any new incident may show to be most expedient.

Of the three small vessels heretofore employed in the protection of our live oak, there seems now to be little doubt but one unfortunately foundered in a severe gale during the previous year. The other two, under a belief that their further employment would not be so beneficial as to justify the expenses they occasion have been recalled. One ceased to be in commission in May last and was ordered to be sold; and the same disposition will be made of the other on her arrival at Norfolk.

A list of all our vessels now in commission, with the stations and commanders, is annexed (A.) The vessels not in commission have all been recently examined by the Navy Board; and most of those inordinary, as well as all on the stocks, have been found to be in a good state of preservation. For their condition in detail, reference may be had to the documents annexed, (M. and N.) The acts of Congress relative to the rebuilding of the Macedonian, and the purchase of timber to rebuild, at some future period the Java and Cyane, have both been executed as far as practicable. The rebuilding of the former has already been commenced, and contracts have been made for timber for the others.

The collection of live oak frames, and other timber suitable for parts of vessels, under the act for the gradual improvement of the Navy, is in progress as rapidly as the supply of live oak timber from private lands, and the erection of sheds at the different yards to preserve our materials of that character, render judicious.

On the subject of vessels, the department has nothing more, of much importance, to remark, except the repetition of its earnest desire, expressed in the last annual report, for an appropriation to build a few steam batteries. In addition to the considerations then urged in favor of early attention to this subject, may properly be suggested the circumstances, that much time will be required, not only to procure their peculiar equipments, but introduce the system of discipline, somewhat novel, which may be necessary for their crews; to enable our officers to acquire the new and necessary science suitable for the supervision and management of steam batteries, and to train a distinct class of persons in the service to become their engineers. It is moreover ascertained, that these batteries can be so constructed as to prove highly useful during peace at the principal navy yards, in towing public vessels towards their destination, at the time of their departure and return, under all winds and tides, and in the frequent and indispensable transportation of men, stores and provisions.

The property on land at the several yards, consisting chiefly of timber, iron, copper, and arms, continues to increase in amount. The whole now exceeds in value the sum of five millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars, (B.) Independent of what is provided for repairs of vessels, we have on hand the frames of four ships of the line, seven frigates, four sloops, and three steam batteries; nine hundred tons of iron, four hundred and fifty eight tons of copper, ninety-three tons of lead; two thousand two hundred and thirty-two cannon caronades; three thousand five hundred and four muskets —about thrice as many pistols and cutlasses; two hundred and twenty eight thousand nine hundred and eight round and double headed cannon balls, besides grape and canister; thirty-five thousand six hundred pounds of powder; one hundred and ninety eight thousand three hundred and eighty-two pounds of sulphur, and about double that quantity in nitre.—For further particulars under this head, reference may be had to the annexed report, (C.) Increased attention has been bestowed on the due arrangement and preservation of all these materials; and new securities for their proper use and the accountability for them, will probably be introduced into the revised naval regulation now preparing.

Without much previous attention to the extent and quality of these materials, it will never be in our power, in any future emergency, to develope suddenly, and employ efficiently, the great naval capacities of this country for annoyance of an enemy, and for protection to our commerce, as well as for maratime defence.

The act of Congress for the gradual improvement of the navy will expire next March: and this occasion is seized to recommend the continuance of its appropriations for the purchase of these materials, as well as for other valuable purposes at least six years longer. If these materials are gradually collected and well preserved, in such quantities as to enable us, in addition to the force usually in commission, forthwith, in any crisis, to put our vessels that may be in ordinary and on the stocks, into a condition for active and efficient service, and to build and equip suitably such other vessels as our great commercial marine will assist us fully to man, we shall then exercise that true foresight and that sound sagacious economy in respect to this branch of the public service, which all experience of our own and other nations recommends, and which the present flourishing state of our country justifies.

Without any increase of the number of seamen actually serving in the navy during peace, every sailor on our two thousand miles of seaboard, on our noble rivers and vast lakes, can then be considered as in a course of training to man the numerous vessels of war, which our interests, our rights, and our honor, may at any future period require us to arm; and our countless steam-vessels on the navigable waters connected with some of our frontiers, could then, in any emergency be at once supplied with the proper munitions of war, and be so far equipped as floating batteries, that they would furnish new and powerful aid, not only in the rapid transportation of men and stores, but in repressing hostile depredations near our shores, and in repelling an invading foe.

