...islature of their states, are here, by their ...monials, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and others, claiming a continuance of the protective policy, and of course, condemning this bill. It cannot stand if it passes. It will be overthrown; the tariff states will be free from reproach. The southern members can only reproach themselves for their own self delusion.

6. Mr. B. was astonished that anti-tariff gentlemen should be willing to go into this bill at this session. They are now in a minority; next year they will be in a majority. The bill, if passed, can have no practical operation till the next session. Are southern gentlemen afraid to trust themselves in an anti tariff majority? The affair of South Carolina can now no longer press. If she is willing to wait ten years for the accomplishment of her policy under this bill, with the moral certainty that it will not be accomplished at that time, certainly she can wait a few months for the assembling of the new Congress. The friends not of her abstract doctrines, but of the great practical doctrine of reducing the revenues to the necessary wants of the government, will then be in power—will then constitute the majority—and will give her and all the South, the real, substantial relief—not the promise, but the thing itself—the real, visible, tangible, substantial relief, which their injured condition demands.

7. Mr. B. objected to the attempt which was made to alarm the manufacturers with the threat of ruin from the next Congress. There would be no ruin to any of them. The friends of fair, adequate, incidental protection, would hold the balance between the extreme parties. They would, do justice to every interest. Incidental protection had been granted from the foundation of the government; discrimination of objects is coeval with the enactment of tariff laws. He, Mr. B. was for both. The high tariff party had gone in a body, and as a party for the distribution land bill; but he indulged no resentments while discharging his legislative duties. He was for quieting the agitation duties of the country; and, therefore, he was against this ten year's progressive bill; because, so far from quieting things, it was pregnant with the seeds of new contestations, and would give birth to new convulsions greater than had gone before. He was for settling the tariff question, and to do that it was necessary to quiet that interest, and that was to be done by making it its interest to be quiet. He would not reduce woollens to 20 per centum, if his vote would do it, to-morrow; because it would commence a new struggle, and be at 50 in a few years. Twenty per cent might be an adequate duty, but he was willing to give 30. His mind had rested for years at 30 for woollens, some articles for the fur trade excepted; he proposed 30, for the purpose of tranquilizing that interest, and with it, tranquilizing the whole tariff question. He, Mr. B. did not wish to injure, much less to sacrifice, any interest; but he was for curtailing what was exhorbitant, and making it the interest of both parties to have no more agitations. He was for greatly extending the list of free articles; and in that extension both manufactures and consumers would find advantages to compensate one for receiving a little less on his manufacture, and the other for paying a little more upon it.

Mr. B. concluded with saying that he could not see how it was possible for the bill to pass, even if the senate gave up its remaining time, to the exclusion of all other business, to its consideration. The tariff gentlemen were divided, and the division for the bill could not carry it through. The anti-tariff gentleman would find it difficult to vote for it; for it assumed that identical bill of July last which they opposed as unconstitutional, and carried it forward, with biennial diminutions, for ten years. But it sat out with the whole bill, and more; far certain articles were raised from 5 to 50 per cent; and to vote for it, was to vote for that bill, made worse, in two particulars. Southern gentlemen could hardly vote for it. It would be like voting for ten years violation of the constitution, with a discount of ten per centum for two years, of the quantum of violation. If southern gentlemen could not vote for it, there was an end of the game, and the senate had as well drop it; if they did vote for it, and put it on the tariff states, these states would cast it off long before the ten years were out; and in that event it was useless to go on with it.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

The accompanying report of a trial, from a late London paper, claims the particular attention of our mercantile community, as it involves a point in the law of Insurance, which to them may prove highly important.

