THE INDIANS.—*How the question is viewed by Foreigners.*—The London Times, a paper as friendly to this country as any other in the British metropolis, thus comments upon that part of the President's Message which relates to the Indians.—

The Message proceeds to congratulate Congress on the success which attended the *benevolent* policy of the United States, which has for nearly 30 years aimed at the 'removal' of the Indians beyond the white settlements!—The removal of the Indians means simply their expulsion from every foot of land which they and their ancestors for numberless generations had possessed and enjoyed by indefeasible right, long previous to the existence of the North American Republic.—We do not mean to deny the incalculable advantages to the whole world, derived from the substitution of a civilized for a savage community throughout the vast region which at this moment forms the dominion of the United States, but things ought to be called by their proper denominations. The unhappy Indians are 'treated with' as the wild beasts are treated with,—they are hunted off the earth, wherever a white man chooses to raise his log-house. There is no benevolence in this, but the pure selfishness of unbridled power. The 'removal,' means a violent expulsion; the expulsion is followed in almost every instance, and even within a single generation of mankind, of extinction. Within the short term of 30 years, many once numerous and powerful tribes of the Indian race; thus ousted from their homes, have perished. General JACKSON philosophizes upon these sufferings of the ancient occupants of America, which, says he, upon 'a comprehensive' view of the general interests of the human race, is not to be regretted.

The following sketch of the *leader* of the Nullifyers of South Carolina, will be the more interesting as it is from the pen of Gen. Blair, one of the delegation from that State in Congress.

General Blair, of Congress, replies in very severe language to a late letter of Judge Cooper, upon an irreligious pamphlet commonly attributed to the latter. The General calls him an old anti-Christ, and says in conclusion—'Perhaps if I had been routed out of England—discarded from the Judicial Bench of Pennsylvania—scourged from that State by the lash of public justice, and the hootings of the people, and at a certain period had been the bosom friend of Marat, Le Gendre, and the bloodiest of the bloody butchers of Revolutionary France, and could have been so fortunate as to have Cobbett to vouch this for me, Dr. Cooper, might 'descend to a controversy with me.' But as I cannot aspire to such attainments, or hope for such a high distinction of character, I must take my leave of Thomas Cooper, M. D. forever.—Charleston City Gaz.

A LITTLE WAR, AND A GREAT VICTORY.

The Charleston (S. C.) Gazette received yesterday, contains the following account of 'a battle royal,'

There was quite a row last night, in and about Elliott street. It appears, as far as we can learn, (and we speak with this reservation) that a challenge had been thrown out by the crew of the British ship *Ulster*, lying at Kiddle's wharf, to any American seaman, who might think proper to take it up. Some few personal rencountres between individuals of each party during the day, (yesterday) served still further to provoke animosities; and by eight o'clock last night, a gang of American sailors had marched down to the vessel, in order to join issue upon the aforesaid defiance. The crew of the vessel, thus assailed, defended themselves with cutlasses and pistols, and succeeded in driving off, but not defeating the assailants. After providing themselves with similar weapons, they returned to the attack and took possession of the vessel. They smashed the ship's bell, and committed a variety of excesses, besides firing a few shot, by way of salute. One man, we are told, was dangerously beaten. The boys are still uproarious (at nine o'clock) as we pen this paragraph—assembling their forces in Elliott street by the tinkling of cymbals and blowing of horns.

General Jackson professes neither to seek nor decline office, yet we stated a few days since, upon the authority of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, that *his private secretary wrote a letter* to a Senator at Harrisburg, requesting the call of the meeting of the Legislature which recently requested him, the General, to consent to a re-nomination. To this request, it is known, he modestly acceded. The Intelligencer now declares, and challenges contradiction, that General Jackson *himself franked the very letter* which contained the request, *written* by his private secretary.

U. S. Gaz.

Our readers have not lost the remembrance of the 'coil' that was made in the Jackson papers, in consequence of Mr. Adams's appointing delegates to the Panama mission, in the recess of Congress, although it was known, that in his message on the first day of the succeeding session, he acquainted the National Legislature with his doings This was consideren, or to speak more correctly, it was declared, a violation of the constitution, a dangerous stretch of executive power that required early commonition, and exemplary manifestation of disapproval.

