to see an attempt made to reduce the taxes on olives and capers, anchovies and brandy fruits, mace, cloves, nutmegs, precious stones, alabaster ornaments, cordials, perfumery, artificial flowers, billiard balls, battledores and shuttlecocks, coral beads and gold snuff boxes, silver spectacles and ivory-headed canes, velvets and laces, mull muslins and gros de Naples, camel's hair shawls, morocco and prunella shoes, fine cambrics, plated chafing dishes, porcelain and china dinner and tea sets, gold watches, Cologne water, Champaign and Burgundy wines, oranges and pineapples, embroidery, ivory fans, fine Irish linens, parasols, centre tables, gilt books, pier looking-glasses, vermicelli and macaroni, Italian marble, mantel ornaments, rouge, essences and court plaster, chessmen, sweet scented soap, silk stockings, gold and silver thimbles, mantel time pieces, tooth powder, wax dolls, and a hundred other things used by the rich.—We say, it is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people, that such articles as those we have enumerated, should be exempted from taxation, whilst iron and sugar, woollen cloth and flannel, and many other necessaries of life, which are required to render the situation of our working people comfortable, should continue to be heavily and unequally burdened.

I ask for the reason for this distinction which relieves luxuries from taxation, and throws them upon the necessaries of life; which burdens the poor and exempts the rich; and I am told it is necessary to protection. Whose protection? Why, the wealthy proprietors of manufacturing stock, men who are realizing enormous dividends, drawn from the pockets of the people. Sir, no other reason for this distinction has been, or can be given; for it is acknowledged by all the world, that luxuries are the proper subjects for taxation, and ought rightfully to be taxed higher than the necessaries of life. But here the manufacturers interpose their claims, and the claims of justice are disregarded. Again, sir, these are articles of general consumption; at least among the wealthy; and consumed equally, too, all over the country; and yet they must come in duty free, and the whole revenue of the country be levied on articles, in relation to which the duties operate most unjustly and unequally; being in truth a bounty to certain portions of the people, and a burden upon others; and yet the Senator tells us he had hoped that such a proposition as this would not only have met the approbation of all parties, but would have been received as a concession to the complaints of the South. How it was possible for the gentleman to have indulged such an expectation, I am utterly unable to comprehend. Sir, what single concession, or the slightest approach towards it, is made by such a proposition?—Does it consist in agreeing to take off six millions of taxes, when the demands on the Treasury are to be reduced to double that amount? Has the South ever uttered one word of complaint against the duties which it is proposed to reduce? No. These were imposed for revenue; and against duties fairly levied for that purpose, they never complained. It is against duties, imposed not for revenue, but protection, that they have been so long and so earnestly remonstrating; and, to quiet their discontentents, the proposition is gravely submitted, to take off all the revenue duties and to leave the protecting duties untouched. Sir, it is not so much the amount of this tax, as its inequality and injustice, which has roused the whole South to determined opposition. And how is it proposed to relieve our complaints? By aggravating that inequality, and extending and perpetuating that injustice. We tell you that the protecting duties operate as a tax upon us, and a bounty upon the tariff States. We insist that it is a violation of the principles on which our Government is founded, and reduces us to a state of "colonial vassalage;" and this it substantially does, if we are not mistaken in its operation, and Mr. Grattan's definition of a colony is the true one—"a country governed in reference to the interests of another."—Sir, if we are right, this scheme amounts to neither more nor less than a proposition to relieve the tariff States from all taxation, and to throw the whole burden of the government upon the other States. It is admitted, that the protection enjoyed by the former, even now exceeds the amount of the taxes which they pay, but still they do pay their equal portion of duties on the unprotected articles.—But when these are taken of they will be relieved from taxes altogether. Gentlemen who now hear me, remember, that when the tariff of 1828 was under discussion here, a Senator from a tariff State rose in his place, and supported the bill on the single ground that it operated as a bounty of a million of dollars per annum to the State he represented. Let us assume that calculation to have been correct, and that the State in question now pays half a million in taxes on the unprotected articles. When you take off the tax and leave the bounty, the bounty will obviously be increased by just half a million, and the State in question will be relieved entirely from taxation. Such is the compromise promised to the South.—The evils of which we complain are to be increased—the protecting system is to be rivitted upon the country beyond all hope of relief; and, we are told, we ought to receive all this as a *concession*.