Campbell vs Richards and others.—Mr. Pollock stated the case for the plaintiff, the substance of which is as follows,

In the year of 1827, the plaintiff, who was a merchant at Sydney, New South Wales, consigned a quantity of goods to London, by the ship Cumberland, to the care of Mr. Emmett, who went passenger by her, and in the event of any accident to that gentleman, to the care of the defendants, who were merchants in Leadenhall street. The plaintiff wrote by another ship, the Australia, to his friend Mr Harris, solicitor, requesting him to hand that letter to the defendants, but not until 30 days from its receipt were expired, in order that the defendants might insure the cargo for £4000, and the freight 700. As the Cumberland did not arrive within 30 days, Mr. Harris, at the expiration of 35 days, handed the letter to the defendants who, on the following day effected the insurance at the ordinary amount of risk. The Cumberland and her crew and passengers (Mr. Emmett and his two children) have never since been heard of, and at the expiration of twelve months the defendant, applied on behalf of the plaintiff, his principal to the underwriters for the amount of the policies, when they refused to pay, alleging that the defendants had withheld from them, when the insurance was effected, what appeared to them material, viz: that the insurance was not made until 30 days after the arrival of the letter of instruction, and declaring that the risk in consequence was greater than it had been represented to them. The defendants brought an action in this Court against the underwriters, but failed, because the Jury were of opinion that the information which had been withheld was material, and ought to have been communicated. The defendants applied for a new trial, and the judges decided that the information was material and the verdict correct. The plaintiff then brought the present action to recover £4700 from the defendants, on the ground that through ignorance and negligence, they, the defendants, had not effected proper insurance.

A great deal of evidence was brought to show that the delay of 30 days should have been shown to the underwriters, for it made a material difference in the premium of insurance, inasmuch as it showed that, for, 30 days after the arrival of the letter, the plaintiff undertook the risk himself, and that the insuring it after the time raised a presumption that the ship was out of time.

Sir James Scarlet made a most powerful defence. He contended that there was no case of great negligence or ignorance. That for a mere mistake the defendants could not be liable, and that it was clear that they had acted *bona fide*, and with the best intentions.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, that no imputation whatever rested on the characters of the defendants, for they had no doubt done what they conceived was the best. The chief question for the jury was, whether the custom on the trade was so notorious in making the communication adverted to, as to charge the defendants with great ignorance in not knowing it, and acting it

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—£4700 minus £560, being the extra risk, at the rate of 12 per cent, which the plaintiff would have had to pay, if the property had been properly insured.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb'ry. 23, 1833.

Extreme illness in the Editor's family, it is hoped, will be received by our readers, as a sufficient apology for the barrenness of this day's paper, and for any omissions that may have occurred.

A Bill reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, on Wednesday 13th, to authorize the sale of the stock held by the United States in the U. S. Bank, which bill, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, was rejected without the usual examination into its details.

The President of the South Carolina Convention having given assurances that that body shall be convened as soon as practicable, to determine upon the proposition of Virginia, Mr. Leigh, the Commissioner from Virginia, has been directed by his Legislature, to prolong his stay in South Carolina, until the meeting of the Convention, or so long as he may deem it necessary.

The President's Instructions.—Agreeably to a resolution of the Senate, the President, on the 12th inst. communicated to that body the instructions he had given to the commanders of the military and naval forces in and near Charleston.—The fears entertained by some, that the President intended rashly to involve the United States in a conflict with South Carolina, are, by these documents, quieted. The President requires that the officers shall abstain from all acts calculated to irritate the public feeling; to put the fortifications in proper order; and to act on the defensive only, in case an attempt should be made to wrest the fortifications from the United States.

The Hon. JOHN TYLER, was, on Friday, 15th inst. re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. The joint vote of the two Houses of the Legislature, stood for John Tyler, 84; James McDowell, 62; B. W. Leigh, 8; H. St. John Tucker, 7; P. V. Daniel, 1; John Randolph, 1

The House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday, elected, on the 14th ballot, Gales & Seaton, as printers of the House, for the next Congress. The vote stood, for Gales & Seaton, 99; for F. P. Blair, 94, and 4 scattering.

Gen. Scott arrived at Charleston, in the Oregon, on Thursday 7th inst.

DIMENSIONS OF SHIP OF LINE PENNSYLVANIA.

	Ft.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars on lower gun deck,	220	0
Extreme length aloft,	247	0
Length of keel for tonnage,	190	0
Moulded breadth of beam,	56	9
Do do for tonnage,	57	6
Do do to outside of wale,	59	0
Depth of hold,	23	0
Extreme depth amidships,	51	0

Burthen in tons 3805 23 95. Guns 140

We find the following in one of the N. York papers which seems to be a proper pendant to the above:

We publish the following from Mr. Ware as a curiosity.

