

position amounting to nothing more than a mere expression of opinion. The Senator from Kentucky, and the Senator from Delaware, Mr. B. said, both seemed to understand the proposition differently; and according to their construction, each in his own way, the adoption of the system of a home valuation, would in his (Mr. B's) opinion, operate as a fraud on both parties. If, the Senator of Delaware was right, Mr. B. said, there would be no reduction of duties, for that gentleman urged the amendment to counteract the reduction contemplated by the bill. This being so, Mr. B. asked if the complaining south would receive any thing, should the amendment be adopted? Would the south receive it as a concession? If the object of a home valuation was to make up the amount of the reduction proposed, Mr. B. asked if there could be any benefit resulting from this intended measure of compromise and conciliation. If, on the other hand, the amendment is not to be considered as a positive law, of what is its value? Is it a mere idle, unprofitable expression of our opinions, which after generations may, or may not take, that has given rise to so lengthy a discussion? This kind of legislation ought not to be attempted, by which one party or the other must necessarily be deceived. Whilst the southern gentlemen receive this bill as a compromise, the northern gentlemen receive it as a concession, a clause which will counteract the reduction contemplated by the bill. Mr. B. asked what would be the effect of putting in the amendment? If this home valuation should be adopted by a future Congress, and operated so as to produce no material reduction, the south would be disappointed; and if not adopted, the manufacturers will be disappointed and discontented. The amendment appeared to Mr. B. to be entirely protective and unnecessary, and he was surprised that it had elicited so much discussion. When the time came for a future Congress to act on this subject, it would then, and then only, be proper to consider whether, or not any system of valuations would be unwise or otherwise. Mr. B. said, if he were called upon then to make the principle of the amendment at once the law of the land, he would not hesitate to vote against it. If he were called upon to give a mere idle opinion on an abstract proposition, as advice to after generations, he would give his opinion that the proposition was wrong in principle. But as the bill itself was intended as a measure of compromise and conciliation, to give peace, harmony and tranquillity to an angry country, he should vote for it, whether it contained this useless proposition or not. He would not, he said, regret the great benefits to be derived from the bill, because gentlemen differing from himself and others contended for a mere abstract theory. He was astonished that gentlemen from the South, who favored a reduction, should hesitate in supporting a measure looking to that end, because it contained an argument which, in legal parlance, should be stricken from the record as irrelevant.

Mr. Buckner in conclusion, said he was not in the habit of disputing opinions. He never should regret his early impressions, which were so strongly in favor of fostering and protecting our domestic industry, and of rendering us, in every sense of the term, free and independent of foreign nations. But he was not prepared to say whether, in adjusting the last tariff, we had not strained the matter a little too far, or whether some injustice had not been done by it. He was, therefore, willing to enter into a re-examination of the subject, and as far as his judgment went, he thought it was right and proper for the best interests of the country. While he was actuated by a strong desire to conciliate the conflicting interests which agitated the country, and influenced by the purest patriotism, he was willing to accord the same motives to others who differed with him; and he was therefore prepared to enter on the decision of the question in a spirit of concession, compromise, harmony, peace and good will.

The question was taken on Mr. Dickinson's motion, when it was negatived.

Mr. Wilkins said that if it had been his intention to have voted against the amendment, he should have remained silent; but, after the explicit declaration of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun), of the reason of his vote; and believing himself that the amendment would have a different construction from that given to it by the gentleman, he (Mr. W.) would as expressly state, that he would vote on the question with the impression that it would not hereafter be expounded by the declaration of any Senator on this floor; but by the plain meaning of the words in the text.

Mr. Benton expressed himself as opposed to the general ad valorem system that was about to be adopted. It would act unequally on Missouri, and that part of the west, as regarded the article of lead. The ad valorem system, in this respect, would only be uniform in name, whilst it would be contrary in operation. The preference was given to cottons and woollens, which raised in their value, whilst the value of lead was always specifically known.

The question being then about to be taken on Mr. Clay's amendment.

