EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.---NO. 10. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1832. WHOLE NO. 175

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements will be inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-five cents per square.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No. [illegible] Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State.—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

may [illegible]

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

BENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, viz:

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, ANDCASSINETTS, BLANKETS, Flannels & Baizes, &c. together with a general assortment of British & French fancy & staple dry GOODS.

Hardware and Cuttlery GROCERIES, LIQUORS, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally Wool, Feathers, Meal, Linsey and Kersey &c taken in exchange.

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court, December Term, A. D. 1831.

ON application of Levin Charles, administrator of *John Brown*, late of Caroline County, deceased, It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Test, JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance with the above order,

NOICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Brown*, late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty seventh day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty one.

LEVIN CHARLES, adm'r. of John Brown, deceased.

dec 20 3w

New Goods.

Miss BROWN, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening *a general assortment of* Millinery and Fancy GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Leghorn Hats,
Large flat and square crown dunstable Hats,
Diamond and Fancy do.
Bolivar and Silk do.
Merino, Thybet and Fancy Silk Shawls,
Black and white Blond pattinet,
White, Black, yellow, pink, blue & Straw Crape,
Irish Gauze,
Superwhite, black and Col. Sattins
Straw and Lemon gro. de Nap,
Green, Pink, and blue Florence,
Cotton Wadding, Needles, pins,
Hooks and Eyes, Tapes and Bobbins,
Fancy dress and plain Ribbons,
Laces, Edgings and Cords.
Scarlet Stockings and Socks,
Green and white Gauze Veils,
☞Mantus making in all its variety. New patterns for Ladies Cloaks.

Easton, Dec. 13 3w

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE WHIG OFFICE.

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS,
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

Arrangement of the Mails,

After first of January, 1832.

EASTON POST OFFICE, December 27th, 1831.

The *Northern Mail*, for Wye Mills, Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's ✕ Roads, Chestertown, Union House, Millington, Georgetown ✕ Roads, Head of Sassafrass, Warwick, Middletown, De. Summit Bridge, St Georges, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c will be closed at half past 6 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning

Returning, will arrive at Easton by 3 o'clk every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday afternoon.

The *Western Mail*, by Queenstown and Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be closed at half past 6 o'clock every Monday & Wednesday morning.

Returning, will arrive at Easton every Saturday and Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock.

The *Southern Mail*, by Trappe, Cambridge, &c. to Snow Hill, will be closed at half past 2 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Returning, will arrive at Easton by half past 6 o'clock every Monday and Wednesday morning.

The *Mail* for Saint Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, and will return the same evenings.

The *Mail* for Laurel, De. by Federalsburg, Hunting Creek Mills, &c will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening by 7 o'clock.

The *Mail* for Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, &c. will be closed with the Northern Mail every Monday and Friday.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Post Master.

dec 27 3w

An Overseer Wanted.

Applicants will leave their names and recommendations at this office.

January 3.

Chimney-Sweep.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can besupplied at all times with a first rate

CHIMNEY-SWEEP,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

For Rent for the year 1832,

A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Michaels. This property is situated in a central part of the town, and has for many years been occupied as a store house. There is attached to the Dwelling House, a good Kitchen and Smoke House. To responsible tenants, the above property will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN, Denton, Caroline county,

Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint Michaels dec 27—7w

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 30, 1831.

REPORT of the drawing of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10, for 1831—Drawn yesterday.

1st drawn No.	☞7,937,		$6,000
2d do	*19,439,		1,200
3d do	*18,357,		800
4th do	*9,350,		500
5th do	*16,411,		300
6th do	10,925,	each	150
7th do	*12,450,		
8th do	*620,		100
9th do	*2,706,		
10th do	*4,650,	each	80
11th do	*17,923,		
12th do	*14,892,	each	70
13th do	*16,597,		
14th do	*1,160,		
15th do	4,201,	each	50
16th do	*8,336,		
17th do	*8,516,		
18th do	*1,840,		
19th do	*7,590,		
20th do	*2,494,		
21st do	*8,615,	each	25
22d do	*10,172,		
23d do	*2,099,		
24th do	*17,187,		
25th do	*6,027,		

2000 Even Numbers ending with 0, each $5.—10,000 Odd Numbers, $4.

No. 9,350, first drawn Even number, by which agreeably to the scheme the 25 prizes are determined. All tickets, therefore, in the Lottery, ending with the figure 0 are each entitled to Five Dollars in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.