Though nominally, as to vessels in commission, only the fifth or sixth naval power in the world, and not expending over one-eighth of the annual amount paid by some nations to maintain a naval establishment, yet, if we look to the true elements of naval power, to our ships in ordinary and on the stocks, to our materials for building and equipment collected and collecting, to our large commercial marine, whether of merchant vessels or steam boats, to our flourishing fisheries, our extended sea coast and excellent harbors to our large number of navigable rivers and inland seas, and at the same time, to our position in regard to other nations, with few neighbors bordering on us by land, and an ocean rolling between us and most of the governments with whom we are likely to have collision, it must be manifest that our greatest exposure and danger are on the water, and that our means of attack and defence there, if duly husbanded and developed, will probably always prove equal to sustain us with credit in any hostilities into which the convulsion of the world may hereafter plunge our peaceful confederacy.

The buildings at the different yards, contemplated by the estimates of last year, have been commenced; and such sums as are wanted to complete them, and to begin others necessary for the accommodation of the officers, the construction and repairs of vessels, and for the safety of the public property, are included in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The appropriation, at the last session, for the survey of Narragansett Bay, received immediate attention. The survey has been completed, and the chart is now preparing. When finished it will be submitted for the purpose of being laid before Congress.

The liberal appropriations made at the last session in aid of the navy hospital fund, have been partly expended; and when the buildings are finished and furnished, they will conduce greatly to the health and comfort of their meritorious inmates, and reflect much credit on the humanity and benevolence of the country. Measures have been adopted to obtain if practicable, the release of jurisdiction from the states over the several hospital sites, with a view so prevent the burden and annoyance of taxes, and the obstructions to due discipline in the establishments.

The navy hospital, navy pension, and privateer pension funds, since being placed exclusively under the charge of this Department, have all received careful attention; and the present prosperous condition especially of the two first, will be made the subject of a separate report, to be submitted to Congress in a few days. The payment of nine thousand dollars on the third of March, 1829, for the site of the navy hospital at Norfolk having been made out of the appropriation for pay and subsistence, instead of the navy hospital fund, and on a deed of conveyance, deemed exceptionable in its form, the special interposition of Congress to arrange the subject was held to be proper by my predecessor; and, on that account, the subject remains unadjusted on the books of the Fourth Auditor.

The entire completion of the dry docks has been prevented by an accident to the coffer dam of one of them, the prevalence of the cholera in the neighborhood of the other, and the extraordinary severity of the weather during the last winter. But it is believed, that the solidity and durability of the works, generally, will be increased by the delay; and that, during the ensuing season, we shall be enabled, with safety and great advantage, to use both the dry docks in the examination and repair of our public vessels. The report annexed will furnish the details on this subject, as well as the other proceedings under the act for the gradual improvement of the navy, (D.) A civil engineer will be needed in the future superintendence of these docks; and he could otherwise be very useful in preparing plans and estimates for the erection of the various buildings and other public works at the different yards. Any increase in our expense by the service of such an officer will be avoided, as the estimates of this year omit two of the number of naval constructors, whose labors at this time are not required. It will be seen by the general estimates for the naval service the ensuing year, which are annexed (E) that no other essential changes is contemplated as to officers, except a small reduction in the number of captains and midshipmen, and a small increase in that of masters commandant. The number of lieutenants is only apparently lessened, as it had been during the year no larger than the present estimates contemplate, while the actual number of midshipmen has been the same as in the estimates of former years. The estimates extend this year to the purchase of suitable libraries for the officers in schooners, as well as in larger vessels: and include school-masters for all the sloops.