The following is an estimate of the quantity of sail duck required for the making of one complete set of sails, &c. for the United States ship Pennsylvania, now building at Philadelphia.

Number of yards for one set of sails, 18341

Bags, Hammocks, Boat Sails, Awnings, &c.	14624
	32965yds
Size of shrouds	11 inches.
Main stay	19 do
Main mast from step to fly pole	278 feet.
Main yard	110 do
Topsail yard	82 do
Topgallant yard	52 do
Royal yard	36 do
Sheet anchor	10,000 lbs.
Sheet cable	15 inches.
Main top sail contains	1531 yds.

By C. WARE, late sail maker in the U. S. Navy.

We observe that the Government is forwarding munitions of war by every opportunity, for the new fortifications in Charleston Harbour. The fine new brig Gen. Sumpter, now fitting out by Messrs. Buck & Hedrick as a regular packet between this and Charleston, is taking on board a number of gun carriages calculated for long eighteen and twenty-four pounders.—*Ball. Gaz.*

The report of the reappearance of the Cholera at Montreal and Quebec, appears to be without foundation. The Montreal Gazette of a late date, very naturally expresses surprise, that the citizens of Montreal should have the first information of such a visitant being among them, from the Quebec papers! One of the principal physicians of Montreal certifies, under date of the 8th inst. that he has neither seen nor heard of a single case of Cholera in that city, since November last. And the Quebec Mercury of the 9th contains a certificate from twenty-six medical practitioners, declaring that not a single case of Asiatic Cholera has appeared in their practice since last fall.

THE PROCESSION.

Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. in his admirable essays, (and which by the way he is pledged to re-commence about this time,) puts down the whole expense of ardent spirit to the United States at one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. It is presumed this is correct, and I therefore shall make it the basis of a few remarks. We will suppose this sum to be in specie—count it—counting 100 a minute, and continuing at that rate uninterruptedly 12 hours each day? As he would count six thousand an hour, it would take him 20,000 hours or 41 years and some days to count the whole.

If each dollar weighs an ounce, then the whole 120 millions will weigh 37,500 tons.—This would load 27,350 wagons, giving 1,500 pounds to each wagon.

Place these wagons in a continued line, and allow 7 yards to each wagon and horses, and the whole would reach *one hundred and nine* miles.

Sixty millions of gallons of ardent spirit are annually consumed in the United States.—This, allowing 63 gallons to a hogshead, would require 952,380 hogsheads, and 60 gallons over. Allow one hogshead to a wagon, and 952,380 wagons will be required.

These wagons, allowing 7 yards to each, and 251 wagons to a mile, would reach 3,794 miles.

There are 300,000 drunkards in the United States; three fourths of whom are heads of families, and each of these families on an average embraces four individuals beside the drunkard himself. The aggregate number of these is 225,000 families, and 900,000 individuals, exclusive of the drunken head, who goes among the 300,000 drunkards.

There are 150,000 paupers in the U. States, made so by ardent spirit, and 75,000 criminals.

Now, disbeliever in the temperate reform, and opposer of temperance societies, take your stand with me on some eminence and see this procession move on.

1st. Comes the man spending 41 years counting the money paid as the expenses of using ardent spirit in the U. States.

2d The 27,375 wagons loaded with specie and carrying 1,500 pounds to the wagon—these reach *one hundred and nine miles.*

3d. Come the 952,380 wagons having the 60,000,000 gallons of ardent spirit—one hogshead to a wagon, with a *moderate drinker* for a driver. These reach away back 3,794 miles, and they will be long passing by.

4th. Next come the 300,000 drunkards, a spectacle loathsome and sickening; these are followed by women and children—paupers—criminals—but enough—my soul revolts at the sad, painful, shameful sight—O when, when will our land be delivered from this worst of curses!—*Temperance Recorder.*

Negroes and Slaves.—The bill reported by Mr. Edelen, to explain the act of last session, relating to free negroes and slaves, has passed both houses. It provides that nothing contained in the original act shall be construed in any manner to prohibit persons from bringing into this State, any negro or mulatto which shall have been or may hereafter be taken from this State, and hired to service in any adjoining State, district, or territory, for a limited term, providing however that none such slave shall be so brought in, except by an actual inhabitant of this State who shall also be the owner of such slave, both at the time of hiring out and bringing in said slave, or in case of death, by the heirs, executors &c. of such owner.