Mr. Calhoun remarked, that the question being now about to be put on the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky, it became necessary for him to determine whether he should vote for or against it. He must be permitted again to express his regret that the Senator had thought proper to move it. His objection still remained against it; but as it seemed to be admitted on all hands that the fate of the bill depended on the fate of the amendment, feeling as he did, a solicitude to see the question terminated, he had made up his mind, not, however, without much hesitation, not to interpose his vote against the adoption of the amendment, but in voting for it, he wished it to be distinctly understood, he did it upon two conditions—first, that no valuation would be adopted that should come in conflict with the provision in the constitution, which declares, that all duties, excise, and imposts, shall be uniform; and in the next place, that no valuation would be adopted which would make the duties themselves a part of the element of the valuation. He felt himself justified in concluding, that none such would be adopted; as it had been declared by the supporters of the amendment that no such regulation was contemplated; and in fact, he could not imagine that any such could be contemplated, whatever interpretation might be attempted hereafter to be given to the expression of the home market. The first could scarcely be contemplated, as it would be in violation of the Constitution itself; nor the latter, as it would be by accession to the consequences of this bill to reduce, and which would involve the glaring absurdity of imposing duties on duties—taxes on taxes. He wished the reporters for the public press to notice particularly what he said; as he intended his declaration to be part of the proceedings.

Believing then for the reasons which he had stated, that it was not contemplated that any regulation of the home valuation should come

in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution which he had cited, nor involve the absurdity of laying taxes upon taxes, he had made up his mind to vote in favor of the amendment.

The question was then taken on Mr. Clay's amendment, and was decided in the affirmative; yeas 26, nays 16.

Mr. Tyler, after some remarks, suggested an amendment which he said he would not propose without hearing the sentiments of other gentlemen, to take off the duties of 50 per cent. as now existing on the coarse woollens and Kendall cottons, which, last year, was considered a concession to the South.

Mr. Smith then offered an amendment to reduce the amount in the bill on coarse cloths and Kendall cottons to 5 per cent. as now existing.

Mr. Clay remarked, that if Mr. Smith's amendment was adopted, the duty would be twenty five per cent. as in 1832, but five per cent., as it was established at the last session of Congress. He had received a letter to-day, relative to a large establishment, stating that its operations had been suspended, in consequence of this reduction. The reduction was made at the last session, to reconcile the south to the tariff; southern members then appeared to think it of little consequence to the south. He hoped gentlemen would not persist in urging it now.

[Mr. Smith denounced Mr. Clay's statement of the reduction, and Mr. C. then read a portion of the act.]

Mr. Forsyth would vote for Mr. Smith's amendment. The bill had been made by the advocates of protection, as the best in their view, which could be made, for the purpose of reconciliation; but it was doubtful whether it was the best, and he should not vote for it till he could see that it was. It had been called a concession, to reduce the duty on Kendall cottons to five per cent; why is it now to be taken away? (Mr. Clay said for the purpose of giving more.) Mr. F. was opposed to the bill in its present form, and should not only vote to strike out the second section, but he would move to strike out all the sections which did not correspond with his views. The bill was a bitter pill; but for the sake of peace he would take it, but not if he could help it.

Mr. Clayton had regarded the reduction to five per cent. as a concession, though the Senator from South Carolina had viewed it otherwise.

After some remarks from Messrs. Webster, Clayton and Clay.

Mr. Foot said, he had expected that the bill would be accepted, as it came from the Committee. He had hoped that a particular section of the country would not be singled out to suffer by the compromise. He had seen a former compromise operate auspiciously; he had hoped this would do so. He would be sorry now to alter his position with regard to the bill; but he could not consent to sacrifice so greatly the interests of his constituents.

Here a message was received from the House of Representatives, through M. St. C. Clark, announcing the death of the Hon. James Leitch, a member of that House, from the State of New York; and that his funeral would take place at eleven o'clock to-morrow; whereupon.

Mr. Dudley moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion having been agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dudley.

Motion negatived. That the Senate at eleven o'clock attend the funeral of the Hon. James Leitch.

On motion of Mr. Wright.

The Senate then adjourned, to meet again at one o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

SATURDAY, FEB 25, 1833.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. CLAY.

The bill for gradually reducing the duties on imported articles to a revenue standard, was taken up, the question being, on Mr. Smith's proposition for striking out a part of the second section.