Until Congress may think proper to make provision for educating the younger officers, other than the present course of instruction on board the largest vessels, and at two of the yards with an occasional extension of it to another, earnest and additional efforts, should, in my opinion, be made, to convert every vessel as large as a sloop, into a school as efficient as possible, in bestowing on the midshipmen that elementary science and literature, as well as that discipline, necessary to qualify them for the honorable discharge of the higher and more responsible duties of the service. If, in such a floating academy, confined to the deck of a ship of war, they may fail to acquire in so great perfection some of the appropriate graces of their rank, it is a consolation to reflect, that, by furnishing them with improved means, what they may acquire in theoretic information will be increased in quantity and excellence, will be sooner tested by experiment, and thus become more strongly incorporated with the memory and judgment; while much less will intervene, to tempt them from that rigid discipline, and that ardent devotion to the ocean, its scenes, its dangers, and glories, which should be inseparable from their arduous and adventurous profession.

The estimates for improvements at the different yards, and for repairs of vessels, are somewhat smaller than those of the present year. But while retrenching, wherever practicable, all unnecessary expenditure it has been my constant endeavor to avoid weakening the efficiency of the whole naval establishment, either through an inconsiderate impression that it is, as in some older countries, already at maturity, or overgrown & unwieldy; or that from other causes, it is not entitled to share in the gradual progress and improvements which the advancing spirit of the age, and the increasing power of a great and growing people, seem to require from all our useful public establishments.

As respects the pecuniary concerns of the navy, generally, it gives me sincere satisfaction to state that during the year, not a single dollar is known to the department to have been misappropriated, or lost by misconduct on the part of any of our agents or other officers.

By the changes made under the new arrangement for drawing bills of exchange abroad, either on England or this country, as most advantageous, and by the exercise of more care in our agents concerning the forms of business and the communication of seasonable advices, all our payments abroad have been effected without delay or sacrifices. No bills of exchange have been protested; the credit of our drafts has become good on every station, and on the two where most depressed heretofore, they have advanced considerably above par. (F.)

By means of the seasonable appropriation at the last session of Congress, for the arrearages which had been some years accruing, and by extreme caution since in relation to charges on the enumerated contingent fund, we have yet been enabled to pay promptly all the demands under that head.—No transfer has been made to aid it, in any case, under the temporary act of the last session.

Should Congress place the enumerated contingent fund on the footing heretofore, and now recommended, and which new charges upon it in the present estimates render still more urgent, and which the experience of the last ten years, as shown by repeated bills for arrearages, and by irregular transfers from other appropriations to aid it, proves to be indispensable to meet the usual demands upon it in the ordinary contingencies of the service, there is but little doubt that the present desirable state of our moneyed accounts will long continue.

There is now on hand unexpended, of previous naval appropriations, about a million and a half of dollars; but probably not this sum will be requisite to adjust pending claims, and complete the specific acts for which some of the appropriations were made.

On the subject connected with pecuniary matters, and which has heretofore excited some sensibility, both in and out of congress, from other considerations as well as economy, it affords me gratification to add, that public vessels have returned so seasonably during the year, that no expense whatever has been incurred in the transportation, in foreign countries, of seamen whose term of service had been allowed to expire abroad.

In respect to the preservation of live oak, the department, as before suggested, has not deemed it proper to employ any larger small vessels engaged in that service. In two of the seven districts, the general examination having been completed, it has been considered not advisable to retain the agents in them at a large expenditure, merely for the preservation of the timber. It is expected that the examinations of three of the remaining districts will be finished during the present winter, and of the other two, in the course of the ensuing year. The general results of these examinations, and my opinion in detail on the plan most eligible to be pursued hereafter on this interesting subject, will soon be presented to Congress in a special report, prepared in conformity to a request contained in a resolution of the House of Representatives passed at the last session.

Our seamen have, in general, evinced a strong and increasing attachment to the service. Great care has, with success been taken to prevent their time of enlistment from expiring abroad. No occasion has been to open the rendezvous at home, for some months. Whenever opened during the year, a ample supply of men has been readily obtained. The habits of our seamen are improving in respect to temperance. In most of our ships they have generally enjoyed excellent health, and the visitations among them of that alarming scourge, the Ashiatic Cholera, have been neither frequent nor severe. Corporeal punishment has become less common and less necessary. The present ration of provision issued for their sustenance, cannot lawfully be changed by the department alone, but could be altered by Congress so as to increase its variety, its nutriment, and healthful qualities. The ingredients recommended in a special report from this department, at the last session, would be no more expensive than those now composing the ration, and much more acceptable to most seamen.