But General Jackson takes it upon himself to institute a mission for making treaties with the Sultan. He suffers a session of Congress to pass over without any intimation of his appointments, and only makes known his former 'pleasure,' when it becomes necessary to ask the *Senate*, to ratify the treaty grown out of his created mission—and the House of Representatives, for payment of the commissioners.

We place these matters before our readers with no party views: they are facts that belong to the political history of our country, and go to make up the chapter of marvels of our own time.



Times & Advertiser,

CENTREVILLE: (E. S.) MD. MARCH 12

☞The Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County will sit on the 1st of January, and every Saturday thereafter till 1st April, for the despatch of business.

WAR!—DEPREDATION!!—DEFIANCE!!!

☞We understand that several oyster sloops, (probably a dozen,) are now engaged in scouring the shores of the Chester river for Oysters. These boats it is said, are from Philadelphia, and are completely armed for defence, knowing that they are violating the laws of the State, which make it a punishable offence for any *foreign* vessels to fish for oysters in any of the waters of this state. The instruments used for oystering, are the drags (likewise a violation of an act of Assembly) & a punishable offence. Great excitement exists amongst our citizens, who are at a loss how to proceed in the matter.

Would it not be wise for the proper authorities to appoint an armed vessel, to scour the shores of our rivers and apprehend these marauders? What is the use of legislation, if such fellows are allowed to pilfer our oysters in defiance of law and order? We hope something will soon be done in this matter.

☞The Jackson Editors may protest as much as they please, that the publication of the correspondence prostrates Mr. Calhoun with the people—Those who do not believe Jackson can do no wrong, see in his part of the correspondence, an indulgence of that vindictiveness of spirit which has always characterized him in whatever situation of life he has been placed. It is no use to be otherwise than plain about this matter. The President has disgraced himself by becoming the dupe of a more crafty aspirant for public honours; a magician, who indeed, has been too successful in fanning the flames of discord between the two highest functionaries of the government. Mr. Van Buren is no doubt at the bottom of all this bickering, and while the President is ready to strip off coat and jacket, to play rough and tumble, bite and gouge, with the Vice President, Van is to be seen in the back ground, (as his bottle holder,) alternately reading to him out of a port folio, and as the President's nap rises, Van pats him on the back, and cries out to old Hickory, to at him, and to handle the Vice President without gloves. But the President, with Van to back him, finds it no easy matter to handle Mr. Calhoun. So far Mr. Calhoun has five to one advantage, in the battle, and the President's *friends* who discover, below the silken robes of the secretary, the cloven foot, will interfere it is hoped, & save the war worn veteran from a worse than Waterloo defeat.

A young woman was nearly strangled to death lately in Philadelphia, by inhaling burnt allum through a quill, for sore throat.

A boy, to avoid correction from his teacher, lately in Philadelphia swallowed a piece of Indian rubber, which so expanded and puffed up his stomach as to produce almost instant death.

The dividends of the Bank of the United States, by a late law of S. Carolina, are taxed one per cent.

The Legislature of Illinois has nominated President Jackson for re-election.

The Philadelphians have some bad rats among them—one lately carried a lighted candle to his hole and set fire to the house.

New potatoes were eaten at Columbus, (Ohio) on the 15th of February.

Some of the Jackson Editors of South Carolina denounce Gen. Jackson for not nominating mr. Findley of Charleston, to a lately vacated office in that state—the recommendation of Mr. F. was signed by Messrs. Hayne, Nuckolls, Martin, McDuffie, &c. The president refused the nomination on the ground that mr. F. had been in favour of a state Convention, and was a reputed Nullifier.

Such is the unsettled state of Ireland, that 50,000 British troops have been sent there. The Irish patriot mr Lawless had been arrested, but admitted to bail. A great deal of distress is evident amongst the people.

Some of the Yankees are going about selling oak leaf cigars for the best Havanna. Look out

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On the southern coast of the bay of Loango, (Africa) are to be seen the bones of 100 negroes, lately butchered in cold blood, by one of the African Kings, who had brought them to be sold. The King could find no slave vessel to purchase them, and therefore murdered them to save the expense of feeding them.

☞Congress rose on Thursday last.

A great many persons complain of the barrenness of newspapers now a-days, without ever reading them. Even many who *take* a paper, abuse its Editor for its barrenness, without being able to narrate one item of intelligence contained in it. The truth is *there is* more *labour put* upon the newspapers of the present day, and consequently they contain more intelligence, than at any other period of time. The barrenness of a newspaper is often accounted for, by a want of desire to read, by those who abuse it.