Mr. Clay reminded gentlemen that time was precious, and that they had none to spare. He hoped to see the bill finally decided that evening, before they would adjourn. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wright), said that there were two objects for which he would go for the bill—the one was, that it would be satisfactory to the south—the other, that it would embrace the revenue standard; but the most any for himself, he had an additional object in view—the preservation of the manufacturing interest for a certain number of years, that would enable them to stand alone thereafter. The bill was a compromise in all its parts—the clause which it is now the desire to strike out, is an essential principle of that compromise—strike out one part, and it destroys this principle wholly. Mr. C. then read a letter he had received from Boston, in which the writer stated his satisfaction with the alteration respecting coarse woollens, and that without the manufacturing of the article must cease.

Mr. Forsyth was sorry to hear from the gentleman from Kentucky, that this was an essential feature of the bill. If the bill were to be a measure of general adjustment, why leave this burden on the southwest. He could not understand why this part of the measure might not be revised in the spirit of adjustment; on another principle the Senator from Ky. found the Special Committee would not go with him, though he had since got sufficient majority in the Senate; and if the Senate had reversed the principle of the bill, he (Mr. F.) hoped they would also reverse this. He was satisfied this raising of the duties on coarse woollens would create dissatisfaction over the whole south, with the exception of a particular part of South Carolina.

Mr. Webster should vote against the bill, however it might be modified by its framers. The principle in the Constitution was borrowed from the English policy. There a money bill could originate or be modified only in the House of Commons. Raising in the Constitution, meant simply levying, and not increasing or reducing. In 1843, this bill would raise revenue, or there would be no law to raise it. The Senate might modify revenue acts or bills, in various ways; but not originate a law on the subject. Mr. Clay had said, that the object of the bill was protection; but it must be by means of revenue. The bill from the Committee on Manufactures was no precedent in favor of the Constitutional power; for it was laid on the table.—He remembered one precedent, in the case of a bill laying duties on wine, tea, and coffee. He thought the Senate had not power to pass the second section; but he was willing to make the experiment and see what the Senate would say.

Mr. Clay said that questions had again and again been decided in favor of the action of the Senate on this section of the bill. The second section only restored the duties in a certain case, to what it had been before. The bill was not for the purpose of raising revenue. He asked if the second section were prohibitory of duty, could not the Senate pass it? and the bill, taken as a whole, was only prohibitory of a part

of the revenue. The public land was a source of that revenue; but the Senate originate bills on that subject. The error of gentlemen was, that they looked at the effect of the bill and not at the purpose. Appropriations had the effect to raise the revenue, but that was not their purpose. The title of the bill proposed that it was to modify former acts; but, according to the argument of the Senator, the Senate had no right to do so. After 1843, revenue would be raised, not under the bill above, but under former existing laws. There would then be a combination of both. The bill levied no duties; it was only a reduction of the rates of duties. The Senate had again and again passed such bills, and the House had never questioned the privilege. He thought the constitutional question would be urged against the bill only by those who would, at any rate, be its strenuous opposers.

Mr. Chambers moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Clay asked for the yeas and nays, and said, emphatically, an adjournment is the loss of the measure. The question was decided in the negative 16 to 23.

After various unsuccessful propositions to amend the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without a division.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 2, 1833.

MR. CLAY'S BILL—THE TARIFF.

By the late Washington papers, we see that Mr. Clay's bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday night last, by a vote of 120 to 84. It was offered in the form of an amendment to the bill of Mr. Verplanck. No doubt can be entertained that it will also pass the Senate. On Tuesday, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate in support of his resolutions, in a speech of about four hours, said to be of great force and ability. He was answered by Mr. Webster in a speech of an hour.

The bill from the Judiciary Committee was still pending before the House of Representatives. A scene of much confusion occurred in the Hall on calling it up on Wednesday last. An effort was made to prevent discussion on the bill, by the call of the previous question, which question our readers are aware precludes debate. Mr. M. Duffie rose and remarked, that, if an attempt were made to stifle or suppress the discussion he would, if he could get 40 members to stand by him, move an adjournment, and to call ayes and noes on it, and continue to renew the motion for the balance of the session. This extraordinary course of Mr. McD., as may be supposed, produced much excitement and confusion.

The following letter, extracted from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, comes to us in a form we cannot fail to notice; yet, we trust, that the facts detailed in it may not prove authentic. We give it, however, with the authority.

INDIAN WAR!—The Louisville (Ky) Journal of the 19th ultimo received yesterday, contains the following interesting letter, dated

GASTONET GIBSON, Jan. 12, 1833.

