

one the bill. A bill which might be regarded as the olive branch had been passed and sent to the Senate—he would put it to the justice and magnanimity of the House whether the olive branch should be followed by the sword of blood. There was no necessity for this bill. The other bill would be found to carry leading efficiency with it. If any thing could convert it into a curse it would be the present bill.

Mr. Blair of South Carolina, said his colleague had expressed an opinion that the tariff bill which had been sent to the Senate was the olive branch of peace—that might be his opinion as an individual, but that to any other gentleman here to express the sentiments of the Convention of South Carolina which had solemnly declared, that unless the whole protective system be overthrown, the revenue laws should not be executed. The House had no right to presume that the convention would recall this declaration in consequence of the passage of a bill which contained protection throughout all its provisions. Under the present laws of South Carolina, could the tariff law be executed unless the present bill was passed?—Gentlemen could judge whether the measure was not necessary for the protection of the friends of the Union in that State. For himself, he was indifferent on the subject; but it should be remembered, that unless some effectual measures were adopted, a large part of the population of South Carolina were exposed to confiscation and punishment for paying obedience to your laws.

Mr. Beardsley said, the tariff bill which had been sent to the Senate, was based upon the act of the 14th July, 1833. This law had been proscribed by the sovereignty of South Carolina.—Was any gentleman authorized in behalf of the sovereignty of that State, to assure the House that the 12,000 men which had been organized in resistance to the act of 1833, would be now disbanded, and the courts of justice opened to the impartial decision of cases arising under it? If any gentleman was so authorized, he desired it to be understood, that he was reasonable, and asked more than was reasonable. He had no hesitation in saying that the bill which had been sent to the Senate would give peace and quietness to the whole South. It had received almost the unanimous vote of the Representatives from that quarter. If the measure of conciliation was not received with the proper spirit, Congress could be immediately assembled, and the necessary measures adopted. He moved to lay the bill on the table.—but withdrew the motion at the instance of

Mr. Burgess who said it would not be suspected of him that he was a friend to the present administration. He was a friend to the laws of the land, and to ensure their execution, it was altogether essential that this bill should pass. It is necessary, before we provide for obedience to the laws, that we should be informed whether South Carolina intends further to resist them? He was willing to admit that gentlemen, intimately connected with the recent course taken by that State, with what degree of credit to themselves, his opinion would inform the work—had expressed an opinion that the bill sent to the Senate would be satisfactory to the people of that State. Where then is the harm of passing this bill if they intend to obey the laws, no provision in this bill could touch them. The objection on the part of that State could only arise from a determination to resist the execution of the laws which had been nullified, which formed the basis of the bill sent to the Senate. With out this bill that measure, was only throwing a volume of papers upon the burning flames.

Mr. Clayton said, he had no hesitation in saying that the bill which had been sent to the Senate would give peace and quietness to the whole South. It had received almost the unanimous vote of the Representatives from that quarter. If the measure of conciliation was not received with the proper spirit, Congress could be immediately assembled, and the necessary measures adopted. He moved to lay the bill on the table.—but withdrew the motion at the instance of

Mr. Burgess who said it would not be suspected of him that he was a friend to the present administration. He was a friend to the laws of the land, and to ensure their execution, it was altogether essential that this bill should pass. It is necessary, before we provide for obedience to the laws, that we should be informed whether South Carolina intends further to resist them? He was willing to admit that gentlemen, intimately connected with the recent course taken by that State, with what degree of credit to themselves, his opinion would inform the work—had expressed an opinion that the bill sent to the Senate would be satisfactory to the people of that State. Where then is the harm of passing this bill if they intend to obey the laws, no provision in this bill could touch them. The objection on the part of that State could only arise from a determination to resist the execution of the laws which had been nullified, which formed the basis of the bill sent to the Senate. With out this bill that measure, was only throwing a volume of papers upon the burning flames.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Evening Session—February 27. The House, at 6 o'clock, resumed its sitting—when Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, who had the floor, delivered a very animated speech in opposition to the Revenue Collection bill. Mr. Isaacs replied ably, and insisted on the necessity of passing the bill to vindicate the authority and honor of the government. Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, followed on the same side, and made some pretty severe animadversions on nullification and secession, &c. Mr. Root delivered an animated speech against the bill. Mr. McDuffie expressed his desire of being heard before the bill should pass, and moved that the House adjourn, [at about ten o'clock.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 28. On motion of Mr. Polk, it was Resolved, That there be allowed and paid to each Messenger of this House the same allowance as was granted by the resolutions of the House passed at the last session.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois," reported the same without amendment; and the said bill was committed.