A bill for amending the act of last session, relating to free negroes and slaves, reported by Mr. Harper, has occupied the House of Delegates during a considerable part of Thursday, and on Friday gave rise to a debate which lasted from twelve until the house adjourned.—The bill finally passed. We have not been able to ascertain its provisions sufficiently to state them. The debate was principally upon the question of how rigidly the interdiction of slaves should be adhered to. The bill makes no material change in the system of last year.

Md. Repub.

New Assessment of Property.—Mr. Turner from the Committee on Ways and Means, has reported a bill to provide for the re-valuation and re-assessment of the real and personal property of every county and city in the state, by the———next, and every tenth year thereafter.

The bill proposes that the valuation shall be made according to the actual value which the assessors believe the article to be worth in cash—a change which ought to have long since been insisted upon by the poor man, who is now grievously imposed upon by the mode of *rating* certain property. We will allude to two instances only in illustration. Slaves are rated at so much, according to sex and age, but in no case over $200. The average value of slaves rated at $200 is not less than $400. The owner of a hundred slaves enjoys the exemption, whilst the poor plowman's horse and the widow's cow and sheep, is not *rated*, but *valued* at the utmost farthing.

Again, land is *rated* by the present system of assessment. The best of land shall not be considered worth more than $6 and the worst shall not be considered worth less than $2. What is the effect of this? The owner of poor land often pays a tax rated at double the actual *value* of his land, whilst the owner of land worth $40 an acre, pays at a rate of only *one seventh* of the actual value of his land.

Whether this is a contrivance to equalize their comparative capacities to pay, we leave to the law-makers to decide.—*Md. Rep.*

County Clerks and Registers of Wills.—Mr. Merrick, from the Committee, has reported to the House of Delegates, a bill which proposes completely to change the manner of compensating those public officers for services. They are required to keep strict account, make regular charges, &c. according to rates fixed in the bill, but the whole proceeds are to be paid over to the Levy Court or County Commissioners, and be by them applied to the payment of a regular salary to the Clerk and Register, together with such clerk and office expences as said court may deem requisite for properly executing said duties, and the balance to be applied to the support of education in the county.

The bill also entirely alters the mode of charging fees in most cases. Instead of a regular price for a specified duty, as at present, the amount of the charge is made to depend upon the amount of the property involved.—This will be a most acceptable relief, in cases of small amount, on which the office fees are often a most grievous levy.

The opportunity Mr. Merrick has had to become familiar with all the details of the subject upon which he has reported, gives additional value to whatever he may suggest.—Without pretending to have formed an opinion upon the project, we hesitate not to call public attention to the subject of so important change.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Feb. 9.

CAPT. PENMAN'S MINE.

This mine has lately been opened by Capt. John Penman, on Twelve Mile Creek, 22 miles east of Charlotte, and the ore has proved very good. The vein is very different from any other in this county, being composed of blue slate, about five feet wide, and regular and small strata of quartz running through it. We are informed that he ground in ten days, with horse and water power combined, in the Chilian Mill, 60 bushels of ore, which yielded 746 dwts. 12 grs. valued at, $574 80, besides the residue of gravel and slop, which would make it more than equal to $10 per bushel.—About six bushels, upon an average, is ground per day. Capt. Penman has obtained a set of the Tyrolese Mills; and he expects, as soon as they are put in operation, that the ore will yield about 35 dwts. in amalga, which is equal to 17 dwts. pure gold per bushel. He says the ore appears to be inexhaustible.

Journal.