Dear Friend, I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Captain Ford's company of United States Rangers left this place on the 5th instant; by order of Colonel Arbuckle, on an expedition against the Pawnee, but to their surprise, were attacked on the 9th by a band of Camansha Indians, 500 in number. They fought with great bravery for an hour and a half, but were surrounded and overpowered, and compelled to surrender. One of the Lieutenants made his escape, and brought intelligence that the Savages at the time of his leaving them, were massacring their prisoners. It is supposed, that all have been put to death; five companies of Regulars, on receiving the intelligence, immediately started to rescue such as might be still alive. There is every probability of a bloody war with the Camansha Indians.

JAS. SMITH,
a Ranger under Capt. Brown.

To the Editor of the Whig.

ANNAPOLIS, 29th Feb. 1833.

Dear Sir, The committee on the subject of dividing the State into Congressional Districts, have reported in favor of single districts. The three lower counties on the E. Shore which has a fraction of 3,894 over the 47,000 is the first district; Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anns, Kent and Cecil, compose No. 2, with a fraction of 10,000 over the ratio fixed by Congress. The four last named counties, with district 1 and 2 of Cecil, would give us about 49,500. But as a fraction would necessarily have to be represented somewhere, it is thought the present arrangement is as good as one can be made; especially as the Cecil members are adverse to a division of their county, by which one half would go to the W. Shore, a portion so small, as not to command much attention from its representation. The other districts the people of our shore do not feel much interest in, and I do not give them. Yesterday the House passed a bill to make a rail road from Baltimore to Washington, the State subscribing 500,000 dollars; the interest on this sum together with the interest on all the money the State has subscribed will amount to about \$70,000, to be raised by direct tax. The House also voted \$25,000 for a Rail Road from Salisbury to Snow Hill. The subject which seems to engross most attention in the Legislature is the difficulty existing between the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company and the Canal Company.—The State Bank was defeated a few days ago, but that vote was re-considered and the subject is again before us. I think its fate will be the same on the next vote. The Clayites here do not know what to make of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun drawing so kindly together, but seem to think from the election of printers, Green, and Gales and Seaton, that there has been some bargaining somewhere.

Yours truly,

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

JAMES HAMILTON, Jr. Esq. President of the South Carolina Convention has issued a Proclamation re-assembling the Convention, on the 11th March next at Columbia.

The speeches of Mr. Calhoun and Webster are now "being revised" by those gentlemen, and will be published as soon as ever they can be correctly prepared for the press. We shall of course publish them.

Mr. John Randolph was brought into the Senate on Tuesday and listened very attentively to Mr. Calhoun's speech. He constantly nodded assent. He appears to be very weak and infirm.

The Vice President Elect of the United States (Mr. Van Buren) has arrived in this city, in order to take upon himself, at the proper time, the duties of the station to which he has been called.—Globe

Columbia.—The New York Daily Advertiser contains an official account confirming the intelligence some time since communicated, of a peace having been made between the States of the Republic of Colombia. In commencing this pleasing intelligence, General Velez, Secretary of the Interior of New Grenada, says,

"By this happy event harmony and fraternal relations have been established, on lasting principles and compact—such relations as ought ever to bind together the states of the Centre and South of Colombia."

The State Bank.—The House of Delegates have passed a bill for establishing the Bank of the State of Maryland, before them for two days past. On Saturday Mr. Teackle proposed amendments allowing individual subscriptions—directors to be chosen by such stockholders to partake in the management of the Bank. Yesterday those amendments were adopted. The final question on the passage of the bill, was taken after three o'clock, and divided—aye 31, nays 23. It was reported last evening, that a reconsideration of the bill will be attempted.—Md. Repub Tuesday.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The news by the ship New York, captain Hoaxie, is to the 15th January from London, and 16th from Liverpool. Upwards of 10,000 bales cotton were destroyed by fire at Liverpool on the 10th.

The President's Proclamation is published in the London papers entire. The Times editor speaks of it as the ablest document he has ever read.

According to accounts from Brest of the 8th, orders had been received to fit out three ships of the line with the utmost expedition. Nothing certain was known as to their destination, but it was believed that an expedition to Hayti was in contemplation.

From Portugal, it is said, it seems to be the general impression in Oporto that a decisive blow is soon to be attempted, and that it will crown the Constitutionalists with success.