Private letters from Washington, say that Mr. Archer of Virginia, (now in congress) goes out as mr. Randolph's successor at St. Petersburg.

PERSECUTION.—The venerable, faithful and capable public servant, *Richard Law*, Esq Collector of the port of New London, has come under the censure and disapprobation of our dignified Chief Magistrate. Previous to the nomination of a successor to mr. Law, he waited on President Jackson, and inquired of him, if he was to be displaced for delinquency or mal-administration in office. The President replied, that touching his performances of the duties of the office, he had heard no compaint; but added, I understand you once attended a meeting where a Federalist was in the chair, and voted; and that you once ordered a paper stopped, because it supported me and my administration.

These were the reasons assigned by the President of the nation, for removing mr. Law from office.

The select committee appointed to examine the concerns of the Post Office Department, have made a discovery that must remove the Post Master General, without the President be regardless of public opinion and of the 'welfare of the country.' The discovery is this. After Mr. M'Lean retired from the department, mr. Abraham Bradley became acting Post Master General for a short time, when he was removed. Mr. Barry, the Post-master General, subsequently made large extra allowances to mail contractors, but in his report to Congress set these allowances down as having been made by mr. Bradley, and on examining the documents, the committee found, that in *thirty-six* of those cases, the name of mr. Barry had been *erased* and that of *Mr. Bradley* substituted. This may not be, technically *forgery*; but it is an offence that should destroy the reputation of any public officer.

In the house of Representatives on the 18th instant, mr. McDuffie moved to insert in the appropriation bill an appropriation of three thousand dollars for the purchase of medals to be distributed amongs Indian Chiefs, which was agreed to.—Thus this reforming and economical party, that could not tolerate an expenditure of $900 for Indian medals during the last administration, can now vote $3000 for the same purpose, without a blush—and those who shed tears at the loss from the treasury of a few hundred dollars, now rub their hands in exstacy at the squandering of thousands. "One man is hung for looking over the hedge, whilst another steals the bare with impunity.'

Wool.—The Vermont Chronicle sates that the agents to some unknown persons have recently been employed in some towns in the vicinity of Windsor, in buying up all the Wool on the backs of the sheep to be delivered after shearing. They advance the cash for it at from 48 to 55 cts, per lb. Our Town has received and will receive about $25,000 for wool. More than $200,000 worth of wool was purchased and paid for by agents residing in a single town in Connecticut River, soon after sheep-shearing the last year. The farmer had a handsome profit out of the sale. N. Y. Gaz.

A RAT—*dead for a ducat.* A correspondent of the Taney-town Regulator has caught 117 rats with *hooks and lines*—the bait was Judkin's patent specific ointment, which appears to possess one quality not set down by the patentee—and we propose that it hereafter be called the 'rat-catching elixir.' An acquaintance, whose con-*cat*-enations did not avail in ridding his premises of troublesome visitors; recently put this new system of rat fishing into operation: but alas, and alack! the hooks disappeared, either by hook or by crook, and the lines followed after in a manner that he has not been able to account for by any system of *rat*-iocination. Fred. Herald.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

By the Packet ship Silas Richards, which arrived at New York on Tuesday last, advices were received from Europe up to Jan. 26.

The Poles have addressed a manifesto to the Nation, which excites heart stirring emotions.

The Russian army, 150,000 strong is already on its march for Poland.

Several skirmishes have taken place between the Polish and Russian troops which resulted in favour of the former.

The exportation of grain from Poland has been entirely prohibited.

Austria, Prussia, &c. are all raising large armies and marching them to the borders of their territories.

It is advised in France as the policy of that Government, not to interfere in the troubles of Poland and Russia; but at the same time to protest, as hostile to France, any movement of the Prussian or Austrian armies towards Belgium or Poland.

The Boundary Question between the U. S. and Great Britain has at length been settled. It gives to the U.S. more than six millions of acres of the best Canada land, among which are the well settled counties of Hertford and Devon, with the main road between Quebec, New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia. The boundary line is to run for about 60 miles, within 13 miles of the St. Lawrence, about 100 miles along the river St. John up to the river St. Francis.