September last; which letter and list were laid on a table.

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a list of the names of persons employed as clerks in his department during the year 1832, with the salary of each; which letter and list were laid on the table.

On request of Mr. Sevier— The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Polk in the Chair, on a bill to incorporate the St. Francisville Road Company.

The bill was amended, as reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals. The Committee then rose and reported the bill; which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Whittlesey asked the unanimous consent of the House to go into Committee on three private bills.

Mr. Irvin objected; but afterwards withdrew his objection, at the suggestion of Mr. Bell, who thereupon obtained consent to offer a resolution, suspending the 19th rule of the House, (which sets apart Fridays and Saturdays for private bill.)

The resolution lies on the table for one day. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Adams in the Chair, on bills for the relief of William Tharp, Samuel Good, and Archibald W. Hamilton. The first was amended, and the bills were then reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Adams moved that the further reading of the report made by him from the minority of the Committee on Manufactures be dispensed with, and that it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Hoffman demanded a division of the question. It was divided accordingly. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

On the question of printing, Mr. Hoffman addressed the House in opposition to it; and went into a statement of facts in relation to the report. He said it had never been submitted to the Committee in time for its action. It purported to be a counter report, or report of the minority; but where was any report from the majority? It was new to ask a majority to agree to the report of a minority, which they had never had an opportunity even to hear. Mr. H. dwelt on the mischievous tendency of such a practice, if sanctioned by the House. He insisted there was nothing either in the substance or manner of the paper, which ought to induce the House to print it.—It was neither a report or counter report, but a pamphlet—an argument of an individual.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of the revenue.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Chandler to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, in the state of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.

Denny McDuffie to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Wadsworth, in the state of Maine, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

John F. Scammon to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Saco, in the state of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Barnebas Palmer, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Kennebec, in the state of Maine, from the 11th of March 1833; when his present Commission will expire.

Daniel Foster, to be Naval Officer for the District of Newburyport, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 11th of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joshua Prentiss to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Schuyler Sampson to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present term of service will expire.

William H. Ellis to be Collector of the Customs for the District of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Noah A. Phelps to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Middletown, in the state of Connecticut, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

the 9th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Nathaniel Holland, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Cherrystone, in the state of Virginia, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joseph Prentiss to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Suffolk, in the state of Virginia, from the 10th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Robert Butler to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Smithfield, in the state of Virginia, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Richard Bradley to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Miles Elliott Jr. to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Hertford, in the state of North Carolina, from the 14th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

George W. Owen to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Mobile, in the state of Alabama, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

E. R. Pray to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Pearl River and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Pearlington, in the state of Mississippi, from the 10th March, when his present Commission will expire.

Samuel Spotts to be Surveyor for the District of Mississippi and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Samuel Starkweather to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Cayuga, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Chiloche, in the state of Ohio, from the 9th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Peyton S. Symmes to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Land subject to sale at Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joseph Wood to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Land subject to sale at Marietta, in the state of Ohio, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Edward Humphreys to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Land subject to sale at Kaskaskia, in the state of Illinois, from the 5th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joseph K. Keil to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Land subject to sale at Palestine, in the State of Illinois, from the 5th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Guy W. Smith to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Land subject to sale at Palestine, in the state of Illinois, from the 5th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

William Christy to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Land subject to sale at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, from the 7th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

R. K. Call to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Land subject to sale at Tallahassee, in the Territory of Florida, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

From the Globe. From the following it would seem that our foreign enemies concur with Mr. Calhoun in the opinion that our Union is ripe for dissolution. The English print, however, does not express surprise that the confederacy has held together forty years.