Prospects are held out of a speedy settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

The supplies sent out by the munificence of our fellow citizens of the United States, to the sufferers of the Cape Verde Islands, were received as the direct gift of Heaven. Between 30 and 40,000 had perished from starvation, previous to the arrival of the relief, and almost the whole remaining population wore the aspect of animated skeletons. What has been sent, it is thought may suffice till about June, when, if other aid be rendered them, they will be reduced to the same deplorable condition. The only security they have received, has been that sent from the United States.—Portugal has done nothing for them, notwithstanding much of the wealth of that kingdom has been drawn from them.

A Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee, of Boston, committed suicide on the evening of last Sunday week, in the store of the young lady's father, by hanging themselves by the same rope. The cause assigned is, that Mr. Bradlee had refused his assent to their marriage. Carter had been raised by Mr. B. and was working in his store at the time of committing the dreadful act.

Indian Outrage—A man by the name of James Kerley, was lately tortured to death in the most brutal manner by a party of Chickasaw Indians. Three of the Indians have been arrested and committed to the jail of Florence, Alabama.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.

FIRE—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in a small building next to the corner of the Market, on East Bay street, which in a short time destroyed forty buildings, on which not more than \$ or \$10,000 were insured. A strong detachment of U. S. troops from Fort Moultrie, and a large number of sailors from the Natchez, and other armed vessels in the harbor, under the orders of their respective officers, came promptly to our aid, rendered very valuable assistance in arresting the progress of the destructive element.—Courier.

A Neighboring Church and fighting Parson.—In a neighboring Church in South Carolina their Preacher recently, on the Sabbath day week, took his congregation, the was preaching politics and religion; that he would rather come down from the sacred place, where he was standing, and fight with them (in the cause of nullification) than dispense the bread of everlasting life. His audience clapped their hands, stamped and shouted as in a theatre.—Georgia Courier.

Singular case of Hydrophobia.—About four months since, Mr. Jacob Barrie, a highly respectable gentleman of this city, about 23 years of age, was bitten in the hand by a pig on Sunday morning, feeling unwell, he sent for a doctor, who was unable to designate the nature of his malady until Monday evening, when the spasms became violent, and continued so until 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he expired. Our intelligent informant alleges, that it was a decided and violent case of hydrophobia.—Phil Intell.

The following from Naples, is of Dec. 22:—"For two days the eruption of Vesuvius has assumed an alarming character; the flanks of the mountain are furrowed in every direction by vast torrents of lava. We can perceive three small craters that have formed themselves in the centre of the great crater, the edge of which is in several places rent by crevices 30 or 40 feet wide; and 15 or 20 feet deep. A new stream of lava, which formed itself in the night of the 20th, has taken the direction of Portici."

Death comes to all.—One of the signers of the petition presented some time since in the Senate by Mr. Clay, for a grant of land, upon

which to found a colony of subjects "of immortal life in this world," has, we are informed, yielded to the power of the grim tyrant, the vital spark and substance of his hopes—and all his glorious and luminous theories are puff ed away, and his "brief candle," into its night and airy nothing.

Mr. RANDOLPH.—Faking the following to be from the pen of Mr. Randolph, and knowing that any thing from him, will be acceptable to our readers, whether they agree with him or not; we transfer it to our columns:—

From the Richmond Enquirer

Agel thou art ashamed—
Rome! thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods.

Is it then true, that the Legislature of Virginia have shrunk from the question of secession?—O yes! the proper time has not come. Why, then, did the President tug it into his mantle? When a claim of right is denied by anticipation, the more urgent is the necessity for asserting it. The more unseasonable the attack, the more call for prompt defence, and the more prompt, the more reasonable. It is dark midnight; our sentinels are sleeping on their posts; our camp is assaulted; and our martial music must wait, for daylight, that they may see to manœuvre *secundum artem*.

But there is no one in the Legislature qualified to lead!!! Is this so? Then, let them disband and go home. But is there no one in Virginia fit to lead? If there is, let the goose that cackles, and the men will show themselves. If not, why then Virginia is not fit to be led, and there is nothing left but to be slaves in condition, as, sooner or later, all slaves in heart are sure to be. Fumus Troas, and there's an end. (a)

Yes, we have been—we have been men, whose "words would have leapt from their carboards," even at a hint of the doctrines of the proclamation. Now, we bless God that it is poor South Carolina that is to suffer, and not we, and are content to be kept, "like a nut in the corner of a money's jaw, first mouth ed to be last swallowed."