The policy proposed in the amendment which I have submitted, is founded on the just principles I have advocated. The arrangement of the details we are willing to leave to the committee. We do not propose to destroy, or even to injure, the manufacturers.—We are willing they should have the incidental protection afforded by a fair revenue system, and on any plan of reduction, the duties and *charges* on the foreign manufacture will not fall much short of 33 1-3 per cent.; and surely, Sir, if, with a protection equal to one-third of the cost of the article, our manufactures cannot be maintained, they ought to be abandoned at once, since nothing can be clearer than that they would then be sustained at a certain loss to the country. We do not insist on an immediate reduction, to the lowest revenue standard. As the public debt is not yet paid, we are willing that the reduction on the protected articles should be gradual—and spread, if gentlemen please, over two or three years; and, if they desire it, we will not object to making an immediate reduction on the unprotected articles, of 10 or 15 per cent. The immediate effect of this plan, so far from being injurious to the manufacturers, will, I am persuaded, serve rather to strengthen them, and even in its ultimate results, no manufacture will be injured that does not depend on protection for its existence, and is not sustained at the public expense. Suppose the duties on the protected articles were now reduced ten per cent. below their present rates, & by subsequent steps carried down gradually to the true revenue standard, what would be the effect of this first reduction of ten per cent? If a yard of English cloth cost a dollar, paid a duty of fifty per cent., and, with the addition of charges, could be retailed at two dollars, the effect of this reduction would only be to reduce the price to one dollar and ninety cts So that the protection to the American manufacturer would be lessened only five per cent. Now if this provision were accompanied by an immediate reduction of the duties on the unprotected articles from fifty per cent. to fifteen, would not the manufacturers derive some compensation in the diminished cost of every article which enters into their consumption? and if, in addition to this, there, should be a considerable reduction of duties on the raw material, I would submit to their serious consideration whether their condition then would be worse than it is now. The true policy of the manufacturers, it appears to me, consists in obtaining their raw materials cheap, and having their expenses diminished by taking off unnecessary taxes on their consumption. Sir, if this is to become a manufacturing country, we must look to the markets of the world. A feeble and sickly existence may be preserved at home by a system of protection and of bounties—but to be put on a sure foundation, and to acquire that vigor, strength, and energy, which will enable them to enter into successful competition abroad, with the manufactures of other countries, it is necessary they should be prepared for the contest, by being left, in a great measure, to their own unaided efforts. In one respect, the U. States possesses an advantage over all the world, of which it seems to me, it would be madness not to avail ourselves. We can reduce the cost of production in every department of industry, to the very lowest rates. Our People are not necessarily borne down by an almost insupportable weight of taxation. We have no debt which can never be paid—no burthensome establishments—no King, Lords, and Commons, to eat out the substance of the People. In this consists our greatest advantage, and it would be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of it to the fullest extent. This, sir, is not only the favorable moment for adjusting this great question, but if it be suffered to pass away, it can never be recalled.—The manufacturers now can be let down without a shock, from the position to which they have been so unjustly elevated. They will now be remunerated for any diminution of their protection; but if the plan proposed in the gentleman's resolution should prevail, the immediate effect will be *an increase of their protection*, an enlargement of their bounty, and, of course, if these are to be reduced hereafter, the shock will be much greater than that to which they would now be subjected. Sir, I do consider that, in making my proposition, I am proving myself a true friend to the manufacturers—and that they are their worst enemies (whatever they may themselves believe) who would adopt the policy embraced in the gentleman's resolution. In this opinion, sir, I find I am not singular. The manufacturers themselves, and some of their ablest and most zealous advocates, have avowed the same sentiments. In a work just put into my hands, containing an exposition of evidence, about to be submitted to Congress, in support of the memorial of the free trade convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, (a work to which I earnestly invite the attention of every member of this body,) I find some extracts from the Register of Hezekiah Niles—certainly one of the most uncompromising champions of the protecting system—which furnishes decisive authority in favor of my opinion. I there find a letter from a person who is represented to be an extensive manufacturer, in which he says:

"*The only true friends of the manufacturer are those who now seek to repeal the ridiculous tariff of 1828. Put a duty of revenue alone on cloths*, and remove the duty on wool. It would be much better for us, if we were placed in England, for we could there, with our present hands and advantages, make cloth, send it to New York, pay the duties, and make more money than we do now. *The difference is in the stock*; and this difference is attributable *to the absurdities of the American system*, as it stands. The duties on dye stuffs, oil, soap, and wool, taken in connexion with the derangement of trade, by making the manufacturer an exporter, amounts to a much higher protection to the foreigner, than all the tariff affords to us. Such are the facts, and such the fruits, of the 'System' which the American manufacturer has toiled to support."

Thus, sir, it will be seen that we who propose to repeal the tariff of '28, are the only true "friends of the manufacturers," and that they are their enemies who are striving to perpetuate the "absurdities of the American System." Next we have the opinions of Mr. Niles himself, "that the act of 1828 was the result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the United States," to which the enlightened author of the exposition very justly adds, "that nothing can be more obvious than the folly of pretending to encourage manufacturing industry, and at the same time to tax the raw materials, iron, hemp, flax, wool, lead, indigo, and other component parts of manufactures, and constituting the principal value of them, from fifty to two hundred per cent." And here I am willing to rest my case.

The gentleman complains of *frauds upon the revenue*—fraudulent invoices, and smuggling—but it is *his system* which has produced these evils. Smuggling, from the very nature of things, must exist, when the duties exceed the risk and expense of the illicit intercourse. For a season, sir, the high moral sense of a young and uncorrupted people, may oppose some obstacle to these practices. No government on earth can prevent them. Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, was unable to maintain his continental system. His prohibitions and restrictions were constantly violated with impunity. Yes, sir, he who sported with kingdoms, who constructed thrones on the ruins of empires, and appointed the officers of his household to fill them; whose armies were his custom house officers, who drew his cordons around the nations which he conquered, was utterly unable to put down the great principles of free trade. It has been well said, sir, "that when all Europe was obedient to his nod—the smuggler disputed his command, set at nought his edicts, laughed to scorn his power, and overthrow his policy." How is it with England, that sea girt Isle surrounded with a thousand ships, and thirty thousand guardians of her revenue? Sir, do we not all know that smuggling is there a profitable trade, and that the revenue laws of England are constantly violated with impunity? And how is it in Spain? A modern traveller asserts that there are a hundred thousand persons in that unhappy country who live by smuggling, and that there are thirty thousand others, paid by the government, to detect their practice but who are in league with the offenders. And as to the condition of things in our own country, the gentleman has told us a tale this day, which if he be not himself deceived, shows what fearful progress these practices have already made. The time was when smuggling was absolutely unknown any where, in this country, as it still is in the Southern States. It is your protecting system which has introduced it. It is the natural consequence of high duties—the evil was foretold, and, as we predicted, it has come upon us.—The protecting system has already, in the minds of many, removed the odium which formerly rested on this practice. Sir, when these sentiments shall become prevalent, what think you will become of that system? How long will it last after the payment of duties shall come to be considered as a badge of servitude?