No. 7, 937, an Odd number, having drawn the Capital Prize of $6,000, agreeably to the scheme every Odd number in the Lottery is entitled to a prize of $4, and in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.

☞All Tickets with numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are those entitled to the Prizes of Four Dollars.

☞All Tickets ending with 2, 4, 6, or 8, and not to be found amongst the above are Blanks.

☞On hand at Clark's. All marked thus sold at Clark's.

Jan. 10

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 29

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkin's Books and accounts; and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH. Agent

From the Amaranth.

BURNING LETTERS.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

Fire, my hand is on the key,
And the cabinet must ope!
I shall now consign to thee
Things of grief—of joy and hope.
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust,
Not a word must thou impart,
But reduce them all to dust!

This—in childhood's rosy morn,
It was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone!
Here! devouring element.
This was friendship's cherished pledge—
Friendship took a colder form,
Creeping on its gilded edge,
May the blaze be live and warm!

These—the letter and the token
Never more must meet my view.
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
Here comes up the blotted leaf,
Blister'd o'er by many a tear!
Hence! thou waking shade of grief!
Go, forever disappear!

This was penn'd while purest joy
Warmed the breast and lit the eye;
Fate that peace did soon destroy;
And its transcript so must I!
This must go! for on the seal,
When I saw the solem yew,
Keener was the pang than steel—
'Twas a heart-string snapt in two!

This—'tis his who seem'd to be
High as Heaven, and true as light;
But the visor rose;—and he—
Spare, O. mercy, spare the sight!
Of the face that frown'd beneath—
While I take it, hand and name
And entwine it with a wreath
Of the purifying flame!

These—the hand is in the grave,
And the soul is in the skies,
Whence they came!—'tis pain to save
Cold remains of sundered ties!
Go together, all and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still, my breast shall be an urn
To preserve your better part!

THE THAW SPIRIT.

[*From the "Year with other Poems," by the Author of the "Fall of the Indian."*]

I have freed the stream from its icy chain,
And [illegible] rejoicing on to the main,
[illegible]
I have set the captive cataract free,
—It lifts on the hills a cry of glee,
And is marching away to the distant sea

I have broken the sleep of the frozen lake,
—I have warmed its veins—it is broad awake;
Rejoicing death's slumbers away to shake.

I have freed the sea from its iron thrall;
I have loosened the icicles from the wall,
—Like a beam of light from the eaves they fall

See how the rescued waters run!
Leaping and dancing in the sun,
They escape—their freedom is once more won.

I have broken the grotto's crystal pile;
Lucid column, and radiant aisle,
And have poured in their depths the sunbeam's smile.

The silent fount in the snowy cave,
Its sluice unsealed, now spouts its wave,
And leaps with a shout from its vaulted grave.

We learn from the Washington papers that of the higher appointments made by the President of the United States during the recess of Congress, those of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, and Mr. Attorney General Taney, have been confirmed by the Senate; and that the residue have not yet been acted upon.

We learn with regret that Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Chief Justice, departed this life, on Sunday last, Christmas day. The veneruble couple had been married within a few months of forty nine years, almost half a century.

[From the Montreal Hearald of Dec. 21]

DEATH OF DR. HALL.—We are shocked to say, a report has reached us which upon enquiry we have reason to believe too true, that Dr. Hall, of St. John's, has been frozen to death, in his cariole, whilst returning from a night visit to a country patient. We are well aware of the zeal with which in all weathers and at all hours he attended the summons of the sick; but knowing him as a man of unusual activity, both of body and mind, we are almost surprised that some means to avert the fatal result did not suggest themselves after he had lost the road. It would seem that he intended to sleep in the cariole till the morning should enable him to regain the track, as the reins were drawn tight, and twisted round his leg. When discovered, he was lying in the cariole on his back, a corpse, and the poor horse was also nearly frozen to death.