What are we doing? We are talking "about it, godless, and about it," some evading the difficulty, like a sneaking Judge working round a constitutional question; and some, who should shout the war cry, "Virginia to the rescue," are trying to lead men to peril "life, and fortune, and sacred honor," by wire-drawn metaphysics.

"Life, and fortune, and sacred honor"!!! How often and how freely have they been pledged in this very cause! Aye, as freely as the spendthrift gives his note on long credit. But pay-day comes, and all is changed. Pay-day is now come.

How is the pledge to be redeemed, when the very citadel of State Rights is beleaguered and summoned to surrender on pain of the halter? How? By answering the minions of power thus:—

"But your chief his purpose urge,
Take our defiance loud and high;
Our slogan is your lyke we'de diege,
In front of the grave where you shall lie."

The poet put these words in the mouth of a woman. Our mothers were such women. What are we? Each turns upon his fellow's face an eye of death, and says,
"Why man! he doth bestride the narrow world,
Like a Colossus; and we petty men
Creep under his huge legs, and peep about,
To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

Aye, creep, and peep, and hide! Yes, hide your shame, and no more pretend to identify yourselves with those, who backed their *resolves with laws*, and put *Dark's brigade*, in requisition to sustain both.

Am I, then, for war? No. I am for availing war by prudent boldness. I am for saying to our oppressors, on behalf of the whole planting and slave holding country, "If this is the way the bargain is to be read, we must be off; and if you mean to continue the Union, the principles of that proclamation must be distinctly and for ever acknowledged."

Will this course endanger the Union? No! I tell you, my Lord Ford, that out of this net we shall pick the flower of a *secession*. A **FRIBDLY OF STATE RIGHTS.**

(a) Lord Chatham said, that a people willing to be made slaves of, were fit tools to enslave others. And what are they who are willing to be employed as tools to enslave their countrymen? Are they not slaves already? They may have to seek a master; but it is always easy to find one. A lamb may not always find its way into the wolf's jaws—a wanton may not always find a paramour—but a slave is always sure to find a master.

From the Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

John C. Calhoun has at last met with his match from the South itself. After the first surprise excited by Mr. Clay's tariff scheme, no one expected that we could be astonished a second time this session. This supposition was a mistake. Mr. Rives, the new Senator from Virginia, recently returned from his brilliant French mission, has met Mr. Calhoun on his own ground, and by one of the ablest speeches delivered this session, has demolished the doctrine of nullification root and branch. I never liked Mr. Webster's view of Nullification. He occupied a false position, and started from wrong principles ever to meet the question of nullification in the proper aspect. Mr. Rives is the only man who has met the emergency properly, and put the whole doctrine down forever.

"Did you ever see Mr. Rives? He is one of the most mild, modest, unassuming men in private society, that one could meet with. He is a perfect gentleman of the old school. He is in the prime of life and bids fair to occupy as high a rank in the councils of the nation as any man. Mr. Rives was the pupil and protégé of Thomas Jefferson. He was born in the neighborhood of Monticello, and was constantly in the society of the Southern Sage, from his retreat to private life until his death; there is no man in the nation that knows the views, the principles, the doctrines of Jefferson, better than William C. Rives of Virginia. I am glad—every man, every patriot, ought to be glad, that the fame and political doctrines of that great statesman have been rescued from the heresies of modern metaphysicians. In 1829 Mr. Rives was a member of the House of Representatives. On one occasion, during that session, several of the debatable constitutional questions were up on some incidental topic. Mr. Rives, near the close of the debate, made a speech which was admired by all, and astonished many by the unexpectedness of his talents, energy, eloquence, and beautiful delivery. Since his election to the United States Senate, he has been a mere spectator until the present occasion. He now takes rank with the highest of the high.

"You have no idea how Mr. Rives's facts and arguments made Mr. Calhoun wince in his seat. Mr. Rives is a devoted disciple of Jefferson, and a firm and unflinching supporter of the doctrines of 1783. This makes him more than the mere galling to the nullifiers, who pretend to found their usurpations on this scheme. Mr. Rives has taken up the doctrine of the "Old Dominion," and has sited around

them a ray of light which gives her the appearance of former days. Mr. Rives was not only severe on Mr. Calhoun, but he did not spare Mr. Tyler, &c. &c.