Bellevue Weekly Messenger, of the 13th ult., after noticing the political situation of the U. States, observes:—"Republics are not suited to large States; they are very well within the limits of small cities, or spread over a few acres of pasture lands and mountains, as in Switzerland and Italy; but it is not likely they can hold when at the distance of one or two thousand miles from a common centre. The Union of the United States of America has nothing very original or engaging in itself. It must share the fate of all the large compositions of power; it must, sooner or later, decompose and resolve into simple parts. The want of impulse and attractive powers, in other words, the want of a gravitation to a common point, cannot be supplied from all the magazines of political reasoning in the world. The Times may uphold the logic of Gen. Jackson, and recommend him to draw the sword. Gen. J. may be as good a philosopher as he is a soldier, but he will never be able to hold together those whom a strong interest induces to break asunder."

REPORTERS.—Mr. HAUGHTON, Editor of the Boston Atlas, who was formerly a reporter for one of the Washington papers, in an article in his paper on the subject says:—"The best stenographer at Washington is Joseph Gates, the principal editor of the National Intelligencer. He possesses great manual dexterity, is familiar with the business of the House, and with all public affairs, and so well acquainted with every subject that is brought up that he never misunderstands the argument of the speaker. His accuracy is wonderful. We recollect to have heard Mr. P. P. Brown, of Virginia, say once after reading a report of half an hour's speech taken down by Mr. Gates, that he believed Mr. Gates had not varied in even one word from the speech that he had delivered. Mr. Randolph, however, always put him to a severe trial, for his parenthetical runs into each other like the colors of a rainbow, and it was no ordinary task to find the right line of demarcation. Mr. Gates has now in his employ a reporter whose ability vies with his own.—It is Mr. Swansbury. He is not a stenographer, but he is possessed of so tenacious a memory that by the aid of two or three of the most important words of a sentence he can recall the whole immediately. He is a man of a very high order of talent and finished education. He was usually received from the Intelligencer the same compensation for his services that is allowed to a member of Congress, viz. 8 dollars per day.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, 1833.

THE TARIFF.—It cannot fail to afford pleasure to our readers to find, that, ere this, the tariff question has, in all probability, been so settled as to appease, if not to satisfy, the angry feelings of the South. To us, we confess it is a source of great pleasure. We have never questioned the constitutional power of Congress to impose discriminating duties, or in other words, to lay higher duties, on the importation of such articles as come in competition with articles grown or manufactured in this country, for the purpose of protecting incidentally, the domestic article, nor indeed have we ever doubted the sound policy of such duties; but when duties had grown up to 50, and in some instances to 250 per centum, and that, too, when the Treasury was full to overflowing, we considered it gross injustice upon the agricultural and planting states. The tariff, or the protection of domestic industry, especially in the growth and manufacture of articles of prime necessity, articles necessary for the safety and independence of the nation in time of war, may be justly considered as a prominent point in the policy of the early democracy of this country. Some individuals differed from their respective parties on this question, but the protection of domestic industry was one of the leading principles in the policy of Mr. Jefferson and his successors, and violently opposed by the Federalists or advocates of free trade. This protection, however, did not amount to a monopoly in favour of any particular description of labour, but was only intended to afford incidental aid to our domestic manufactures and products, until they might be able to compete with those of foreign nations. The heavy debts incurred during the war, required that the duties on all articles should be greatly increased. In this increase our manufacturers found rapid prosperity. The public debt, was to them, a public blessing, and the day of its final liquidation, one of anticipated evil.