Mr. President, the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky is, that the protecting system, as it now stands upon your statute book, shall remain untouched—that all its contradictory provisions, its absurdities, injustice, and inequality, shall be maintained inviolate. Let us look, then, at some of the existing provisions of this system. Some of them, in the exposition to which I have before referred, are detailed with a clearness to which nothing can be added by me. Here are tables of the duties on woollens, flannels, baizes, and carpeting, ranging from 45 to upwards of two hundred per cent. I will read a few extracts in illustration of the effects of the duties. Here Mr. Hayne read several extracts from the work in question, showing that the duties on coarse woollens, such as are used by stage drivers, waterman, and other laborers, for great coats, peajackets, &c. are so exhorbitantly taxed, as to raise the cost of the articles to about "three times the price which the English laborer has to pay for the same kind of clothing;"—that the Western farmer, in consequence of the high duty, is compelled to pay four dollars a yard for cloth which costs the English farmer but one dollar seventy five cents; that flannels, so indispensable to all the woman and children in the country, are subjected to a duty of from ninety to one hundred and fifty per cent, whereby an article which cost in England from eight to nine cents, is sold here for twenty cents, and that which cost in England twenty nine cents, our manufacturer can obtain fifty cents for; that cottons are charged with a duty of from twenty five to two hundred per cent. whereby the cost to the American consumer is, in many instances, increased one half; and that the duty upon iron is from an hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty per cent. On this point, Mr. Hayne read from the report on the blacksmith's petition, made to the Senate during their last session, and quoted the testimony of John Sarchet, a witness examined on oath before the Committee, from which it appeared, "that under the existing rate of duties, a ton of hammers and sledges can be imported for the use of the American manufacturer of those articles, at a less cost than the bar iron from which they are made, that wheel-tire has actually been imported, in a finished state for about forty seven dollars a ton, while bar iron, suitable for the purpose, is selling for about ninety dollars the ton, that tea-trays can be imported for half the price of the raw material out of which they are manufactured, knitting needles for a hundred and forty three dollars a ton less then the raw materials out of which they are made, that a ton of chain cables can now be imported into this country at a less cost than the rods out of which they are made; and that the necessary consequence has been, that a number of workers in iron, and of mechanics, estimated at one hundred thousand, had their profits so diminished, that Mr. Sarchet had declared, that he had never seen any blacksmiths so poor, or carrying on a less prosperous business, than those of the United States, owing as he believed, to the high duties they are compelled to pay on their raw iron."

Look, continued Mr. Hayne, though your whole protecting system; your duties every where are so arranged as to fall most heavily upon the poor.—The poor man is taxed five dollars upon a coat, which cost him ten, and a rich man ten upon one which cost him forty—a tax of eight dollars upon coarse cottons for his wife and children, which cost no more than eight; and the rich man but eight dollars, for what costs him upwards of thirty. Can any thing be conceived more monstrous than the system of minimums, to impose a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem on cotton goods but to provide, that, if they should cost less than forty-five cents per square yard, they shall be deemed and taken to have cost thirty-five cents and pay duty accordingly—to provide that a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem shall be imposed upon woollens, but that goods which cost more than one dollar, shall be deemed and taken to have cost two dollars and a half. This is like imposing an income tax of fifty per cent., and then providing that every man's income shall be deemed and taken to be three thousand dollars; or a tax of fifty cents per gallon upon stills, and providing that every still shall be considered as containing fifty gallons. Now, are gentlemen prepared to say that such a system as this, with all its imperfections on its head, is to be held as sacred as the laws of the Medes and Persians? I trust not.