The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, at Portsmouth, N. H. is fitting for sea with all possible expedition; and the Boston, Erie, and frigate Constitution, at the navy yard, Charlestown, are ordered to be put in readiness for sea; probable destination, the coast of Brazil.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill in amendment of the Act of 14th July, 1832, excepting from the operation of said act certain manufactures of copper. The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Tyler calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the proceedings relative to Lieutenant R. B. Randolph, was adopted. Mr. Chambers moved to take up the resolution on the table respecting the election of a Public Printer, on the part of the Senate. Mr. Benton said, when the subject should come up he should go into the consideration of the constitutional right of the election by one Congress of officers for another Congress. Mr. Chambers then withdrew the motion. The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Grundy, took up the special order—the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Calhoun proceeded in his speech in opposition to the bill which he concluded after speaking about an hour, when Mr. Webster replied at length to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun. At three o'clock, he gave way for the usual recess until 5 o'clock, and concluded his speech at 8 o'clock. After speaking in the whole, a little more than five hours. Mr. Poindexter then moved an adjournment, which was carried. Mr. P. has the floor to day.

In the House of Representatives, several petitions were presented, and resolutions offered and adopted. The House went into Committee on various appropriation bills, and having gone through with the same, they were reported with amendments, which were concurred in, in part, and a portion of the bills were ordered to be engrossed. At an early hour, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Monday, the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote.—

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Black, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright—32.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Troup, Tyler—8.

Yesterday, Mr. Clay, from the Select Committee upon the bill to modify the act of 14th July, 1832, and all other laws imposing duties on imports, reported the bill with sundry amendments—the most important of which, as far as they could be heard, was understood to be the taking away the credit system, and making all duties payable in ready money—and stipulating that if the revenue, raised under the provisions of the bill, should prove to be insufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, that the amount should be raised upon unprotected articles, and not by increasing the rates of duty fixed upon protected articles.

Mr. Clay said he was directed by the Committee to move that the bill be made the special order for to-morrow [to-day] with the understanding that it was to be taken up immediately after the important subject now under debate should be disposed of.

The motion making this bill the special order was agreed to.

At half past eleven o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Public Printer on the part of the Senate. After ineffectually balloting eight times, on the ninth ballot Duff Green was elected. The votes at the several ballottings were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Duff Green	16	19	19	21	21	20	20	21	22
F. P. Blair	17	17	17	17	15	13	11	11	10
Gales & Seaton	8	7	5	5	6	10	11	11	9

In the House of Representatives the Tariff Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means is still under consideration.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Gazette of yesterday.

The arrival of the ship York, Captain Nye, yesterday afternoon, brings our London papers down to the evening of the 11th of January.—The substance of their contents, given below, it will be found, are not without interest on this side of the Atlantic.

It is asserted that Don Miguel has left the army, and retired to Braga.

The Princess of Orange and the young Princess returned to the Hague from the army, on the fifth of January.

It is reported in London on the 10th, that the King of Holland's answer to the propositions submitted to him on the 30th had been received, and were of a pacific character; but in the paper of the 11th, the document does not appear.

The passage of the Rhine at Germersheim is about to be fortified by the Commission of the Diet on Military Affairs, and tete de pont to be established there.

It is stated in the Brussels papers that King Leopold has a fair prospect of having an heir in due time.

The King of the French, in his progress to review the army of the North, is every where received with the greatest enthusiasm. The French army is returning to France, and every thing indicates a settled peace.

London, Jan. 11.—The intelligence from Spain is interesting. On the 31st ult. a number of personages of high rank were summoned by the Queen to the Palace where a certificate was then read by the Minister of Justice to the effect that the King had in his chamber that day signed a decree, revoking and declaring to be of no effect, the decree extorted from him during his illness, derogating from the Pragmatic Sanction of March, 1830, relative to the succession of the throne. The old law of succession to the throne is therefore again the law of Spain; that is to say, females may again inherit the throne, as in former times, to the exclusion of males not in the direct line of succession. The effect of the present revocation is that of rendering heiress to the throne the present Infanta, to the exclusion of Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand—an exclusion which there is every reason to believe, will not be tacitly assented to, either by Don Carlos or by the Apostolic party which owns him for its head but which is nevertheless in perfect accordance with the former usages of Spain; for, as has been justly observed by a contemporary, "it is a mistake to think that Ferdinand has made any innovation on the old custom of Spain by his revocation of the Salique law.

It was positively asserted in Paris, that since the fall of Antwerp, every effort was making by the French government to induce King Leopold to make every possible occasion in order to come to an arrangement with Holland, but thus far their efforts had been ineffectual. The only reply he makes is, "The Chambers do not wish it."

