Mr. Chambers reported a bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on advances made to the Government during the late war, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Forsyth introduced a bill to "provide for the fulfilment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and the State of Georgia," [in relation to the extinguishment of the Cherokee title to lands in said State, &c.") which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1832.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

—In this morning's Whig will be found one of the ablest state papers that have ever emanated from the American government, if not the very strongest, since the Declaration of Independence: the Proclamation of the President of the United States, called forth by the acts of nullification of South Carolina.

For the copy of the Globe of Tuesday, containing the Proclamation, we are indebted to the polite attention of Captain Taylor, of the Steamboat Maryland, who handed it to us immediately on the arrival of the boat on Tuesday evening—on Wednesday we issued it in an extra sheet to our subscribers in town, and to such subscribers and others from the country, as called for it.

The views of the President, as set forth in his proclamation, seem to be in general accordance with public sentiment.—The argument, no less for its simplicity than its force, we think may challenge a comparison with any state paper which ornaments the pages of our national history; and while its chief aim seems to be to convince the judgment of the South Carolinians, the spirit of patriotism which it breathes, in the most conciliating terms of parental regard, is calculated to arouse the feelings of every American, and at the same time to leave these men, who have been thus hurried away in the current of their passions, no alternative but to return to the path of duty.

We forbear however to comment on this paper. It speaks for itself, better than we can for it, and its intrinsic importance forbids the thought that it can be passed over unexamined by our readers.

TREATY WITH NAPLES.

We invite the attention of our readers to the terms of this treaty, published in this morning's paper, as well as the letter detailing the circumstances under which the treaty was obtained.

When we advert to the great length of time which has elapsed since the aggressions on our commrce that gave origin to these demands, the fruitless negotiations which have been entered into by the government to obtain indemnity, as well as the undeniable justice of the claims themselves, we cannot but approve of the course of the Executive, in thus operating upon the fears of the Neapolitan government, when it had shewn itself insensible to the more noble principles of national justice. It is thus in "asking nothing which is not clearly right, and in submitting to nothing that is wrong," that our venerable chief magistrate has accomplished more in the foreign relations of the Government, than has ever before been obtained by any of his predecessors in the same length of time.

His enemies may slander and complain, but his country will reap the glory, and our citizens the benefits of the administration of Andrew Jackson.

MISSOURI.—Mr. Benton has been re-elected a Senator in Congress. His vote was 46, and the whole number against him was but 22, and they scattered, no one receiving more than 12. The Jackson and Van Buren ticket of Electors succeeded by a majority of about 4000.

Virginia Senator.—Wm. C. Rives, Esq. of Albemarle, was this day elected Senator of the United States, in place of Mr. Tazewell, without opposition. Until this morning, it was understood that Mr. Randolph would also have been nominated; but his friends declined to bring him forward.

A debate arose on a motion of Mr. Witcher to postpone the election until Thursday, in which Mr. Rives' Tariff opinions were enquired into by that gentleman. They were vouched by Mr. Gilmer to be orthodox, and a letter from Mr. Rives was read by Maj. Yancy, in which he professed himself Anti-Tariff, Anti-Nullification, Anti-Bank, and thorough in his support of Gen. Jackson. Impressive allusions to the agitated state of the South, were made by Messrs. Moore, Gilmer and Witcher.—*Richmond Whig.*

ELECTORAL VOTES.—We have received the vote of the Electoral College of Virginia. All the Electors were present, and the votes were for Andrew Jackson, for President, twenty-three votes; for Martin Van Buren, for Vice President, twenty-three votes.

The New Jersey Electors met at Trenton on Wednesday, and cast their votes for Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Mr. James C. Zabriskie was selected to carry the Electoral decision to Washington.

Massachusetts.—The Electoral College of this State gave its vote for Henry Clay and John Sergeant, James Richardson, Esq. of Dedham, one of the Electors, was chosen to bear the votes to Washington.

David L. Swain has been elected Governor of the State of North Carolina for the ensuing year. Though young, he has the reputation of being one of the first men in the State, as he was, at the time of his election, one of its most respectable Judges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

A letter of which the following is an extract, has been received at the Department of State.

Mr. J. S. Leggs to Mr. Livingston.

COLUMBIA MILLS, Nov. 8, 1832.

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Washington.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you of the safe arrival of the American Caravan of the United States, *via the interior*, from the Province of New Mexico, and beg leave to remark that the quantity of fur and coin brought into Missouri, and the quantity of gold and silver shipped from the ports of Matamoro and Vera Cruz to the Mint, at Philadelphia, is immense.