Efforts have been made to apportion an equal share of the emoluments and hardships of the service to all officers of similar rank and date. Opportunities to test the fitness of all subordinate stations, have been, and will continue to be, furnished, as fast as the wants of the naval establishment may permit. It is essential to its prosperity, that those officers found entirely unfit for duty, should be placed on half pay, or retire altogether from the service, as their unfitness may have arisen either from wounds and infirmities which happened in the discharge of duty, or from censurable causes.

Strict discipline among the officers has generally been attempted, tempered, it is hoped, with all reasonable indulgencies. Such discipline has been found not only more beneficial to the officers themselves, and the high reputation of the service, but a most efficient instrument in the control and reformation of the seamen, who seldom complain of a system of government extended with firmness and impartiality to their superiors.

The annexed order (G) [illegible] our vessels in commission, [illegible] an additional means of obtaining more accurate information on the peculiar merits of officers in command, whose modesty will generally allow only the report of their good works, through the inspection of others, to recommend them.

No appropriation was made the last session of Congress for the suppression of the slave trade; but the Department has been able to meet all the demands growing out of that subject, by the balances on hand from former years, as may be seen in the annexed statement—(H.) In consequence of a supposed piracy on the coast of Africa, the Boxer visited Liberia in April last. The report of her commander is annexed—(J.) As Congress did not, at their last session, make any provision in regard to the public property there, the Department has deemed it expedient to sell such of it as was perishable and decaying, and to direct a careful examination, by our agent resident in that country, and an expression of his opinion, as to the future disposition of the residue. It may be proper to have, this year, at least a moiety of the last appropriation of ten thousand dollars made, so as to enable the Government to meet any contingent calls which may happen in the further suppression of this inhuman trade.

The rules and regulations for the administration of the civil branch of this department, mentioned in the last annual report, have been collected, arranged and printed. From their subsequent distribution among the naval and civil officers connected with the service, all the benefit anticipated to the relief of the Department and the officers, from much unnecessary correspondence and many unpleasant decisions, have been fully realized. The code of regulations for the naval branch is undergoing a revision and enlargement, under a resolution passed by Congress at its last session, and will be submitted for approbation when completed—(K.)

A list of the deaths, dismissions and resignations, the past year, is annexed—(L.)

The condition of the marine corps, as to its organization and size, as well as the allowances to officers, and the ruinous state of some of its barracks, have heretofore attracted the attention of this department and of Congress. But except the small appropriation to rebuild the barracks at Philadelphia, and which is now in a course of expenditure, legislation has not been completed, though very desirable, on these subjects so interesting to the corps, and so intimately connected, in my opinion, with its future services and usefulness.

To avoid unnecessary repetition, and what might perhaps be deemed indecorous importunity, several other subjects intimately connected with the welfare of our naval establishment, are left to the decision of the proper authorities, on the suggestions and considerations heretofore submitted by this department. Full confidence is cherished that they will receive all that attention which the acknowledged importance of many of them deserves, and that nothing exists in the present state of the establishment, or of the country, which should prevent the continuance of all the liberality towards the navy, which it has so often experienced, as well as merited, both from the Government and the public.

Yours, respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY.

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WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esquire, former editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, has been elected to the Senate of Virginia from Norfolk District.

*From the Baltimore American.*

THE SOUTH.—We have accounts from the Union Convention, at Columbia, of the 28th. On the preceding day resolutions were offered and referred to the general committee "providing for the appointment of committees to organize a plan of civil and military regulations, and to prepare addresses to the President, and to the people of the United States in reference to the ordinance of Nullification." The General Committee were in session the whole of that day and the next, and were expected to report on the 13th.