We give Mr. Benton's remarks in the debate on the Salt Duty, from a corrected report, published in the Intelligencer.

Mr. BENTON said, that the practice had always been to refer a bill of this character to the Finance Committee. The bill belonged to that class of measures which went to the reduction of the revenue consequent upon the extinction of the public debt; it belonged to that class of bills which comprehended the whole line of policy connected with that reduction, and therefore the Committee on Finance who were charged with adjusting the revenue to be collected to the amount of the revenue needed for the support of the Government. It was generally admitted that a large reduction of revenue ought to be made; the Committee on Finance had that subject under consideration, and this bill ought to be sent to them, as being a part of the subject with which they were occupied. If you take this bill from that Committee because salt is made in the U. States, you may withdraw all the subjects of revenue from them, by an application of the same rule to other subjects; and the revenues of the country might be lost sight of in individual objects.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Hayne] objected to the bill because it did not go far enough; but that was an objection to a detail, and subject to a motion for amendment. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Smith] objected to it because it made a distinction which might prejudice Great Britain, and make ill feelings towards the U. States. Not so, Mr. B. said. Turk's Island was hers, and could send the greatest proportion of alum salt. Besides, the distinction was not new to Great Britain. She had made it herself, before she abolished the salt tax. She admitted alum salt, called in her statutes bay salt, because it came, at that time, chiefly from the Bay of Biscay, duty free, for the fisheries, and for curing beef and pork, and saving butter. She repealed the duty on natural alum made salt long since, in favor of provision-curers, while furnishing to the U. States annually millions of bushels of the inferior fine made salt. Salt made by boiling, no matter from what water, was unfit to cure fish, beef, pork, bacon, or butter, for a southern market.—Great Britain, while grinding the Irish to the earth with every species of oppression, still let them have foreign salt free of duty, for curing their provisions; and that at the moment that she was exporting millions of bushels annually of her own domestic fine made salt, from Liverpool, in the very neighborhood of the Irish coast; and he hoped the American Senate would be as compassionate to the farmers of the West as the British Parliament was to the Irish. Sir, said Mr. B., in proposing the total repeal of this duty in April next, I am not going as fast as Mr. Jefferson did in 1807. He had the whole salt tax repressed in one year. When did this odious tax reach its maximum of 20 cents? In the time of the elder Adams when standing armies and 8 per cent. loans were the order of the day, and the people had to be oppressed to support the extravagancies of the government. The origin of this heavy tax referred itself, both in England and America, to disastrous periods in their history. It began in England in the reign of William the Third, when taking advantage of the national prejudice against France, got the salt tax imposed as a means of helping to carry on the war against the French. The bill was entitled, "An act to enable his Majesty to carry on a vigorous war against France. To that disastrous period, England looks for the origin of her public debt, and the origin of her salt tax.—The latter she has lately abolished; the former will remain for ever, and will be the most durable monument of the effects of war upon France. Mr. Jefferson, when President, did for America, what the Whigs have lately done for England. He produced the abolition of the abomination, was very [illegible] and particularly appropriate. He did not say, *repeal, reduce, abolish*, but SUPPRESS the salt tax. He used the term which is applied to vice, and called for the SUPPRESSION of the tax.

