Jno. Catruh jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. II.---No. 16.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every discription from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

NEW SADDLERY.



WILLIAM S. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups, English Brille Leathers, Gig, Twig, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

NEWARK COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Newark College are gratified in being able to announce to the public that the duties of the institution were resumed at the collegiate year with the most flattering prospects. The Rev. Dr Richard S. Mason of New York, the President elect, a gentleman of high standing for his intellectual qualifications and literary attainments, has accepted the office, and entered upon its duties The Rev. *T. H. Simpson*, of Marrietta, Pennsylvania, who was elected Professor of Languages and who is an experienced teacher and eminently qualified for the station, has also accepted and entered upon the duties of his office. And Mr. *R. W. Tilson* of New York, who has been highly recommended as a gentleman of eminent standing in his profession, has been lately *unanimously* elected Professo of Mathematics in the collegiate department, and accepted of the office. Mr *N. Z. Graves* who has been adjunct Professer of Mathematics and principal of the Academical department, since the organization of the Institution still continues in that connexion, and is *deservedly* esteemed both as a Professor and as a gentleman.

The requisite number of Tutors have also been appointed—so that there is now an efficient Faculty. And the testimonials in favor of these gentlemen who have accepted and entered upon the duties of their office, are such as entitle them to the entire confidence of the Board. A Steward of high reputation, has also been appointed who has entered upon the duties of his station and gives entire satisfaction. The Trustees are determined to do all in their power to place the college on the most respectable footing.

The *vigorous* measures, which they have already adopted, the unanimity and harmony, which now prevail in the Board, and the selection of President and Professors as above announced; it is confidently hoped, will soon cause the Institution to attain a high standing as well as merit, and receive a liberal patronage from an enlightened community.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS CLAYTON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
ANDREW G. GRAY, Secty.
Dec 1, 1835—(2w)

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two Blacksmiths, one to work on edged Tools, the other on Country work. None need apply except men of sober habits, to them liberal wages will be given.

JAMES SMITH.
Greensborough, Jan. 19 If

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than portionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been compliled, to obtain copies, even of those work, which are nearly essential to the practice of rreligigeion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members o our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthe with; and he therefore throws himself on hi-Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be publishished in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription Two Dollars per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scriptturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'-Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Penry's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writtings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Oct. 31.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 26th inst.—Teachers who have been employed since the 1st of July last, are requested to bring in their accounts certified by the Trustees of their respective schools, up to the 1st January inst., for settlement.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners for T. C.
Jan. 19 3t (G)

20 Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of the present month (January) John Scott, of yellow complexion; his clothing when he left my services, was a brown frock coat, and blue pantaloons, old striped Vest of blue red and white, and old black cap, with flat top; the fellow has two small scars underneath his eye, height about five feet four or five inches, about eighteen years. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend said fellow and lodge him in any jail, so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, either of Trappe.

THOMAS STEVENSON. Jr. Wishes to call at
January 5, 1836. tf

Shot Tower PROPERTY.

For Sale.

THIS beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty one acres of land—But should any loss be ascertained to have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of $5000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years; the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN.

dec 22

The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward their bills to this office.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th January, 1836, as a runaway, by Henry Brice, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM CHASE, and says that he did belong to Mr. Rovey of Washington city, D. C. He is about 20 years of age; 5 feet 2 inches high; he has a small scar on the back of his right hand; a scar over his left eye. His clothing consists of a blue roundabout jacket, brown cloth pantaloons, check shirt, coarse boots and old cloth cap. The owner, if any, of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore City and County Jail.
feb. 9 3w.

In Press and will soon be Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON THE
CULTURE OF SILK,

Adapted to the Soil and Climate of the United States, by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and Editor of the Silk Culturist. Illustrated by Engravings.