In connection with this subject, and as a contrast to the address of Governor Hayne,—[published in our last,]—we subjoin the following extracts from "a letter to the people of South Carolina" by Thomas S. Grimke, of the Union party; a composition not less fervid, eloquent and sincere, than that of Gen. Hayne, and proceeding from a citizen of not less chivalrous and irreproachable character. The tone is that of equal firmness of purpose, and enthusiastic confidence in the justice of the Union cause.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1, 1831.

*Fellow Citizens*—The Ordinance passed by your Convention at Columbia, a few days since, as the supreme law of the land, is the grave, not the bridal chamber, of Liberty.—However the power and the triumphs of party may dignify it, in the hour of its birth with titles of glory and praise, no spirit of prophecy is needful to know, that when the revels of that unholy spirit should have passed away, it will be regarded even in South Carolina of future years, with grief and mortification. In the sacred name of Liberty, hey have struck her down to the earth, with the iron mace of the despot. In the name of Liberty, they have forged for their fellow citizens the chains of Slavery. In the pure and holy name of Liberty, they have polluted her shrine, they have laid on her altar the offering of idolatry, they have trodden their fellow-worshippers under their feet.

"When I look at the age in which I live; at the history of my Country: and at her actual state of political improvement: when I consider the wisdom and forbearance that have distinguished American counsels; and the magnanimity which has always been one of the noblest elements of Carolina character, I am filled with astonishment and grief at a measure, which must be repented of, in the sackcloth and ashes of shame and sorrow. God grant it may not be our lot to repent of it in tears and blood, amid the ravages of fire and sword. Whatever may be the feeling respecting this Ordinance among the majority in Carolina, it is impossible not to know that it must be regarded with mournful indignation by all the friends of freedom throughout the world. In the rest of our Union, it can only be viewed as a reproach to the memory of the illustrious dead of 1776 and 1783; as an act of ingratitude to their sacrifices and services. Among the Whigs of England, what other opinion could be held, than that you have forfeited all title to the glorious attributes even of British freedom. They will tell you that in an age of light, and in a country of laws and of regulated freedom, you have sought for your instruments of power, in the armory of bygone ages, amid the darkness and violence of dethroned tyrants and baffled oppressors. —They will tell you, that at this day in Great Britain, not even a Whig Administration, with a Whig Parliament, could venture thus to disfranchise a British subject. They will tell you, that no power in Britain would hold the magna charta of British Liberty, as cheap as your Convention have held the holy constitutions of Carolina and the Union.

"I ask no pardon, I make no apology for speaking freely. I am still a freeman, and the Convention may be assured, that so long as the liberty of speech, and the liberty of the press shall remain, there will be thousands who will speak and write as fearlessly as I do. And have they yet to learn that the confiscation of property, the imprisonment of the body, nay, the loss of life itself, have no terrors for the brave and the free? Have they not yet to learn that the dungeon and the scaffold are the pageantry of tyrants in the eyes of the martyr to civil or religious liberty? Are they yet to learn that they may torture the body, but cannot subdue the soul: that they may give the freeman a victim to their power, but cannot make him the slave of their will. Have they indeed yet to learn after all the solemn lessons that liberty has taught amid the fires of persecution and the martyr blood of her children, that the freeman, like the christian, counts property, liberty, and life, as dust and ashes, in comparison of his principles and independence? And I have studied in vain the history of free communities, and especially of this country; and I have loved and venerated in vain the noble qualities of American and Carolina character, if there be not thousands in this State, who are ready in the same cause, to yield up property to your confiscation acts, liberty to the loathsomeness of your dungeons, and life itself to the tragedy of your scaffolds. The punishment you may inflict, may be ignominious in your eyes; but posterity will honor them as the sufferings of the virtuous free. You may brand the grave of your victim, as the grave of the traitor; but the very next age will hallow it as the bed of glory. You may consign him to the death of the malefactor; but your own children shall acknowledge his title even to their gratitude and admiration. You may follow him with scorn and execrations to the gallows: may he be strengthened from above, to make the last act of his life a prayer for his destroyers!" * * *

"As though in mockery of the very names of Judge, and Trial and Jury, as hitherto understood, they have bound the Judge and Jury to disregard Constitutions, Law and Evidence, and to decide according to a fixed paramount rule. I envy not the Judge or Juryman who is fit to be their instruments. Were I a Judge or Juryman, before I would pollute my soul and defile my lips with such an oath, this right hand should be struck off as a cockade for the cap of a dictator, or a sign-board to point the way to the gibbet.