There was the National magazine of salted provisions which supplied the South, and the Lower Mississippi, and furnished millions of dollars worth for foreign exportation. And there was the place where salt was wanted in the greatest quantity, of the purest and strongest kind, and at the cheapest rate. Artificial salt would not answer; crystalized salt made by solar evaporation alone would do. It alone was pure. It alone would answer for curing provisions for Southern consumption, for exportation or long keeping. Look to the inspection laws in New Orleans; no beef or pork to pass inspection, unless put up in crystalized salt. Look to your army and navy advertisement—no beef or pork to be bought but what is cured in the same kind. I plead, said Mr. B. the cause of Western farmers, when I demand an abolition of the alum salt duty.—not a pound of it is made in the West, nor any rival to it, or substitute for it. North Carolina makes a little, but not the twentieth part sufficient for her own consumption.—New England makes some; but not near enough for her own fisheries, as we have to pay about $250,000 per annum to her fishermen as drawback, or bounty in lieu of drawback, of the duty supposed to be paid on the foreign salt suppposed to be used in curing fish. New York makes some, nothing adequate to her own consumption. A little of it has gone to Cincinnati, and made Ohio, in that particular, a taxpayer to New York; for salt is exercised at the works in New York; the manufacturer pays an excise, and that is collected, with a profit besides from the consumer. So far as Ohio has used New York salt, she has paid an excise tax to that State. The West India islands between the tropics is the place to furnish the West with alum salt. New Orleans the port for its importation, the Mississippi the great channel for its introduction, and steamboats the only adequate vessels to bring it. This salt is best; it is cheapest, for it costs but 8 or 9 cents, independent of the duty (I speak of the *import* price as shewn on the custom house books;) and it is had for barter. Home made salt must be paid for in gold and silver, or their equivalent; foreign salt can be had for our productions, and thus the foreign salt maker is the encourager of domestic industry; the domestic salt maker gives no encouragement to the farmer. He must have the money.—At Kenhawa, salt is silver; wherever it is sent, it is for silver; no produce is taken in return. The foreign importers at New Orleans go back freighted with the productions of our farms; the agents of the domestic salt makers go back loaded with our money. They ask for the food which we have to spare; we ask for the salt which God and nature makes up on their islands; shall the Federal Government get between, interdict the change and compel us to give gold for the base salt which will not cure our provisions.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Dickerson] was opposed to the repeal of the tax on alum salt, because he believed it would affect the manufacture of another kind of salt made in the United States. Mr. B. appealed to the Senate—to those members who looked to the relief of the people from a part of their burthens—he called their attention to the doctrine advanced by that gentleman, and asked them to make its application to other articles, and follow it to its legitimate consequences.—It would prevent the repeal of any taxes.—Worsted stuff goods, an article of such general wear, and so essential to the shoe manufacture for women and children, might be kept taxed, although we made no such goods, but because the free importation of them might effect the woollen manufacture. The manufacturers of leather might object also, because the more prunella and stuff shoes worn, the less the demand for leather shoes. Even the reduction of the duty on tea might be resisted, because the free use of tea might lessen the consumption of milk and apple pies, and thereby diminish the value of cows, and oxen, and orchards. He, Mr. B. had fixed his eye on this monstrous doctrine, and wished its first approaches to be marked by the Senate. He wished to know if the Senator from New Jersey proposed to compel people to use improper and unsuitable things, by way of substitute for a proper and suitable one, which was to be taxed out of the country. He, Mr. B. had a bill to bring in for reducing the duty on Indian blankets—the best blanket in the world—and indispensable to the Indian trade; was that bill to be resisted, and a superior blanket—the best and cheapest, if the duty was off, that ever the laboring classes beheld—to be taxed out of the country to make room for a base substitute? A great sensibility was manifested for the interest of the manufacturers; but there are other interests in the country which also deserve consideration. There was the agricultural and commercial interests besides the manufacturing; all great interests; all to be considered by the man who was entrusted to make laws for the nation; and no one to be sacrificed by the others. They were each of them important, but they had their degree of importance. Agriculture ranked first, because it furnished the means of subsistence for man and beast, and elements of employment to the other two, manufactures came next because they fashioned and prepared the products of agriculture for the use, convenience and ornament of man. Commerce, which exchanged the superfluities of different countries, and contributed to the civilization of the human race, was third.—He would not sacrifice the interests of all the previous [illegible] and [illegible] curing farmers of the west, to the interest of a handful of monopolizing salt manufacturers. Where, he exclaimed, is the operation of the salt tax most severely felt?—In the West; in that vast and magnificent region drained by the King of Floods. Where were the myriads of living animals to be fed, cattle, sheep and [illegible] which [illegible] with their daily food.

