can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made, at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, & as would consequently be of a more useful character; &, last, that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard which would be more expedient, and sufficiently equitable.—The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgement of those whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and if there be no such fund, its adoption will in my opinion, work no injury to any interest; for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power shall at any time hereafter decide to be for the general good, will in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence & support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands. The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow citizens, in intelligence and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head.

I do not doubt that those who come after us will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt those from whom they act from all unnecessary burdens; and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct, to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in the application of the quotas of those States under the restriction of confining to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilties to trade and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of confirming permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength, as well as the true glory, of the confederacy, is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful, active cooperaton, through the agency of the Federal Government

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment; but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty; and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the Legislature, in which every county of the State has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the State Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted; to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes

In the one case, the State would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use, upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, and under the benign influence of which our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can be again effected whenever experience points out the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared. It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this Confederacy; nor is inequality always injustice. Every State cannot expect to shape the measures of the General Government to suit its own particular interests. The causes which prevent it are seated in the nature of things, and cannot be entirely counteracted by human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty obligatory upon all, and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this high injunction, on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges, which other less favored portions of the world have in vain waded through seas of blood to acquired.

Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation, justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which would forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their county, whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies.

If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of labouring to foment sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions, and by facilitating their adaptation to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty. May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end lead the public mind in that direction.

After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection.—That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every advance that can be made in its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention.

It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be arrested will be again resorted to. Any mode which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject—which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modelled and those who adopted it—which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period, and impose the lightest burdens upon our constituents shall receive from me a cordial and firm support.

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President. The necessity for its amendment is made so clear to my mind by the observation of its evils & by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles, differing, in this respect, from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments. Our fellow citizens, too who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system. While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors.—The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is unjust to the people, and becomes when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body.—Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

(*continued on Extra.*)

21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 6, 1830.

This day at twelve o'clock, the roll having been called over by the Secretary of the Senate, (Walter Lowrie),

A quorum being present, Mr. Smith of Md. President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, took the chair, and called the Senate to order, precisely at twelve o'clock.

The credentials of Mr. Baker, of Illinois, and and Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, appointed members of the Senate by the Governors of their respective States, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. McLean and Mr. Adams, were presented and read.

The credentials of Mr. Forsyth, elected by the Legislature of Georgia to the Senate, for six years from the 3d of March, 1831, were also presented and read.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alab. it was

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and ready to proceed to business.

The Secretary returned, and informed the Senate that the other House had adjourned until to morrow, at twelve o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the Secretary was directed to supply the members with newspapers for the session, not exceeding in price three daily papers to each member.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that a quorum of that House had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire, the thirty-fourth rule of the Senate was so far suspended, as to authorise this House, in the absence of the Vice President, to appoint, by ballot, a Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of that Committee, and Mr. Smith, of Md. was declared to be duly elected.

The following Standing Committees were then announced from the Chair:—

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, King.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith of Md., Smith, of S. C., Silsbee, King, Johnston.

On Commerce—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, Forsyth.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, Bibb.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Noble, Brown, Seymour.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Naudain, Iredell.

On the Militia—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, Bibb.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robins, Livingston, Webster.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, McKinley, Kane, Ellis, Sprague.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Kane, Burnet, Poindexter, Grundy, Naudain.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, Benton.

On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, Foot, Brown.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.

On the Post-Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Grundy, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, Seymour.

On Pensions—Messrs. Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, Chambers.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Sprague.

On the Contingent Fund—Messrs. Iredell, Baker, Knight.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Baker.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, Poindexter.

A communication having been received from the House of Representatives, announcing the adoption by that House of a resolution for the appointment of a committee, on their part, to wait on the President of the United States in conjunction with a committee on the part of the Senate, and to inform him that both Houses had organized, and were ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make to them, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, concurred in the resolution; and Mr Grundy and Mr. Woodbury, were appointed the committee on their part for that purpose.

Mr. Grundy, from the joint-committee, subsequently reported, that they had performed their duty, and had received for answer from the President, that he would, this day, at half past one o'clock, make a communication, in writing, to both Houses of Congress.