Shipwreck.—A fine American ship with painted ports, was seen to go ashore yesterday morning at daylight, on Cape Romain Shoals. A short time after, they cut away the main mast. She was seen by Capts. Delano, Riddell and Turner, who arrived yesterday. From the situation she was in when last seen, and the strong gale from N. E. there can be little doubt but she will be a total wreck.

Charleston Cour.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Three more companies of Artillery are we understand, ordered to Charleston, making in all ten companies, or about 500 men. Col. Bankhead, it is reported, is directed to assume the command there.

N. Y. American.

The Arkansas Gazette of Nov. 14, in speaking of the emigrating Indians, says: Our latest information from Rock Roe, the general rendezvous of the Choctaws, is to Sunday morning last, at which time about 1000 of the emigrants had reached that point, upwards of 800 of whom came up in the steamboats Reindeer and Harry Hill, and the remainder came through by land from Memphis, via the military road. Near 2000 more, under Col. Rector, landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, on the 4th instant, and left for Rock Roe, about 1200 in the U. States steamboat Archimedes, and the remainder by land, with their horses, wagons, &c. and it is probable that all had reached that point on Sunday last. It is not known at what time these emigrants may be looked for here; but we think they are expected at the close of this week.

A letter received from Washington city, dated on Saturday, received by a gentleman in this city by yesterday's mail, says, "Lieut. Constantine Smith, of the army, has arrived here express from Gen. Scott, at Charleston, S. C. with a requisition on the Department of War for troops to be forthwith ordered to that station." The Washington letter also adds, "that in a skirmish at Charleston, Col. Drayton had been killed—that Joel R. Poinsett had fled the city, and that it had been said to Gen. Scott, that if he valued his life, he had better leave the State."

In confirmation in part of the foregoing, another letter from another gentleman, to his friend in this city, also dated at Washington on Saturday, says, "the President was much excited while conversing with me yesterday on the subject of the affairs of South Carolina, and exhibited much of that fire that in former times distinguished him.**** It is now said and believed here, that Gen. Scott has sent for 2000 troops for the service at Charleston.—That a special messenger arrived yesterday from the South, there is no doubt. Mr. Hayne is elected Governor of South Carolina, &c."

Our newspapers from Charleston are to the 3d, and letters received in town are to the 3d inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m. which mention nothing of the occurrence stated above—but it might have taken place after 4 o'clock on Tuesday or even on Wednesday morning, and the information been received in Washington on Friday by express.

P. S. After the above was in type, it was reported in town, that a gentleman direct from Washington, had contradicted the whole statement. This morning's mail will probably dispel all doubts.—*Balt. Chron.*

Office of the Charleston Courier,
Wednesday, December 5, 4½ P. M.

LOSS OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

The ship reported as being on shore, on Cape Romain, proves to be the ship *Pennsylvania*, Capt. Patterson, from Havre for this port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, &c., consigned to G. Y. Davis and others.—The Pennsylvania sailed from Havre, on the 12th of October. On Sunday morning last, at 6 o'clock, she struck on the outer shoal of Cape Romain. At 9 o'clock, the main mast was cut away, and at 11 o'clock the mizen mast. The wind was blowing a gale at N. E. at the time, and the ship bilged and filled with water, in one hour after she struck. The jolly boat was launched and manned, although at great risk of staving her; and Captain Patterson, with Mr. F. Duroc and Lady; Messrs. F. Fayolle, Rolie, Monastere, and Master Hamel, (Cabin passengers,) safely landed at Cape Romain Light. The remainder of the crew and the steerage passengers remained on board the wreck until Monday morning, when, with great exertions, and much peril, they were relieved from their distressing situation, by the pilot boat Washington. They were all taken from the bowsprit of the vessel, in a small boat, 6 at a time; many of them helpless females and young children, (one of the latter, said to be but three days old,) the sea at the time running mountains high, and the breakers dashing over the boat, in such a manner, as almost to whelm her beneath them, at every stroke of the oars. One old lady, about 65 years of age, perished on board the vessel, from fatigue and exposure. The Washington came up to town this morning with the crew and passengers. The ship and cargo, we understand will be a total loss.