THE interest in all parts of the United States in the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain *Practical Treatise* on the cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and Climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

The practical Culturist in this country needs a [illegible] plants his trees, and the Climate in which he rears his worms; without reference to Soils and Climates less congenial to their growth. It has been therefore the object of the author to make a treatise strictly practical, omitting nothing of importance to the Culturist, and adding nothing of a useless or extraneous character:

As making the raw materials into *Sewing Silk* and *Twist* is very profitable to the Silk Grower, all necessary information for that purpose will be given:

The work will be published in a duodecimo about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price 50 cts. A part of the edition will be put up in elastic covers to be forwarded by mail.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.
Hartford Dec. 29, 1835. 4t

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY
AND
VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of goods consisting in part as follows:

Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Palm-nuts, English Walnuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

Together with a variety of,

Toys, and Fancy Articles,

Also a good assortment of

School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Ledgers and Day-Books, Toy-books, Writing Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink-Stands, Steel pens &c.

GROCERIES,

Brown & loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Cheese, Best Firkin Butter, Crackers, Sugar-Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger-Cakes, Segars, Tobacco & Snuff, Powder & Shot together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Those wanting articles in the above line can get them on very accommodating terms at the old stand formerly kept by Mr. Ninde, and lastly by Mr J. H. McNeal. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

The Public's obt serv't,
CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B. Feathers, Rags, Wool, Fur, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or the highest cash price paid for them

C. R.

Jan 5 3teow (G)

Valuable Mill seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The im[illegible] two story [illegible] Dwelling and a [illegible] and sickly looking stare, [illegible] a dull light, as they shone through a foggy curtain. There was six of us in company—Harry M'-an and myself, and four or five pretty girls we ever grew up this side of the Green Mountains. There were my two sisters and Harry's sister and his sweetheart, the daughter of our next door neighbour. She was a right down handsome girl—[illegible] Caroline

Easton

All [illegible] never saw her equal, though I am no [illegible] to pretty faces. She was so pleasing [illegible] of heart—so gentle and sweet (selecting [illegible] intelligent besides that every

MARY'S EYES

[illegible] of BEING'S NOT BELIEVING.

BY T. HAINES BAILEY.

Now her as I fancied fair,
Yes, fairest of earth's creatures;
I saw the purest red and white
O'erspread her lovely features;
She fainted, and I sprinkled her,
Her malady relieving;
Wash'd both rose and lilly off—
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I looked again, again I long'd
To breathe love's fond confession;
I saw her eye-brow, form'd to give
Her face its ARCH expression;
Her gum is very apt to crack,
And whilst my breath was heaving,
Two fell out that one fell off!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I saw the tresses on her brow,
So beautifully braided;
I never saw, in all my life,
Locks look so well as they did.
She walked with me one windy day—
Ye zephyrs, WHY so thieving?
The lady lost her flaxen wig!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I saw her form by Nature's hand
So prodigally finished—
She wore less perfect if ENLARGED,
Less perfect if DIMINISHED;
Her toilet I surprised—the worst
Of wonders then achieving:—
None know the BUSTLE I perceived!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I saw when costly gems I gave,
The smile with which she took them;
And if she said no tender things,
I've often seen her LOOK them;
I saw her my affianced bride—
And then my mansion leaving,
She ran away with Colonel Jones!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

A SHORT LECTURE ON HEADS.—In one of the lunatic asylums of France, there is a maniac who is laboring under an interesting delusion. His serious impression is, that he has beheaded during the revolution, and that another person's head had been substituted for his own!—Hypochondriacs have ere now fancied themselves hand-organs, articles of household furniture, or steam-engines; to say nothing of beasts, birds, and reptiles. Some have imagined themselves to be frogs embedded in stone; others, that they were sheets of glass, and would break to pieces (being cracked) if touched. These are extreme cases; but that of the guillotined maniac applies, with some small variation, to a far larger class of perons than may be supposed.—To meet a man, on the *outside* of a lunatic asylum, who believes that he has another person's head on his shoulders, is any thing but uncommon. How many of our ode-writers have believed that they were severally possessed of the hand of Pindar.

Where is the orator who hesitates to point to his own individual caput as the head of Demosthenes? Scott's head is on a dozen pair of shoulders at least; and there is more than one writer living who can boast of the identical head of Milton. We are daily introduced to illustrious members of the family of Wrongheads, who have never yet been inside a lunatic asylum."

Division—The Plan of the Whigs.

The Whig Caucus of Virginia sticks to White.

The Whig Caucus of N. York, assembled at albany on the 3d, appoint John W. Taylor as their President—and will nominate Harrison.—The Delaware Whigs too will go for Harrison.