In this state of feeling, our country was fogged, during the latter part of the administration of Mr. Monroe. The embargo, the war, and the heavy debt overhanging the country at the close of the war, had all conspired to promote the growth of our domestic manufactures, and such was the amount of capital invested in them, and such the public feeling and interest enlisted in their favour, that it became a matter of concern, amongst the friends of the manufacturers, to devise the means of continuing these high protecting duties. At this moment Mr. Clay starts his popular hobby, "the American System." By identifying the interests of the East in domestic manufactures, with those of the West, in internal improvements, he calculated on reconciling these hitherto hostile sections of the Union. The farmer, too, was persuaded that his pork, beef, grain and vegetables, were to find a ready sale in a home market.—The planter alone was to suffer. Thus, the duties must be continued for the protection of domestic industry, and the surplus revenue expended on works of internal improvement, to adorn, beautify, and render easy of access, every section of our country.

This was truly a beautiful theory. To see the opening of rivers, the leveling of mountains, and flourishing manufacturing towns springing up over the whole face of our country, was, indeed, a vision on which the philanthropic statesman might dwell with delight. But to be himself the author of all this beauty and happiness, (and though last, not least) the ruler of this happy people, has no doubt afforded to Mr. Clay many delightful day dreams, many nocturnal illusions. Down to the very close of the last session of Congress, he hugged the chimera to his bosom. It was then a substance, and one on which the prosperity and happiness of the country depended: But it has now shrunk from his embrace; he has discovered that it was a phantom, a mere creature of the brain, an ignis fatuus, leading him to destruction.

The policy of the present administration, as we have understood it, has been in direct opposition to the American System of Mr. Clay. To pay off the public debt, & reduce the duties to the revenue standard as speedily as possible, have been his favorite measures; but in making this reduction, to continue, or extend, to domestic industry, the aid of incidental protection, by discriminating duties, has been no less the avowed wish of the President. Last year, the duties were reduced, but not commensurate with the wishes and recommendations of the administration. Mr. Clay then denounced the principle of a gradual reduction, as "a slow poison," and like a valiant defender of his positions, yielded not an inch, except at the point of the sword. The President still continuing his policy of reduction again urges the question upon Congress. Mr. Clay's mind in the mean time has undergone strange changes. Although last year, a gradual reduction was in his opinion "a slow poison," now it is the only safe remedy. Articles which then required a duty of 50 to 250 per centum, will be sufficiently protected by 30 per centum 9 years hence. High discriminating duties alone could save the country last year, now low ad valorem duties will be best.

Such has been the course of Mr. Clay. His prospects have varied during the past year, and with them his opinions. Those who were his worst enemies then, are now his best

friends. We cannot change our opinions with the same ease. Although always opposed to the American System, we have ever believed that the interests of the country required discriminating protecting duties, or in other words a "judicious tariff."

In our next we will endeavour to give our view of Mr. Clay's bill. It is not agreeable to our wishes, nor do we believe that it meets the views of any party or interest in the country; yet it has been received in part by all, as a compromise. The South are better satisfied with it, than any other portion of the country, because it looks like yielding the principle, yet we think we can show, that it falls short of the wishes of the present administration, even to them.

We understand that a law has passed the Legislature of Maryland, repealing the act known by the title of the Thirty Dollars Law.

A circular from the Navy Department, dated 23d ult. is published in the last Globe, convening a Board, for the examination of Midshipmen, at Baltimore, on the first Monday of May next. Persons entitled to an examination, by the regulations of the Department, are expected to attend, and report themselves to Commodore Jacob Jones, president of the Board.

The vote on the tariff bill introduced by Mr. Clay, is of such general interest, that we have thought a table of the votes, in the House of Representatives, arranged according to the States, would not be unacceptable. By this vote it will be seen who are the friends of compromise and of the Union.