"The administration has now found a man in the Senate, from Virginia, who vindicates the rights of the States—the doctrines of the old democracy—and repudiates nullification.

"Mr. Calhoun felt the force and pungency of Mr. Rives reasoning so much that he could not keep his seat any longer. He is to reply to-day; and I have no doubt will muster all his force to the battle. We shall have a new and unexpected encounter—for I have no doubt Mr. Rives will make a reply to the great nullifier. The Virginia Senator is a bold, daring man quite a dialectician, and is a host in himself."

[Mr. Calhoun's Speech on Friday is said to have been a total failure.—He is too much excited and infuriated to do even justice to himself.]

DIED.

At Town Point, Easton, on Wednesday morning last, of a painful illness of about a week, Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, commandant of one of the Easton and Baltimore companies. Having rendered himself highly popular by the urbanity of his manners, no less than by strict attention to business, his loss is severely felt by the community in general; but to his widow and interesting family, it is irreparable. He lived respected and beloved by all who knew him; and has died without an enemy. May he rest in peace.

On Monday, the 18th ult. in Caroline county, near Hillsborough, Mrs. Ann Knotts, consort of Mr. David Knotts.

In Queen Anne's county, on Tuesday morning 26th ult. Mr. Henry Cooper, after a short but severe illness.

On Saturday the 23d ult. in Queen Anne's county, Mrs. Ann Snow, consort of Mr. John Snow, and daughter of Mr. Henry Cooper.

A HOUSE KEEPER.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, well acquainted with House Keeping, will find a good home and employment by leaving her name, with proper recommendations, at this Office.

Easton, March 2, 1833.

A List of Real Property

IN THE TOWN OF EASTON, on which the Taxes have not been paid for the year 1832. It is out of our power to give any further indulgence: the property stands as follows:

Names of Persons.	Names of Property.	1832.	1833.
Freeborn Banning's heirs	Lot on Washington street	60	
Thomas Cooper's heirs	Lot on Harrison & South Streets	10	
Thomas S. Hayward	Lot on Goldborough at.	30	
Col. Edward Lloyd	Lot on Washington street	400	
Margaret D. Nicholson	Lot on Harrison street	220	
Mary Nicholson	Lot on Harrison street	77	
Joseph Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	40	
William Sewell's heirs	Lot on Washington street	30	
Andrew Skinner	Lot on Bay street	30	
Mary Seth	Lot on Goldborough st.	150	

Notice is hereby Given, THAT unless the town charges due on the property aforesaid, be paid to Richard C. LAIN, agent for the Collector of the Town taxes aforesaid, within twenty days from the date hereof, the said property will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay the above taxes, together with the legal costs due and to become due thereon, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY 26th day of March, instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

Attendance given by RICHARD C. LAIN, Agent for Collector of the Town Tax. Easton, March 2.

ADVENTURERS ATTEND!

HURRA FOR SYLVESTER!

On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of Baltimore) the Capital Prize of \$5,000 DOLLARS.

In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Class No. 6.

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the Capital Prize of \$3,500 DOLLARS.

To a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3, drawn Feb. 6th, we sold Combination 14 62 56 11600
" 14 31 62 11000

Making 4 Grand Capital Prizes sold in the course of two weeks.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 4—to be drawn March 13th, 1833: 66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn balls. \$20,000, 10,000, 8,760, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, amounting to \$184,040.—Tickets \$5.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 5—to be drawn April 9th, 1833.—Sixty six number Lottery, 10 drawn balls. SPENDID CAPITALS \$40,000, 10,000, 5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$10. Lowest prize \$12.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 5, to be drawn March 16. \$20,000. 100 Prizes of \$1,000. A Package of 23 whole tickets by certificate \$124. Whole Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 7, to be drawn March 20. Tickets 5 dollars, lowest prize 6 dollars. 20,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,373, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

A package of 23 whole tickets by certificate, \$53.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 6—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833. \$20,000, Highest Prize. \$20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,370, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets 53, shares in proportion. Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are required, postage need not be paid.

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and New Orleans) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

*For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore, Md. mar 2