Shall we be compelled [illegible] to the Federal Government [illegible] proposition to [illegible] eral standard of [illegible] taxation commenced [illegible] this upon salt? One [illegible] equally upon the rich [illegible] which went so completely to prevent the use of a prime necessary of life? The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Dickerson,) objected to the Finance Committee; he wants the bill to go to the Manufacturing Committee. Well, I will compromise with him. I will agree to a select committee with power to send for witnesses, [illegible] them and report their [illegible] Federal service. [illegible] this is the way another view of the tax [illegible] omitted. Before 1807 there was a drawback on exported beef and pork, as well [illegible] ported fish, to reimburse the duty on salt used in curing these provisions. There is no such drawback now on beef and pork. It existed on fish alone, and the fishermen had drawn 5,000,000 dollars from the Treasury, and were annually drawing at the rate of about 250,000 dollars. The salt tax was a money-making business to them; it was a heavy burthen upon the West. Mr. B. said, he had not come prepared for this debate. It sprung up when not expected. He would be ready for it when it came up again.

Mr. B. said it was true, the price of salt was higher now in the West than for some years past. The reason was, because the importations were diminished. This the custom-house returns showed us. It would not do to argue that the reduction of the duty had increased the price of the foreign article; that argument would cut up the protecting system. The fact was the effect of raising or reducing duties could not be regular at first. Adventitious circumstances may control it. When the duty on lead was raised to three cents a pound in 1828, the price of lead on the Upper Mississippi fell to one and a half cents.—Excessive production produced that effect.—The late importations of salt were above a million of bushels less than two or three years ago, and so it rises; when the duty is off entirely, and salt comes free, importations will largely increase, and the price fall in proportion.

The question was then taken on the reference to the Committee on Finance, and negatived—Ayes 17, Nays 22.

FUNERAL PROCESSION FOR THE POLES.

We learn from the Baton Rouge Gazette that a public office of devotion was performed in the Catholic Church of that town for the gallant Poles who fell in their struggle to obtain their freedom. This service, it is said, was indeed an imposing ceremony; and a great concourse of people attended. It is to be regretted that we did not anticipate them and show the example in our capital; but, at least, we hope to imitate them.

M. de l'Hoste addressed the assembled multitude in a very eloquent manner, and in the very sanctuary of the Church defended the conduct of the Poles, and justified the causes which led them to this step.

We copy with pleasure, from the above mentioned Gazette, the speech delivered by M. de l'Hoste.

New Orleans Bee.

A Sermon delivered at Funeral Service for the Poles in the Catholic Church of Baton Rouge, by Mr. l'Abbe de l'Hoste.

You foresee, my brethren the words which I am about to utter. You all well know I have ascended this desk to explain the object of the ceremony which has drawn us together and to pay to the memory of thousands of our brethren, the debt of gratitude and sympathy.

I this day my brethren, especially congratulate myself in the discharge of the duty of my office. And though I have to rely entirely on the inspiration of my subject, I am sure that in following my own emotions, I shall address myself to your feelings and be understood by you.

How beautiful and how consoling to religion my brethren, is the thought that to-day piety has but one voice among the inhabitants of this city, that the thoughts of all are united; and that as heroism is entitled to the admiration, virtue to the praises, and services to the gratitude of all, so our prayers are offered up simultaneously to the Supreme Arbiter of our wills and destinies.

The Poles were long an oppressed people, without the choice of their religion or freedom of thought.—They were such a people as the reign of discord and the brute philosophy of the Empress Catharine supported by the tyranny of Alexander, had made them. They were a people, who, before they were torn into a thousand divisions, served in the Catholic faith united by their politics, their ancient attachments and recollections. During the privations and fatigues of our brethren in arms, of our fathers and friends—in all the hardships of their encampments in the frozen regions of the north the Poles kindly entertained them, in their cottages. During fifty years they indignantly wore the chains of servitude; for forty years they emulated in their desires and hopes.

They saw that God had made all mankind to be free and they wished themselves to be men and free men.