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## REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST

*Of the Union and State Rights Party.*

The Union and State-Rights Party of South Carolina assembled in Convention do, *Remonstrate* and *Solemnly Protest* against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

1st. Because the People of South Carolina elected delegates to the said Convention under the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of the protective tariff, without endangering the Union of these States. Instead of which, that Convention has passed an Ordinance in direct violation to all these pledges.

2nd. Because the said Ordinance has insidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power —a *Test Oath.*

3rd. Because it has disfranchised and proscribed nearly one half of the Freemen of South Carolina for an honest difference of opinion by declaring that those whose consciences will not permit them to take the test oath shall be deprived of every office civil and military.

4th. Because it has trampled under foot the great principles of Liberty secured to the citizens by the Constitution of this State in depriving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by Jury, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to be *perpetual*, which declares that "The trial by Jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press, shall be *forever inviolably preserved.*"

5th. Because it has violated the independence guarantied to the Judiciary, by enacting that the judges shall take a revolting test oath, or be arbitrarily removed from office, thereby depriving them of the privilege of trial by impeachment, which by the Constitution of the State is intended to be secured to every civil officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly *violated the Constitution of the United States*, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue, in forbidding the collection of any revenue within the limits of South Carolina.

7th. Because it has *violated the same Constitution*, in that provision of it which declares that no preference shall be given to one Port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any duties.

8th. Because it violates the same Constitution, and tramples upon the *rights* of the citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases in Law and Equity arising under the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the Union, by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the civil tribunals of the country; and then enacting that if that government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this State shall be no longer a member of the Union.

10th. Because the tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting, and the effects anticipated from it so ruinous that the commerce and credit of the State are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and industrious citizens are driven from their homes to seek tranquillity in some other State.

The Union Party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. They would respectfully ask their fellow citizens, whether such an army must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the Nullification Party, against the People of the rest of the United States, should they resolve to coerce them. What other object therefore can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of tyranny, over their Fellow Citizens?

This Convention doth further protest against any effort, by a system of Conscription, to force the citizens of the State from their firesides and their homes, to take up arms, and incur the pains and penalties of treason, in support of a doctrine which the people were assured was pacific in its nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution or the Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do, against the above mentioned grievances, The Union Party, would further express their firm determination, to maintain the principles which have ever been the rule of their conduct: and while on the one hand, they will continue their unfaltering opposition to the protective tariffs, so on the other they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which by inheritance belong to every American citizen. Disclaiming therefore all intention of lawless or insurrectionary violence, they hereby proclaim their determination to protect their rights by all legal and constitutional means, and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peaceable citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside by *intolerable oppression.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.