PERU.—Our correspondent at Lima writes us under date of July 10th, that the United States sloop of war Falmouth, Capt. Gregory, left that place for the leeward on the 29th of June; the United States schr. Dolphin, Lieut. Commandant, J. C. Long left there on the 10th of July for Valparaiso; the United States Frigate Potomac, Commodore Downes, had not arrived from India. He remarks that neither revolution or earthquake had happened for two or three months past.—*Republican.*

The Red Sea.—The water of the Red Sea is so very clear, that Mr. Buckingham read on the wooden stock of an anchor the name of the ship at the depth of 25 fathoms (150 feet.)—*Mirror.*

Anecdote.—Several years since, on one of the coldest days of an unusually cold winter, an old Indian was seen strolling about the streets of Columbus, Ohio, with no other protection from the extremely inclement weather than a half worn blanket, which left his arms and legs exposed to "the rude and pitiless storm." He was accosted by the Governor of Ohio, who expressed his astonishment that any human being could bear exposure in such weather with what appeared to him to be so insufficient a covering—the reply of the Indian conveyed in his own rude words, a philosophic truth. "Why Billy Wyandot," said the Governor, "are not your arms and legs cold?" "Ho—ho—ho—Captain Governor," replied Billy, "you face cold?" "Oh no," said his interrogator, "my face by constant exposure, has become inured to the severity of the weather." "Well Captain," rejoined the hardy aborigine, "Indian *all over face.*"

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

We learn from the Georgia Courier, extra, dated Nov. 30, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Ryan, some days before, on the subject of the tariff laws, and proposing the plan of a Southern Convention, passed the House of Representatives, on the 29th, by a vote of 97 to 57.

The preamble to these resolutions asserts that the tariff law of the last session of Congress has not satisfied the just expectations of the people of the Southern States; but, that the recent attempts to provide a remedy, by a state convention, are not only likely to prove abortive, but, if persisted in, will disturb the public harmony, and weaken the moral force of the state: The resolutions adopted by this convention, representing a minority of the people, are also admitted to be of an objectionable character. Hence, says the preamble, it becomes the duty of those who are the unquestionable representatives of the people of Georgia, to interpose for the purpose of tranquilizing the public mind, and concentrating the public will, by the recommendation of a course of policy which they trust will obtain the general approbation of the community."

It is then resolved that if a Southern Convention be desirable, it is expedient for the state of Georgia, to invite the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, to concur with her in sending delegates thereto. The Convention then to take into consideration the Tariff System, and to devise and recommend the most effectual and proper mode of obtaining relief from its evils.

To ascertain with precision the sentiments of the people of Georgia, the resolutions provide that the plan of a Southern Convention, as sketched out, be submitted to them, at the next election for county officers, which occurs on the 1st Monday in January; and the will of the voter is to be expressed by endorsing on the ticket the words "Southern Convention or "No Southern Convention."

The plan of a Southern Convention embodied in these resolutions, provides that the Southern States above mentioned, be invited to concur in sending delegates to the Convention; each state to send a number equal to her representation in Congress; the Convention not to be held, unless five of the six invited states assent to the proposal. The states assenting to fix upon the time and place of holding it. The Governor of Georgia is outhorised to communicate the invitation and proposals to the Executives of other States, and when the time and place of holding the Convention shall be fixed on, he is to issue proclamation, with timely notice, for the election of delegates.

If the Southern Convention thus proposed and organized, should agree on a course of proceeding, which they recommend to the states represented, the plan goes on to *provide* that a State *Convention*, consisting of a full representation of the people of Georgia, be then convened—to whom the recommendations of the Southern Convention shall be submitted. If those are approved by the State Convention, they are then to be submitted to the people, for final ratification. The Resolutions contain an earnest request to the people of Georgia not to give their votes on the resolutions of the Convention recently adjourned, as therein proposed—as that Convention manifestly consisted of delegates from a minority of the people. They conclude, however, with expressing the hope that the regular operations of the General Government may supersede the necessity of any extraordinary measures on the part of the Southern People. And they "recognize the happiest augury of better things, in the growing certainty of the re-election of that illustrious patriot Andrew Jackson."

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Bates, and carried by a vote of 102 to 51.

"*Resolved*, That we abhor the doctrine of Nullification, as neither a peaceful nor constitutional remedy; but on the contrary as tending to civil commotion and disunion; and while we deplore the rash and revolutionary measures recently adopted by a Convention of the People of South Carolina, we deem it a paramount duty to warn our fellow citizens against adopting the mischieveus policy."