Let not gentlemen so far deceive themselves as to suppose that the opposition of the South to the protecting system is not based on high and lofty principles. It has nothing to do with party politics, or the mere elevation of men. It rises far above all such considerations. Nor is it influenced chiefly by calculations of interest, but is founded in much nobler impulses. The instinct of self-interest might have taught us an easier way of relieving ourselves with every article embraced in the protective system, free of duty, without any other participation on our part than a simple consent to receive them. But, sir, we have scorned in a contest for our rights to resort to any but open and fair means to maintain them. The spirit with which we have entered into this business, is akin to that which was kindled in the bosom of our fathers, when they were made the victims of oppression, and if it has not displayed itself in the same way, it is because we have ever cherished the strongest feelings of confraternity towards our brethren, and the warmest and most devoted attachment to the Union. If we have been, in any degree, divided among ourselves in this matter, the source of that division, let gentlemen be assured, has not arisen so much from any difference of opinion, as to the true character of the oppression, as from the different degrees of hope of redress.—All parties have for years past been looking forward to this crisis for the fulfilment of their hopes, or the confirmation of their fears. And God grant that the result may be auspicious.

Sir, I call upon gentlemen on all sides of the House to meet us in the true spirit of conciliation and concession. Remove, I earnestly beseech you, from among us, this never failing source of contention. Dry up at its source this fountain of the waters of bitterness. Restore that harmony which has been disturbed, that mutual affection and confidence which has been impaired. And it is in your power to do it this day—but there is but one means under Heaven, by which it can be effected—by doing equal justice to all. And be assured, that he to whom the country shall be indebted for this blessing, will be considered as the second founder of the Republic. He will be regarded, in all after-times, as the ministering angel visiting the troubled waters of our political dissentions, and restoring to the element its healing virtues.

I will conclude by invoking the authority of one whose name is deservedly dear to the American People; whose life was the practice of virtue; from whose lips there constantly flowed the lessons of political wisdom, and whose example will be to the remotest generations a light to our feet, and a lamp to our path. The restorer of that liberty which Washington achieved; the man "who saved the Constitution even at its last gasp,"—I mean Thomas Jefferson.

In Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Address, he bears the following strong testimony in favor of the true American System:

"Entertaining a true sense of our equal rights to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry * * enlightened by a benign religion * * with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people?

"Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which, restraining men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement—and shall not take from the mouth of labor, the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

That God may inspire us, gentlemen, and all who are entrusted with the administration of our public affairs, with such dispositions, is my constant prayer to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ANDREW JACKSON,

of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

of New York.

Martin Van Buren is nominated by the New York Courier and Enquirer for the office of Vice President of the United States, the editors of which paper state their intention to fight under that banner until the Baltimore convention in May. We give them the right hand of fellowship.

—o—

We cannot but express some surprise at the result of the deliberations in the Senate of the U. S. on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as minister to England. That this distinguished individual had excited the mortal hatred of the whole anti Jackson party, we have long since known; but that there should not be found among the opponents of the administration in the Senate, a man, who could so far divest himself of the prejudices of party, as to consent to his holding a station of distinction in the Government is more than we have ever before believed. The vote it seems, was a tie: The Vice President giving the casting vote against Mr. Van Buren.

But it becomes proper to put such of our readers as may not have seen the debates on this subject, in possession of the leading arguments used by the opposition in support of the course which they have pursued. On the part of the friends of Mr. Clay, they say, that Mr. Van Buren has compromitted the dignity of the Government in his instructions to Mr. McLane, our late minister to England, in regard to the late negotiations concluded with that Government: that he has waived as *pretentions* certain claims set up by Mr. Adams, (*but which were waived even by Mr. Adams in the latter part of his Administration*): that he has given to the negotiations a party character, and supplicated as a boon to his party, what he had a right to demand as a right to his government. By the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in addition to the above, he is designated as the prime mover of al the disturbances in the former cabinet of the President; as an intriguer factious and aspiring, destitute of moral and political principle.

These are the ostensible reasons for his rejection; the true reasons, we think, no man can doubt. The success of our foreign negotiations, while under his direction and control, has excited the eternal hatred of Mr. Clay and his partisans; the agency which he had in breaking down the late administration will never be forgiven. He is designated in their journals as the master spirit of the Jackson party, and when they find it impossible to break down the President and the party, they level their aim at Mr. Van Buren, in anticipation of his becoming the future candidate of the party.