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| HENRY MIDDLETON, | Vice Presidents. |
| DAVID JOHNSON, | |
| RICHARD I. MINNING, | |
| STARLING TUCKER, | |
| Robert Alexander, | Alfred M. Lowry, |
| Mathew Allen, | H. E. Lynch, |
| James Alston, | Benjamin Massey, |
| B. G. Allston, | B. S. Massey, |
| Samuel Bacot, | C. G. Memminger, |
| John N. Barrillion, | William Morrow, |
| Andrew Barry, | Alexander Moultrie, |
| John S. Bellinger, | James Moultrie, Jr. |
| Thomas Bennett, | Joseph Michal, |
| Micajah Berry, | Alexander Miller, |
| Simpson Bobo, | Richard T. Morrison, |
| Jacq's Bishop, | Rob't D. Montgomery, |
| John Bradley, | John Montgomery, |
| James Bradley, | C. Mayrant, |
| George Buist, | John D. A. Murphy, |
| Christian Breithaupt, | Noman McLeod, |
| John J. Bulow, | John McKee, |
| W. R. Burges, | Thomas McLure, |
| D. C. Campbell, | Adam N. McLaren, |
| Charles R. Carroll, | Davison McDowell, |
| Rasha Cannon, | Gordan Moore, |
| John Carter, | William McWillie, |
| William Chapman, | John McLemore, |
| M. N. Chapman, | John E. McCaskill, |
| James Chesnut, | David Myers, |
| John Chesnut, | David McCalla, |
| Wilson Cobb, | A. M. McIver, |
| Thomas Corbett, jr. | Charles Neely, |
| M. Clinton, | Wm. O. Nixon, |
| John A. Crawford, | Jeptham Norton, |
| John Crawford, | Joseph B. Nettles, |
| John M. Crook, | John B. O'Neale, |
| Jos. J. Crosby, | James O'Hanlon, |
| George Warren Cross, | J. L. Pettigru, |
| Henry Cobb, | Benjamin F. Pepoon, |
| David Dantzler, | John Phillips, |
| John N. Davis, | P. Phillips, |
| E. S. Davis, | John W. Pickett, |
| Abraham Delcon, | J. R. Poinsett, |
| Henry A. Desaussure, | B. F. Perry, |
| John Dodd, | James S. Pope, |
| Leonard Dozier, | Philip J. Porcher, |
| Benjamin Dunham, | Samuel Porcher, |
| John W. Durant, | John S. Pressly, |
| H. Eaddy, | Edward J. Pringle, |
| Theron Earle, | Thomas Poole, |
| James R. Ervin, | Edward H. Purcell, |
| Robert Ervin, | Isaac Randolph, |
| S. N. Evins, | John Ramsey, |
| Joseph G. Evett, | John Revenel, |
| David Ewart, | J. E. Rembert, |
| James Eyland, | J. S. Richardson, |
| Manley Ford, | John P. Richardson, |
| Peter W. Frazer, | Edwin Reese, |
| Thomas Frazer, | Wm. Rose, |
| E. N. Gaither, | William Robinson, |
| Jabez Galt, | John M. Brighton, |
| James C. Gibson, | J. Rosborough, |
| George Gill, Sen. | J. Harleton Read, |
| Joseph Grisham, | John Sitton, |
| Thomas F. Gause, | Joshua M. Sanders, |
| Thomas Garrett, | Charles J. Shannon, |
| H. D. [illegible]en, | W. Gilmore Simms, |
| Burr H. [illegible]head, | James H. Smith, |
| William Heath, | Wm. Mason Smith, |
| Edward T. Herriot, | Thos. F. Spierin, |
| Daniel E. Huger, | Daniel G. Stinson, |
| James Hopkins, | Banister Stone, |
| W. C. Hichborn, | John Strobel, Jr, |
| Randell Hunt, | John L. Strobecker, |
| J. K. Hood, | George Stratford, |
| D. S. Harllee, | Wm. G. Steele, |
| John H. Harrison, | Thos. Stanley, |
| William Haynsworth, | Samuel S. Taylor, |
| Robert Jackson, | William K. Taylor, |
| D. D. Kane, | Joshua W. Toomer, |
| Josiah Kilgore, | Henry H. Thomson, |
| Mitchell King, | Anthony V. Toomer, |
| John. J. Knox, | Jno. C. Vaughan, |
| Joseph Koger, Jr. | S. Verdier, |
| William Lance, | A. F. Walton, |
| Thomas Lee, Jr. | Paul Weston, |
| Daniel Legare, | S. L. Westmoreland, |
| John B Legare, | J. G. Wilkinson, |
| Chapman Levy, | Jno. W. Williams, |
| James Lomax, Jr. | J. S. Wright, |
| James B. Campbell, | James Young, |
| Benj. Gause, | Richard Yeadon, Jr. |

Done at Columbia, on Friday the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Attest:

FRANKLIN J. MOSES,
JAMES EDWARD HENRY,
*Secretaries of Convention.*

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NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

*Extensive Embezzlement Exposed.*—It will be remembered, that on the 8th of October last, a lad in the employ of M'Gregor, Darling & Co., was entrusted by them with the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of depositing the amount in the Branch Bank of the United States. After an absence of a short time he returned, with an account, that on his route from the counting room to the bank, he had lost the bank book and money, which consisted of seven one thousand dollar notes of the Merchants' Bank, and the balance in bills of a smaller denomination. A large reward was offered at the time for the recovery of the money, and various opinions were entertained as to the fact whether the lad had been robbed by some person on his route, or had intentionally embezzled the money and fabricated the tale which he told on his return.