Speaking of the above, the Georgia Courier say::

Many who voted in the negative on *this* resolution, declared they were decidedly opposed to the whole proceeding of the Carolina Convention, but thought it impolitic to say any thing in relation to them at this time. But for this consideration we are informed there would not have been 20 votes against it.

Balt. Patriot.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

On Monday next, the second session of the 22d Congress commences at Washington, and at no period since the adoption of the Constitution, has the national Legislature assembled under such fearful responsibilities to their constituents and to the world. The course of South Carolina, in relation to the tariff laws, is no longer matter of conjecture and speculation; but a fearful certainty exists, that that patriotic State under an erroneous impression of injury from her sister States, is about to adopt a course destructive to her own interest and threatening a dissolution of the Union.—In this extremity it becomes a question of the deepest import,—What is to be done? Is she to be violently coerced into obedience? or shall the assembled wisdom and patriotism of the country, devise conciliatory yet firm measures, to arrest her progress to disunion and bring her back to a sense of duty to herself, to the Union, and to the heroes and statesmen who achieved for us emancipation from foreign thraldom? Can there be a question on this subject? Is there among us a solitary individual who would not deprecate as madness, the slightest attempt to coercion while there remains a chance—a solitary hope—of achieving the great object of our Constitution, by conciliatory measures? We feel warranted in saying that, in this section of the country at least, there are none such; and we *know* that all classes of society, without reference to politics, expect from the approaching session of Congress a firm and friendly course of legislation, which shall forever settle the vexed question that now agitates the south.

We hope for the best, but we cannot conceal the fact that *we* do not see the slightest possibility of accomplishing this desirable object without resorting to the great constitutional remedy of a CONVENTION OF THE STATES. South Carolina has distinctly placed her opposition to the revenue laws on the ground of their being *unconstitutional*, in consequence of their being founded on the principle of *protection*. She tells us that she cares not for the amount of duties thus raised, nor will she be satisfied if nine-tenths of them are repealed, so long as the principle of protection is adhered to. Here is the great bone of contention—this is the rock on which we are destined to meet with difficulties which no legislation can remove. For ourselves—and we believe we are speaking the sentiments of three-fourths of the people of the United States—we would cheerfully submit to any reduction of duties to satisfy the south, but never can we assent to see the *principle of protection* abandoned, and the tariff laws declared unconstitutional.

This same feeling, we have reason to believe, pervades a large majority of Congress; and if so, what have we to hope from that body? A reduction of duties will not remove the evil, and a resort to coercive measures, however cautiously adopted, however gentle their tendency, or however remote their operation, cannot fail to be attended with the very worst of consequences. We have read with deep regret the views of the Washington Globe on this subject; views which, coming as they do from the organ of the Executive on a measure of vital importance, cannot but be considered as having received the *sanction* of the President. We know not what may be the intention of the writer, nor will we assail his motives; but no patriot, no friend to our institutions, can venture directly or indirectly to urge upon Congress coersive measures while as yet no resort has been had to the great constitutional remedy of a *National Convention.*

The great and good men who framed the Constitution under which we have so rapidly advanced to the first rank among the nations of the earth, foresaw the evils which would result from clashing interests; and in their wisdom, provided for such alterations in that sacred instrument as the intelligence of the people and the great interests of the country might demand. And the 5th article expressly provides that "The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States to call a CONVENTION for proposing amendments, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States."

The period has now arrived when resort should be had to this great measure for the preservation of our UNION, and we earnestly exhort the early and prompt attention of Congress to the subject. Let all party feelings and sectional prejudices be sacrificed on the altar of public good, and let it be borne in mind, that their deliberations on this momentous question, involve our very existence as a nation.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to both Houses of Congress, in conformity to the act establishing the Treasury Department, was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. A brief glance at it enables us to present the following *synopsis of its* contents.

The Revenue, from the 1st of January, 1832 to the 1st January, 1833, actual and estimated, is stated at $31,752,659 51—making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, an aggregate of $36,255,573 96.

The Expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, are stated at $34,611,466 50, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1833, (including the Danish indemnity) of $1,644,108 73. [This balance includes the *unavailable* fonds in the Treasury, heretofore estimated at 1,400,000 dollars.]

On the 1st January, 1833, the whole public debt will have been reduced to $7,000,608 93, which set off against the seven millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, may also be considered as effectually extinguished, so as to leave the Nation free of debts.