In a few minutes the annual Message was received from the President, by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his private Secretary.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, five thousand copies of the message, and fifteen hundred copies of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The bill authorising a subscription to the Louisville and Portland Canal returned by the President with objections to it, was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the roll of members was called over by the Clerk of the House, (Matthew St. Clair Clarke.)

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, rose and said that he was requested by his Colleague the Speaker of this House, to state, that he was prevented from attending by indisposition; but that he expected to be able to reach this City before the usual hour of sitting of the House to-morrow. A gentleman who had arrived in the City in this morning's Mail-boat, brought information that he passed the Speaker yesterday on his road to this place. In anticipation of the question which might be presented by the absence of the Speaker, Mr. A. said he had looked to the records, to ascertain what had been the practice of the house on like occasions heretofore. He found that it had been two-fold; in one or more cases, the House having, on the absence of the Speaker, adjourned from day to day, and in two cases occurring in one year, (1798) having elected a Speaker pro tempore. He had risen, he said, only to make the communication which he had done from the Speaker, and to state what had been the practice heretofore. It would be for the House to determine what course it would pursue on the present occasion.

Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, said, after the communication which had just been made to the House, it being probable that the Speaker would be here to-morrow, he should propose that the House do now adjourn until to-morrow.

The question was taken on this motion, and decided in the affirmative

So the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

The Speaker (the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia,) being present this day, took the Chair at 12 o'clock.

The Journal of yesterday having been read, the Members elected since the last session were sworn in.

Messages were then interchanged between the two Houses, that they were respectively ready to proceed to business.

A Committee was then appointed, to join such committee as should be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President, and inform him that the two Houses were formed, and ready to receive any communication which he might have to make.

Soon after which, Mr Haynes reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned to them.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was determined that two Chaplains should be appointed as usual, of different denominations, to interchange weekly between the two Houses.

The daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

The Message of the President of the United States was then brought in by his Private Secretary, Mr. Donelson, read, and ordered to be printed—referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

No business of consequence, says the National Intelligencer of Thursday, was done yesterday in either House of Congress, the members having scarcely yet made themselves masters of the contents of the President's Message.

To-day the committees of the House of Representatives will doubtless be ordered to be appointed, and the various parts of the President's Message will then be distributed among them. Both Houses will probably adjourn over from to-day to Monday, when the Committees of the House of Representatives will be announced.

The trial of Judge Peck, District Judge for the Missouri District, before the High Court of Impeachment, will commence on Monday. Between this trial and the sittings of the committees, we think it probable that little legislative business will be transacted in Congress before the new year sits in.

INTERESTING TO PRINTERS.

We have within the last week, been shown a letter received by our Postmaster from Mr. Barry, P. M. General, directing him, in accordance with a new regulation (at least in relation to our Post Office) just established, for the future, to charge and collect, from the Printers of Leesburg, the regular postage on every number of a newspaper received in exchange, per week, over and above the numbers of theirs sent—in substance, that where an Editor receives three copies of a city paper weekly, and transmits in return but one number, his being a weekly paper, he must pay postage on two numbers. We have but little doubt that this construction of the law, by the Post Master General, in relation to exchange papers between printers, is an erroneous one, and it is the duty of all editors, without regard to party feelings, for it must operate upon all alike, except in amount, to unite in procuring a reversion of this new construction, which we believe the law bearing on the question will justify and which can be done by bringing the subject before Congress. [Washingtonian.

The article on Banks and Currency in the number of the American Quarterly Review just published, is understood to be the production of Mr. Gallatin, and will be deemed worthy of his great experience, lesruing and perspicacity as a financier, and his general abilities as a statesman and political economist. This article is long for the Review; but certainly not so, in reference to the importance of the topics, and the value and seasonableness of the principles and facts which he has thus imbodied compactly and weightily. In a few days hence, we shall present to our readers an abstract or cursory view of his able performance, which, however, must be studied in the whole, by those who wish to appreciate it justly, or derive from it full instruction. [Nat. Gaz.