By Mr. Calhoun and his friends he is looked upon as the individual who has stood between him and the object of his longing aspirations: the man who has robbed him of his brightest prospects, and, unless checked in his course, will consign him to eternal oblivion.

For our own part we have not heretofore been the advocate of Mr. Van Buren, either for the Vice Presidency or the Presidency.—We have been willing to leave these matters to future events, and to give our feeble support to the man who should be designated by the party as the most worthy of our united support. To the policy of the present administration, which we believe to be the true republican policy, and which is understood to be advocated and supported by Mr. V. B., we shall strictly adhere. The course pursued by the opponents to Mr. V. B., to put him down, we cannot but think ill judged. They have designated him as the man they most fear, the man they most hate. This of itself must endear him the more to his party. We are prepared, it will be seen, to give him our support for the Vice Presidency. To place him at the head of that body, which has attempted to disgrace him with his country, and with Europe, would be retributive justice.

We have an excellent article from the Globe on the subject of this rejection, wherein the editor holds the Senate accountable, equally with the President and his cabinet, for the instructions to Mr. McLane. It will be remembered, that when the President, on the 26th of May 1830, asked Congress for a law authorising him to open our ports, in the event of Mr. McLane's succeeding in effecting an arrangement of the West India trade question, he submitted the instructions and correspondence. This being the case, the editor of the Globe argues, very justly, that that was the time for the Senate to question the correctness of the instructions. If the honor and dignity of the country was to be compromitted, then it could have been prevented, and it was the duty of the Senate to interpose. Not having done so, the editor concludes that, if guilt attaches, the Congress, as a body, must participate. We will, however, give the article entire next week.

The following is the vote on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren:—

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Benton, Brown Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins. Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Font, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the negative.

In our next we intend to give a portion of the speeches in secret session of the Senate, on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. The reasons assigned by the different speakers against Mr. Van Buren being almost invariably the same, but one or two on each side, will suffice to put our readers in possession of the merits of the case.

Mr. Hayne's Speech is given entire in this morning's paper, to make room for which we were compelled to omit almost every thing else. We experience the less regret for this, however, when we reflect that the speech is one which will recommend itself to the careful and candid attention of every reader. The subject itself, is one of an all-engrossing nature; and the manner in which it is treated by this accomplished orator, is not less interesting.

Congress.—The legislative proceedings of this body, up to the 31st. ult are received. Much business is on hand, and but little of a public nature completed. The apportionment bill is still before the house of representatives, with a probability that that house will pass it as originally reported with a ratio of 44,000. On the 29th the house passed a bill to give effect to a commercial arrangement between the U. S. and Columbia.

In the *Legislature of Maryland* we find nothing done of immediate interest to our readers generally, except the refusal of the house of delegates to confirm the law of last session, in regard to the offices of Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts.

Latest from Europe.—The dates are to the 1st. from London, and 2d of Dec. from Liverpool. The cholera, though it does not appear to increase, still prevails at Sunderland For 1000 to 1200 are estimated to have been killed or wounded in the disturbances at Lyons. The place remained in the hands of the populace. The mayor of Lyons, and Marshals Soult and Mortier had left Paris for the disturbed district. It is said Don Miguel had ordered a forced loan from the merchants of Lisbon and Oporto, of £240,000, to enable him to defend the country against Don Pedro.—The Cape de Verd Islands have declared for Donna Maria.

Wm. B. Hodgson, Esq. bearer of the ratification on the part of the Sultan, of the treaty between the U. States and Turkey, has arrived at Boston.

The amount of duties accrued at the New York Custom House during the year 1831, was upwards of *Twenty Million Dollars.*

The following gentlemen have been appointed Bank Directors on the part of the State of Maryland:—

By the House of Delegates.—George Howard for the Bank of Baltimore

By joint ballot of the two houses.—Francis Neal, and Joseph J. Speed, for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

Nicholas Brewer, jr. and George Wells, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

William Clark, and James Price, for the Branch Bank at Easton.