It is said John Bull grumbles a good deal at this decision—and the English papers accuse the King of Holland, to whom the boundary question was referred, of being biased in his decision on account of the countenance given to the Revolutionists in Belgium, by the English.

NEW YORK MARKET, march 4

The news brought yesterday by the Britannia, from Liverpool, down to the 2d February, of a further advance on Flour, and sales in that market at 34s. a 35s., and in London at 38s. in bond, had an immediate effect on the market here.—Extensive sales were made of Western at $7, and before Exchange hours closed $7 12, and for small lots $7 25 was obtained. Sales of Troy at $7, and all descriptions of New York Alexandria, Georgetown, and other Southern brands, were held firmly at $7. This is an advance of full 37½ cents, on all kinds, from the sales of the previous day. The holders of Wheat have also advanced their prices.

LIVERPOOL, England, January 31.

Grain and Flour.—On this day week a very animated demand sprung up for American Flour in bond—orders having been received to purchase, paying more regard to quantity than to price, and an advance of about 3s. per barrel was obtained. During the week occasional sales, were effected at this advance, and offers made for large quantities at 34s 9d, but refused; and on Saturday 24,000 barrels were purchased at 35s; for free flour 40s is now demanded.

Providence has placed all things that are for our advantage near at hand.—But gold and silver nature has hidden in the bowels of the earth; and they were mingled with dirt, till avarice and ambition parted them.

Lines, to the Memory of

DR. ALFRED JONES.

——"He therefore departed for a time that thou mightest receive him forever."

Paul's Epistle to Philemon, 1st Ch. 15th V.

Yes! thou art gone! and desolation creeps
Around the home once by thy smiles illumed;
Within the silent grave thy form now sleeps,
And tears cannot recall whom Death hath doom'd.

His was no common soul, his virtue's beam'd
In radiance round him—Truth had set her seal
Upon his heart; his every action seem'd
To spring from Purity, and he could feel

The blessings virtue lends. Each hour to him
Brought no regrets, but healing on its way:
His Sun of Righteousness was never dim,
But shone in brightness every passing day.

Though thou art gone! thy Memory still is here
Of all the goodness and unfailing worth,
Thou *wert* and *will* be to those hearts most dear
That thou hast left to mourn thee here on Earth!

C P . . . . .

March 7, 1831.

Baltimore Market.

March 7.

FLOUR—The price of Flour ranges from $5 50, to 6 50, according to quality

RYE FLOUR—1st quality $4 75. 2d quality 4 25

WHEAT—The sales of Red wheat were $1 22; 25, 27, and 30 cents.

CORN—The sales of corn were at 60 to 62 cents per bushel.

OATS—37 cents per bushel.

CLOVERSEED—5 50 and 6 dollars per bushel.

DEATHS:

Departed this life on Saturday evening the 26th February, at his late residence near Sadler's X Roads, in the thirty second year of his age—Mr. SAMUEL B. HARDCASTLE. The deceased for a long time previous to his death was deeply impressed with the important necessity of a preparation of heart for a change of worlds, and it must be consoling to his relatives and friends to know, that he died in the triumphs of Faith, having a full assurance of his glorious admittance into the Kingdom of everlasting felicity. Truly it may be said "His last days were his best days."

He has left behind a kind and an affectionate wife with one child, an aged mother, and a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his death, but why should we mourn or regret the death of a pious man?

Died a few days since, near Church Hill, Mrs. HACKETT, consort of William Hackett.

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6 CENTS REWARD!

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 27th of February last, JAS. BETTON, an indented apprentice to the hatting business. He is between 15 and 16 years old, about 5 feet high; he has black hair and dark eyes. All persons are forbid harboring or employing the said runaway. Whoever shall bring him to me again shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid nor thanks given. THO. R. KIRBY.

Centreville, march 12.

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes the earliest method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that well known SLOOP, the

MARY & EMILY,

of Capt. Tho. C. Dawson, which *Vessel* as heretofore, will run regularly on Wednesdays to Baltimore, and return to Centreville on Saturdays.

He assures the public, that his charges for freight or passage, will be as low as can possibly be done by any other person sailing from this place.—He invites the public custom, and assures his friends and all others, that every thing will be done by him to give general satisfaction to those who confide their business to him.

His Granary is now in order for the reception of grain,—and he has a sufficiency of bags for the use of his customers. THO. R. CARVILL.

Centreville, March 12, tf