Nothing satisfactory was developed on the subject until Wednesday last, when, from circumstances of a suspicious character communicated to the house, Mr. M'Gregor proceeded to the Police Office and made an affidavit, upon which a warrant was issued, and the lad, Thomas Darling, jr., together with his brother, Edwin A. Darling, arrested and conducted to the office for examination. In the course of the day they were separately interrogated, and crossed each other so frequently in the answers which they gave, that they were ultimately constrained to admit all the facts, which are nearly if not entirely as follows:—

Edwin, who is a young man about twenty one years of age, and has been a voyage to sea, contracted habits in which young men left to themselves are too apt to indulge, until at length he was induced to persuade his brother who was a clerk of McGregor, Darling & Co., at a salary of two hundred dollars a year, to allow him to take the bank book and money out of his pocket on his road to the Bank, with which he proceeded to one of the privy's in the rear of the Exchange. There he took the money from the book which he threw into the sink, and in the evening met his brother Thomas with whom he proceeded up town to the corner of West and LeRoy streets, where in a lot under a shed, he dug a hole and buried the money which he had taken the precaution to secure in a tin box. After the noise of the lost had partially blown over, they dug up the box, and inclosed four of the [illegible] to M'Gregor, Darling & Co., reserving to themselves the balance, which they took to Philadelphia.—There Edwin opened a Lottery Office at No. 46 south Third street, his brother Thomas acting as his clerk, until becoming dissatisfied with the place, Thomas returned to this city bringing with him one of the large notes, which he deposited on his arrival in the rafters of his boarding house, No. 33 Maiden Lane.—Edwin who had reserved two of them to himself, transmitted one of them by mail to another brother in this city whose conduct is beyond suspicion, with a representation that he had won it at a horse race, and a desire that he would get it exchanged for him. The note thus enclosed it is stated, led to the charge being made against the two who are now in custody. The remaining note, Edwin deposited in one of the crevices of the cellar wall where he kept his office, and shortly afterward came to this city and put up at the house in Maiden Lane, where his brother Thomas boarded, where they were both taken by Heman and Merrit, Police officers.

The note was found in the rafters of the house in Maiden Lane as described by Thomas, and the other by Mr. Merritt, who returned last evening from Philadelphia, whither he went on Thursday for the purpose of obtaining it, accompanied by Edwin. Thus the sum of seven thousand dollars has been regained in the identical money embezzled, leaving a deficiency of only seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, a third of which may probably yet be realised. The balance has been fooled away by Edwin, in various extravancies, which the inexperienced and youthful mind is apt to miscall pleasures. Years of exemplary conduct and a strict watch upon his passions, will be necessary to remove the stain which a desire to give loose to enjoyment has entailed upon his character and a still longer period to obliterate, if he possesses sensibility, the emotions of sorrow and regret, at the great injustice he has done to his parents and relations by this one act, if not of heartless villainy, at least of reckless indiscretion and folly.—*Cour. & Enq.*

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## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

BENJAMIN S. CHAMBERS, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, from the first day of January, 1833, vice, Archibald Yell, resigned.

Benjamin Johnson, of the Territory of Arkansas, to be Judge of the United States in & for the said Territory.

Alexander M. Clayton, of Tennessee, to be Judge of the United States, in and for the Territory of Arkansas, in the place of Charles S. Bibb, deceased.

Samuel W. Dickson, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Mississippi, vice Anthony Campbell, removed.—*Globe.*

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WILD DUCKS.—Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated English ornithologist, who lived long in a desolate region, computed the rate at which certain wild ducks flew, to be not less than ninety miles per hour. Spallanzani found, by actual experiment, that a swallow flew from Bologna to Modena, a distance of twenty miles, in the almost inconceivable time of two minutes—thus going at the rate of twelve hundred miles per hour.

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