EMIGRATION.—We are informed by the ferry-man that seven hundred teams, with families, have crossed the Mississippi at Smeltzer's ferry, on their way to the upper counties of Missouri within the two last months. It is probable that an equal number have crossed at the other ferries at St. Louis, and elsewhere, in the same length of time. The emigration into Illinois, the present season, is supposed to exceed that of any preceding one. The upper counties of this State are being settled with a rapidity unequalled by any former period, either in this or any other part of the Western country; and the accession to the population of Missouri, the present year will be but little, if any less. [Crisis.

The appointment of John Kennedy, Esq. of Pittsburg, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, is one that does Governor Wolf credit. He has shown that in selecting men for Judicial stations, party considerations shall not over-rule a sense of public duty. Mr Kennedy differed from Governor Wolf in the late presidential contest, but being the ablest lawyer west of the mountains, he has been selected for the important stated. Time will satisfy the public that although the youngest in rank, he is not the youngest in qualification on the supreme bench. [Northampton Whig.

It was mentioned in most of the public journals in this quarter a few weeks since, that a pedlar whose wagon had been found in the neighbourhood of Easton, had been murdered, and by a tavern keeper, who had been arrested charged with the deed. It seems from the following paragraph which we take from an Easton paper, that the man arrested was altogether guiltless of the crime.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer, last week, in Easton, in the case of Cornelius Albertson—who was apprehended and committed to jail some time since for the supposed murder of Isaac Scelgson the Grand Jury ignored the bill of indictment. 'We take this opportunity of mentioning that the circumstances attending this case have been greatly exaggerated by some of our contemporaries No *body* has been found, no wagon, nor trace of wagon, nor any trace of the pedlar having been at Albertson's house about the time of his disappearance, nor was there any evidence, as far as we have been able to ascertain, even of the slightest character, to fix the charge of his murder upon the defendant.'

HORSE THIEVES.—Four horses were stolen from a stable in New Jersey, a day or two since by two men, who proceeded with the horses to Baltimore, and who last evening took their line of march for Washington. The owners of the horses tracked them here, and on going out to the first toll gate on the Washington road, found that the two men with the horses had passed there just before dark. The owners proceeded on to Merrills, 12 miles from the city, where they found the two fellows in bed and the horses in the stable, all snugly stowed away for the night. They were arrested and brought back to the city this morning, when the owners proved the horses to be their property, and the two men were committed to jail for trial. They go by the names of Wm. Taylor and Wm. Smith alias Cloud, and are reported to be old offenders. [Pat.

Stephen D. Miller, the present Governor of South Carolina, has been elected a Senator of the United States from that State, in the place of William Smith—by the following vote:—

For Miller,	81
For Smith,	77

MARRIED

On Tuesday night last, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. JAMES CHAPMAN, to Miss DEBORAH EDGARE, all of this county.

DIED

At sea, on the 29th of September last, on his passage from the Coast of Africa to Baltimore, Capt. *Richard Reardon*, for many years a respectable ship master out of the port of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

December 10, 1830.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat	$1 03	*a*	1 07
best red do.	95	*a*	1 00
Corn, old white	55	*a*	56
Do. old yellow	56	*a*	57
new Corn	48	*a*	50
Rye,	57	*a*	58
Oats,	29	*a*	30
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,	50	*a*	60

MORE NEW GOODS.

WM. CLARK

Has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which added to his former late purchases, renders his assortment extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

dec 14 3w

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber truly grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of

BOOTS & SHOES:

together with a full supply of BEST MATERIALS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. In addition to the stock on hand, he has this day received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Ladies, Gentlemens, Boys and Misses BOOTS & SHOES.* All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit, at the Stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson, directly opposite the Market-House.

PETER TARR.

Easton, Dec. 11—14 3w

To be hired for the next Year,

NEGRO Men, Women, Boys and Girls—some small Boys and Girls to be put out. All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those who are indebted for the hire of Negroes.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.

dec 14 3w

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