The Imports for the year ending the 30th day of September last, are estimated at 100,652,677 dollars: and the Exports for the same period at $87,037,943 of which $36,074,815 were of domestic, and $23,963,128 of foreign articles.

The Receipts during the year 1833 are estimated at $24,000,000, and the Expenditures for the same period for all objects other than the Public Debt, at $17,638,577 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish indemnity, ($694,000,) which will be payable within the year. The annual Revenue for some years to come, under the Revenue law of the last session, is estimated at $21,000,000, and the annual expenditure at 15,000,000 dollars leaving an estimated annual surplus in the Treasury, says the Report of $6,000,000, to which amount a reduction of the Revenue is strongly recommended, either by diminution of duties on imports, or "partly by a relinquishment of the Public Lands as a source of Revenue," as suggested in the last Annual Report.

This recommendation is followed by an argument, of considerable length, marked by the known ability of the hon. Secretary of the Treasury, to shew the inexpediency of continuing duties laid for the protection of domestic industry, &c. beyond the point to protection, the perusal of which will be made acceptable to our readers as soon as we can obtain for them a copy of the whole report.

This document concludes with an arraignment of the Bank of the United States; and, as if to place beyond doubt, that he would surprise us more by his Report of this year than he did by that of last year, the Secretary winds up his Report by declaring that the arrangement made by the Bank for paying off the three per cents.—the extensive transactions of the Bank, (the importance and advantages of which he so much commended last year) and the disclosures during the investigation by the Committee of the House of Representatives of the last session! together with the near approach of the term of the charter!! have tended to impair public confidence in the Bank!!! and have suggested an enquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds!!!!

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the fortunes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, says the N. Y. Evening Post, was the tranquility in which their after lives were passed, and the late period to which they were protracted. Most of them lived to a good old age, crowned with civic honors, bestowed by the gratitude of the republic, and some of them perished by mere decay of the powers of nature.—Of the fifty six who affixed their signatures to that document, twenty seven lived to an age exceeding seventy years, and forty one to an age exceeding sixty. Only two of the whole number, Gwinnet, of Georgia, who fell in a duel in his 45 year, and Lynch, of South Carolina, who was shipwrecked in his sixtieth—died a violent death. Twenty-one lived to the beginning of the present century and three were permitted to see the great experiment of a representative confederacy confirmed by the events of fifty years. Of all the delegates from New York and New England, only one, Whipple of New Hampshire, died at an earlier age than sixty. Never in the world had the leaders of any bold and grand political movement more reason to congratulate themselves and their country on its issue. The exertions and perils of their manhood were succeeded by a peaceful, honored and ripe old age, in which they witnessed the happy result of the institutions they had aided in devising, and they were gathered to their graves amid the regrets of the generation which was in its cradle when they laid the foundations of the republic.

Serious Affray—We understand that a serious affray took place on Saturday, in New Jersey, a few miles below Camden. We sent a person yesterday into Camden to make inquiries as to the particulars, and the following was the information which he gathered, chiefly from the person who was the sufferer. Dr. Davis, of Havre de Grace, Maryland, having learned that three of his slaves, who had escaped from his service, had taken refuge in West Jersey, he proceeded to Camden, and thence with a friend, an Englishman, who volunteered his services, to a place some miles below, called Stoy's Store. Here Dr. D. learned that his slaves were employed in cutting wood in the neighborhood, but he was admonished that they were armed and were determined to defend themselves. Having learned how he might reach them, the Dr. and his friend proceeded according to directions, and soon discovered one of the slaves—two, had on his first appearance ran off. The one that remained seized his musket and levelled it, and told the Dr. that if he approached he would shoot him dead. Within a few minutes there were seen approaching a large number of persons, black and white, the blacks armed with muskets. Dr. D. then commanded his slaves to return, offering them money at the same time to pay expenses. One of them appeared disposed to accept the offer, but the whites interfered and persuaded him not to go with him.

Much threatening was used by the whites and blacks, and a preparation for attacking the Dr., and his friend was evident as the whites were arming themselves with clubs. The Dr. threatened to shoot the first man who approached him, but as the muskets were probably charged, he felt the inequality of the combat; finding that he was to be assailed, he commenced a retreat, when a musket was discharged which tore to pieces the hat of the Dr.'s companion. The Dr. ran till he came to a creek into which he plunged—he had scarcely reached the water before a number of muskets were discharged at him. On arriving by swimming at the opposite bank the buck shot were flying thickly about him, with was here met by a part of the assailant classes, [illegible] —knocked down and most g[illegible]manence than its and was only left when he wa[illegible] interests and At the end of a lane the Dr. [illegible] offered to him the use of a [illegible]se, [illegible] refused, as he was determined to as[illegible], in every possible, the fate of his companion. He encou[illegible] afterwards found that he too had been with[illegible] fatally beaten—having found him at the Doctor's wagon.