God forbid, my brethren, that I should approve of rebellion, especially in the house dedicated to the Author of love and concord, where I have the honor to minister. But as the whole universe is the residence of the Deity, the nation which will not show hospitality to the daughter of heaven, is not fit to be the residence of man.

Call now to your minds my brethren, the account which our ships have brought us of the Poles.—What page of history presents us with more actions worthy to be rewarded with laurels: the cypres has become a trophy. Among what people was there ever found a greater number of heroes? What nation ever fought with so small an efficient force?—In point of inequality of numbers, we can compare the Poles only with Gideon combating the Midionites, and with the Greeks at the passage of Thermopylae.

Were I to consider the length of time the Poles have been struggling, their numerous plans of attack and defence, their privations, their sacrifice of communities and families, their oneness in national spirit; their woman, like those of old, spoken of in the book of Exodus selling their jewels to raise a temple—like the Roman Matrons, selling their rings & bracelets to pay the expenses of a war;—Were I to consider the weak and timid among them assuming a manly courage, and repairing and raising fortifications, their crops abandoned, their supplies intercepted by a terrible line of the enemy, the numerous and all but insurmountable obstacles they had to overcome, the sorrows which came upon them, the perfidy and ingratitude which they suffered, here, I to consider the fathers surrounded by his children, suffering the rigours of night in damp unwholesome marshes, exposed to the fire of the enemy—the Priest entered the rank of the soldiers—the mangling of all orders and ages, the highest ranks of nobility, obeying the common summons to fight for liberty and joining the people, the general laying aside his authority and becoming a mere citizen and soldier—a whole army united as it were an individual, a whole nation gathered around the standard of their God and country, and kneeling at the [illegible] consider all this, certainly [illegible] tory nothing to be compared with it. But all this is true of the Poles!

Brave people! My words cannot convey to you across the ocean our wishes and our regrets.

The United States—happier than the nation which gave you but a cold [illegible] applause, whilst your children [illegible] with tears for a miserable pittance, [illegible] shamefully abandoned you when about [illegible] offered in a bloody sacrifice—the U. States, full of admiration and sympathy for your holy cause, were emulous of the distinguished honor of administering a balsam for your sorrows. Her ships were in readiness to convey to you troops and supplies.

Farewell, illustrious relic of a brave people! Ye shades of departed Polanders! may the earth rest lightly upon you! God of armies! to thee have returned the souls which thou hast given.

Let us my brethren, offer up our united prayers; let us be united in faith and piety as we are in sorrow; on the bodies of those who have fallen we can now do nothing; but their souls demand, in the name of friendship and gratitude, the exercise of our piety, as their hope. Judas Macabees, after a celebrated victory, first bestowed the rights of burial upon his dead warriors. After the death of Kosciusko, all the Poles were prostrated in their temples; deploring in bitterness the loss of their heroic general. Let us my brethren do for the souls of the sons of Poland, what we would have done for their bodies had we been present when they received their fatal wounds. Some of them need nothing more from us, as their glory is now consummated; others, whose doom is fixed, are beyond the reach of hope.

But those whose lives are spared until their sins are atoned for, are waiting for assistance, which we have every inducement to render them. The boon they ask of us is not only not beyond our ability, but subject to no very great difficulties. They ask no capricious marks of honor the granting or refusal of which is little to affect their happiness.—The length of their woes, or the dawn of their glory, will be affected by the charitable assistance we shall render them.

Animo illum requiescat in pace.—AMEN—AMEN.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Advertiser.

BOGOTA, Nov. 14th, 1831.

"The Congress sitting here has declared New Grenada an independent state. Venezuela and the Equator had separated long since from Colombia, which is now divided into three States; and probably a Federal government will be established in a few months.

"The government has made a decree this day, doing away with the exaction of 5 per cent, which has been collected on European goods when imported in vessels of the U. S. This arrangement will throw the whole of the business of Colombia through the United States and the decree will be of immense importance to your country.

"The whole of the importations have been made by British merchants. They will now be made by Colombia merchants, who have sufficient capital to trade with the U. S. but have not generally enough to do a large business with Europe."

Yours, &c.