It is a source of exultation to us, that although the friends of the present administration did not agree with Mr. Clay in the principles by which this compromise is effected, yet they have very generally yielded to a measure, which by all, is admitted to be exceedingly doubtful character, to promote the peace and harmony of the Union.

MAINE.—Ayes—Anderson, Jas. Bates, McIntyre, Holland, Kavanagh, Jarvis. Nays—Evans. NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Ayes—Broadhead, Harper, Hubbard, Weeks. Nays—Chandler. Absent—Hammons. MASSACHUSETTS.—Ayes—none. Nays—Hodges, Dearborn, J. C. Bates, Choate, Adams, Davis, Briggs, E. Everett, Grennell, Appleton, John Reed, Kendall, Neilson. Absent—Hammons. RHODE ISLAND.—Ayes—none. Nays—Burgess, Pearce. VERMONT.—Ayes—none. Nays—Cahoon, Everett, Hall, Slade, Heiman Allen. CONNECTICUT.—Ayes—None. Nays—Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storrs, Young. NEW YORK.—Ayes—Bergen, Cambridge, Verplanck, C. F. White, Ward, Lansing, Root, Botck, Angell, Hoffman, Doubleday. Nays—Pendleton, Wilkins, J. C. Broadhead, J. King, Pierson, Beardsley, Taylor, Fitcher, Hogan, Dayan, Wardwell, Collier, Ed. C. Reed, Barstow, Babcock, Dickson, Whittlesey, G. H. Wheeler, Bates, Cooke. Absent—Lent, (decd), Soule, Jewett, Tracy. NEW JERSEY.—Ayes, none. Nays—Southard, Lewis Condict, Silas Condict, Hughes, Cooper, Randolph. PENNSYLVANIA.—Ayes, Horn, Smith, Gilmore, Coulter. Nays—Sutherland, Walmough, Heister, Joshua Evans, Potts, Mann, Bucher, Henry King, Mullenburgh, Inrie, Ford, Stephens, Dewart, Adam King, Crawford, Robt. McCoy, Allison, Burd, McKennan, Denny, Banks. Absent—A. Stewart. DELAWARE.—Ayes—J. I. Milligan. MARYLAND.—Ayes—Spence, Kerr, Semmes, Sewell, Washington, Jenifer, Thomas, Worthington, Howard. Nays—None. VIRGINIA.—Ayes—Newton, Coke, Roane, China, Robt. Allen, Armstrong, Barbour, Patton, Archer, Alexander, Davenport, Bouldin, Gordon, Wm. McCoy, J. Johnson, Maxwell, Craig, Draper, Claiborne, Mason. Nays—C. F. Mercer. NORTH CAROLINA.—Ayes—W. B. Sheppard, Hawkins, Hall, Branch, Bringer, Speight, McKay, A. H. Sheppard, Bencher, Bechtone, Conner, Williams, Carson. Nays—None. SOUTH CAROLINA.—Ayes—Mitchell, Blair, Nuckolls, Davis, McDuffie, Felder, Griffin, Barnwell, Drayton. Nays—None. GEORGIA.—Ayes—Foster, Lamar, Newman, W. Thompson, Wayne, Clayton. Nays—None. Absent—White. KENTUCKY.—Ayes—Daniel, Marshall, C. Allan, Hayes, Letcher, Adair, Guithier, Tompkins, Wickliffe, Lecompte, R. M. Johnson, Lyon. Nays—None. TENNESSEE.—Ayes—Blair, Arnold, I sacks, Standifer, W. Hall, Bell, Folk, C. Johnson, Fitzgerald. OHIO.—Ayes—Findlay, Corwin, Creighton, Irvin, J. Thompson, E. Whittlesey, Stanberry. Nays—Crane, Russell, Vinton, Kennon, Leavitt, E. Cooke. Absent—Vance. LOUISIANA.—Ayes—Bullard, Thomas, E. D. White. INDIANA.—Ayes—Boon, Carr. Nays—McCarty. ILLINOIS.—Ayes—Duncan. MISSISSIPPI.—Ayes—Plummer. MISSOURI.—Ayes—Ashley. ALABAMA.—Ayes—Clay, Lewis, Mardis.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. IN SENATE. TUESDAY, Feb. 26. The Joint Committee of both branches of the Legislature, who were instructed to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act to lay off the State in Congressional districts," respectfully report: That they have arranged the districts upon the plan as appears in statement A, which makes a part of this report, and have also prepared a bill accordingly, which is reported as a part of their proceedings.