After some time the Dr. reached Camden, and made known the state of affairs. Many of the citizens and some of the military volunteered to the number of 50, to go with the proper officers to the place of the affray. On arriving, they found about 25 others, coloured and white, with clubs. After some resistance, the person considered the ringleader was taken; he was brought away and lodged in prison; and we understand that the people of Camden will to-day proceed again to the place of attack, and endeavor to arrest the remainder of the assailants.

Boasts were made that these assailants had already killed one man and they should feel no compunction in shooting any other who came for a slave.—*U. S. Gaz.*

DIED

In Denton, on Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. HENRIETTA BYRN.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

December 14, 1832.

Wheat, white	$1 18 a 1 20
Do. red	1 10 a 1 13
Corn	58 a 00
Yellow	60 a 00
Rye	73 a
Oats	41 a 42
Clover Seed	6 a 6 25
Timothy Seed	2 50 a 2 75

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forwarned not to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul Sei[illegible] on my shore. Having sustained conside[illegible] injury from such trespasses, I am deter[illegible] to enforce the law against all found o[illegible] after this date.

JAS. A. RID[illegible]
dec 15 3t Bene[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

N. G. SINGLETON, *Secretary.*

dec 11

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.
CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, &c.—Also

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

dec 8 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of

HOPKINS & EDMONDSON,

at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worsted, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c,

with a complete assortment of

CALICOES

of the newest style; together with a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care, and will be sold low for cash, Feathers, Rags, Quills, &c. &c.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 13 3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Malaga *Wines*,
4th pr. Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits
N. England Rum,
Apple & Peach Brandy
Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin *Teas*
1st, 2d and 3d quality Loaf Sugar,
Brown Sugar,
White & green Coffee
First and second quality Chocolate,
New England Cheese,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Tobacco,
Spanish and American Segars,
English and American Shot,
Battie's Powder,
Buckwheat & common Flour,
Rope & leading Lines,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Stone and Earthenware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 11.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued

ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN EACH WEEK, CALLED

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER,

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARTHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, *THE ARTS AND SCIENCES*, POLITE LITERATURE, &c. &c.

[illegible]ONG established custom *requires, that the* [illegible] commencement of every new periodical [illegible]ation shall be ushered to the world by [illegible]PECTUS, setting forth in *due form*, the [illegible]s of which *it will* treat, and the principl[illegible] which its conductors intend to be gov[illegible]. In obedience to this custom, we now pre[illegible] ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the [illegible]ser course not to excite over-great expectations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which uniformly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have succeeded in our aim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been established under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUARDIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this most interesting topic, and for this purpose to allot a due portion of each number to communications, or essays on the subject, coming from any quarter where good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the *proceedings* of societies throughout the country, and such statistical articles as may be collected, shewing the advancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully aware that a paper devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibited in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleasant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the grossest self-abandonment. In order to render this paper wh[illegible] as a medium of news, domestic and for[illegible] far as a weekly publication can be, sum[illegible] of passing events, at home and abroad, all [illegible]ven, with notes of all new publications [illegible]rtance, and such descriptions of fashions [illegible]nusements as may be harmless, and acceptable to the scholar or man of leisure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Believing that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their increased love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so *vice versa*, that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of morals, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the advancement of the one and the other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor intends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit, under any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION, or PARTISAN POLITICS. He will not admit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will he permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," accept or reject, according to his own pleasure.

THE GUARD[illegible] & TEMPERANCE, INTELLIGENCER, [illegible] be published every Saturday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form; and in order to bring it within the most moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of $2 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if paid at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Esq. who is authorized to receive the same.

The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained.

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEMPERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining subscribers.

STEVENSON ARCHER,
President State Temperance Society.
N. BRICE,
President Balt. Temperance Society.

☞Subscription lists will be left at the Stores of Messrs. Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Coale & Littell, Calvert street; Joseph N. Toy, Market-st.

☞Papers well affected to the cause will confer a favour by publishing the above, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

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