Adam Whann, for the Elkton Bank.

John Van Lear, jr. and John Walgomot, for the Hagerstown Bank.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY THE WESTERN MAIL.

Via Broad Creek.

By last night's mail we received the New York Daily Advertiser extra, of the 2d Feb. containing news to the 31st Dec. from England. The cholera, though somewhat abated at Sunderland, was spreading in other parts of England. At New Castle there had been 246 cases,—93 had died. At Gateshead, 51 out of 129 had died. It was reported, a revolution had broken out at Rome, in which the Pope had lost his life. The hereditary peerage of France is abolished by a vote of the Peers of 103 to 70. President Jackson's annual message is highly spoken of in the London papers.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

"*Waltham*" "*Appleton*" "*Lowell*" "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" "*AVERY*" *and PITTSFIELD*"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

G. C.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

To Merchant Tailors.

THE Subscriber, only Agent for Otis Madison, in the City of Baltimore, offers for sale the following BOOK and SCALE:—

THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS,

Accompanied by the patent MATHEMATICAL RULER, by *Otis Madison.*

The Subscriber deems it useless to say any thing more than merely to ask the trade to examine it:—then if it be a thing desirable to have a plan of marking out Garments, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form and fashion—and which requires no other apparatus than a ruler twenty inches long and two inches wide—and but two or three marks except where the shears are to go. I say if such a plan be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it.

PRICE $10.

W. W. HILTON,

No. 40 Market street, between Gay and Frederick streets.

☞The Centreville Times, Fredericktown Herald, Chestertown Telegraph, and Eastern Shore Whig, will publish the above four times, and send their accounts to the office of the Baltimore Republican for payment.

feb 7

RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow.—The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabount, and trowsers (made on white warp) with blue filling, dark mixed casinet vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decase of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff of Talbot county.

Easton, Feb. 7.

JAMES COBURN

HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping,

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish, and Domestic, among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.
Ladies' super brown cloths
Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swansdown Vestings.
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.
Super blue and black mixt and brown Satinets.
Do white Welch and Extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)
Do red and green Flannels; and green serge and frieze Cloths.
Do printed Pian and Table Covers, (some extra size.)
Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.
Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns,
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians & Bombazettes.
Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes.
Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazeenes.
Super black Italian Lustrings.
Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts.
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Indes.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins and Black Modes.
Do changeble and black Mandarine Silks and Black Crape de Lyons.
Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse.
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Carvets.
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Muslins,
Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonett Muslins.
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattings,
Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.
Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle work'd muslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.
Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dentzic Capes
Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps
Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape
Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs
Plain and Lithographic barege, poplin and silk do
Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk'chi'fs & shawls
Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool)
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shaws and Im. Merino long shawls
Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules
Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnett ribbons
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffita do do
Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons
Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handk'fs
Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs.
Super bronze and fashionable Prints large supply.
Do American and rich London Furnitures
Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ginghams
Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hose
Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose
Ladies' and misses' super, fancy embroidered white black and coloured horse skin gloves and mitts
Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves
Gent. super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves
Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves
Worsted curl, cotton and Linen Floss, Clark' spool cotton
Super Italian sewings and a good supply o Tailors Trimmings
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, and Neck Combs
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys
Kirby's patent pins
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles
Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery,
Ladies super. Leghorns, Cloak Tassels
Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pelisses
Super. black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas
Do Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style)
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings
Apron and furniture checks
Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks
Super. 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts
Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticklenbergs
Super. heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs
Green and black Worsted Fringe
Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds
Super English oil cloths, cotton Waddings
Do Whitney, Point and Duffle Blankets
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)

J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of

DRY GOODS

in his store as in any in the city and as cheap

Baltimore, Feb. 4—7

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0319.jpg