Table with 2 columns: District No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Columns include names of counties and population figures.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Population, Representative Population. Lists various counties and their respective populations.

DIED. Yesterday morning, in this county, Mrs. Maria M. Henric, consort of Thomas Henric, Esq. in the 39th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and six children, besides a large circle of friends, to lament their loss. By this dispensation of Providence, the poor of her neighborhood have sustained a loss not soon to be repaired, and society at large one of its brightest ornaments.

The friends and acquaintance of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence near the Chapel. From the Cecil Republican. Another pillar of the Revolution has crumbled to dust.—Died, on the 16th inst. at the residence of his son, on Bohemia Manor, General Hezekiah Ford, in the 92nd year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Before the declaration of Independence, Gen. Ford entered the Maryland line as a private, at the battle of Long Island, his commander, Capt. Veszy was killed at his side, he was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Monmouth in 1780, he was ordered to the South under Gates, as a result of the defeat at Red Bank, in 1781, he was totally defeated; in the route he was attacked hand in hand by a stout athletic Englishman, —others were advancing rapidly on them. In the scuffle, the enemy was thrown, who clinging to his hair held him. Having no weapon but his long Esopatoon, he shortened the handle and pinned him to the sand, and as the Englishman relaxed his hold, he extricated himself, and finding his weapon fast beyond recovery he fled without it. In the latter part of the war he was principally engaged in the quartermaster's department, and left the army in '88 with the rank of Captain by brevet.

GARDEN SEEDS. T. H. DAWSON & SON HAVE received their supply of GARDEN SEEDS, amongst which is an assortment raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute. March 5.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES. GENTLEMEN:—Most respectfully, I present to you my grateful acknowledgments for the extensive patronage which I have received from you during the past year, in which I have been engaged in type founding—and at the same time informed that I have relinquished the business in favor of Messrs. Lawrence Johnson, and George F. Smith, for whom I solicit a continuance of your favors. This I do with the more confidence, from a knowledge of their ability and disposition to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to encourage their establishment. One of the firm has been connected with the foundry upwards of twenty years, and his knowledge of the business in all its details assures those who may purchase of this foundry, that they will be accommodated to their satisfaction. In future, orders for sorts, or additions to founts, may be addressed to Johnson & Smith, or to the subscriber, and they will be promptly attended to. He begs leave to inform that he has on hand a considerable quantity of type, in founts of various kinds and weights, which can be obtained on application either to Johnson & Smith, or to your obliged friend, RICHARD RONALDSON. Philadelphia, Feb. 18th, 1833.

TYPE FOUNDRY. Having purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business; and for the convenience of their friends and patrons have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city.—As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from pearl to 24 lines pica, including a great variety of ornamental letter. Their assortment of cuts, dashes, brass rule, and other ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to printers as soon as they can be prepared. Printing presses of every description, printing ink of the most approved quality, composing sticks, brass and common galleys, cases, imposing stones, cases, paper and press boards, standing presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a printing office, will be kept constantly on hand. Small founts suitable for book binders, in great variety may be had when called for. Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binney & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson. JOHNSON & SMITH. No. 6 George St. Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington super royal press, and 3 standing presses, in good order— together with several founts of 24 line type, will be sold low. Stereotyping in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore. Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement and forward a newspaper containing it to J & S, will be entitled to \$5, payable in settlement of their accounts, when their bills amount to not less than \$10. march 5