It is stated that the Duke of Richmond has declared that there are no grounds for entertaining the expectation that he is to succeed the Marquis of Anglesea, in the Vice royalty of Ireland.

It is believed that a considerable body of troops have been ordered to Ireland, as the country is represented to be in a most frightful state, many districts being involved in an universal storm of outrageous crime, all law being despised and laughed at. This, the Albion says, is attributable to the Whig Government.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn was on the eve of sailing for the West Indies.

Messengers has been despatched to the Northern courts, including an autograph letter to the King of Prussia.

If negotiations be resumed, Lord Palmerston must withdraw his ultimatum, and negotiate on the King of Prussia, previous to the bombardment of Antwerp.

It is said that the Russian Loan is to be negotiated by Hope and Co. to the amount of sixty millions of florins.

STATE BANK.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Teackle called for a second reading of the resolutions he submitted sometime since, designed as a test of the opinion of the legislature upon the expediency of establishing a State Bank. Sometime was spent in arranging the preliminary resolutions, all of which were adopted, but upon arriving at the main point "that it is expedient to establish a State Bank"—the house divided equally—affirmative 30, negative 30. The yeas and nays being required, they stood ayes 32, nays 32—that resolution therefore failed. The defeat however though discouraging, was not deemed decisive. Mr. T. designs taking the sense of the house on the bill itself, as reported from the committee on ways and means.

Their Argument.—Our office was violently assailed, sometime in the night of Tuesday last, with brick bats, and the large sign which extended across the sideway, was torn down and carried away, and found a day or two afterwards, about half a mile distant. This is an apt illustration of the doctrines of those who advocate the establishment of a *Military Despotism* and Government of *Force*, under the much abused and insulted name of Union—and shews in what light they estimate the liberty of the Press, and freedom of opinion.

Augusta Chronicle, February 9.

Indian Murders.—It is now ascertained, that the unfortunate Bowman and his family were murdered by three Cherokees. They had robbed and murdered a white man in 1831; the fact was discovered by Bowman; and they murdered him and his family, in order to diminish the danger of prosecution for the first crime. One of them, *George Tooke*, has been arrested, and committed to jail; and is said to have confessed his guilt.—*Milledgeville Union.*

A singularly curious work, being an account of the British Island prior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Brahmins of Benares. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain is called by a name which signifies *The Holy Land*; the Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names similar to the present one; and Stonchenge is described as a *grand Hindoo Temple*. The Asiatic Society of Calcutta are said to be preparing for publication a translation of this interesting manuscript.

A one story house in Essex street, Salem, was burnt down on Wednesday morning, and a female, aged 90 years, commonly called Miss Nichols, its only occupant, perished in the flames!

DIED

In Caroline county, near Denton, on Monday night 18th instant, Giles William, eldest son of Giles Hicks, Esq.

TEMPERANCE.

THE 26th of February (instant) having been set a part for a general meeting of Temperance Societies throughout the United States. Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society, on that day, at 3 o'clock, P. M in the M. E. Church in the town of Easton, when an address will be delivered by the Revd. Thos. H. Stockton.

Per order of the President,

THOS. C. NICOLS,

feb 23 Secretary.

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED

A GOOD hand at the above business will obtain employment and good wages, on application to

WILLIAM TURNER,

Greensborough, Caroline county.

jan 22

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

jan 22 G tf

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 19th March next, at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of that day, all that Mill Seat or Farm of which William Scott, died seized, and which was sold and conveyed to him, by a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sinclair and Mary his wife, of Chester county in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, being part of a tract of land called "Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of thirty acres of land more or less. By the terms of the decree, cash to the amount of one-fourth of the purchase money, will be required on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, will be given on the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by good bonds or bills obligatory, with such security as the Trustee shall approve. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid and not before, the Trustee is authorised by a good and sufficient deed, to be valid, executed and acknowledged according to law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the land or property to him, her or them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or any of them or any person or persons, claiming by, from, or under them or any of them.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

feb 23 Trustee.

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.

LONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present ours lves 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 wiser 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 valuable as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be, summaries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashions and amusements 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 GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER, will 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; Cushe & 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.

dec 15

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0560.jpg