Thus they go!—The Republican is to be divided among the *Triumvirate*. White is to strive for all South of the Potomac—Harrison between the Potomac, and New England—and Webster, struggles for New England.—Can the Whigs, believe for a moment that the People are so stupid as not to see through their designs? Divide and conquer—Smother the votes of the People, and send the Election to the H. of R.—The scheme is written in a sunbeam.

THE BELL OF THE REVOLUTION.—On the old State House Bell in Philadelphia, which was cast in that city before the American Revolution, is the following prophetic inscription—"Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants, thereof"—Leviticus XXV. 10. The ringing of this Bell gave the first intelligence of the signing of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—[From the Gift for 1836.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A family residing near Belville, N. J. was found by the citizens of that place all frozen to death.

POLITICAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1836

Mr. BRIGGS presented a petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WISE demanded the question of reception and inquired whether it was the understanding of the Chair, that all the memorials hereto[illegible] presented, and those to be presented? I confess I have a matter of course, [illegible] to encounter the terrors of the melancholyeo, under [illegible] circumstances, which I have endeavored to [illegible] The thought of it has haunted me like my own shadow; and even now, the whole circumstances at times freshly before me in my dreams, and I start up with something of the same feeling of terror which I experienced [illegible] more than half a century ago. I passed [illegible] recovering the volcano.

AN EXCEL[illegible]

The fo[illegible] objects they could not turn the the B[illegible]is or in a backward; an understanding of question of the abolition of slavery must [illegible] have now or never.—He did not consider that the question of abolition was settled, or could be settled, by any evasive measures—B it remembered by the people of this country, that it was not the people of the South, or their representatives, who introduced this subject before the Congress of the United States. Be it remembered, that it was the people of the North who get abolition petitions, and their representatives who presented them, that introduced that subject; and if there be agitators, the people and representatives of the South are not concerned in it. They deprecate the agitation of that subject in Congress and elsewhere. The people of the South have protested against it in every form, but still you will receive those petitions, refer and legislate upon them; and it is time that the South were acting.

At the beginning of the Session, when the States were first called for resolutions, be it remembered by all, that a gentleman from Maine (Mr. Jarvis) offered resolutions upon the subject; and when the whole subject was brought before the House by the Northern representatives, were Southern men to be silent. If the representatives of the South had remained silent, when the subject of legislation upon southern rights was brought up by northern representatives, they would have been recreant to their constituents, and to the whole South. Strange, indeed, was it that a Southern man should make a charge of agitation against the South, and come forward with an evasive proposition at a time when gentlemen were ready to give the southern people the resolutions they wished. That a southern representative, should have done so was astonishing, and he hissed and spurned him as a deserter from the principles of the South.

The SPEAKER called Mr. Wise to order, and said that the gentleman must take his seat. Mr. Wise remained standing, and the Speak- repeated that he was called to order, and must be seated.

Mr. WISE still remained on the floor, and the SPEAKER, in reiterating the call to order, appealed to the House to sustain the decorum of that body.

Various members in every part of the House now called to order, and Mr. Wise resumed his seat.

Mr. W. B. SHEPARD moved that the gentleman have leave to proceed.

Mr. RICE GARLAND called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. ADAMS said he understood the usual course to be that the words of the gentleman must be taken down, and then he must be asked whether he acknowledged those to be his words; and he moved that the words be taken down, and the gentleman so interrogated.

The CHAIR said he had directed the clerk to take down the words of the gentleman, and they would be read.

The words were then read by the clerk, as follows: "He hissed him, and spurned him as a deserter from the principles of the South."

Mr. WISE denied having used those words.

Mr. GRANGER asked if the House must not then pass upon those words, and say whether they were the words, and say whether they were the words of the gentleman or not?

The CHAIR said yes.

Mr. PATTON said he must hear witnesses before he could decide, as he did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. WISE then asked leave to explain; which leave being granted.

Mr. WISE said he thanked the House most kindly for their indulgence. He thanked them, and was gratified to see that there was no power upon the throne, nor beneath the throne, that could tie the tongue of debate. He would not pretend to say what words he did utter; but he would say what he did not; and there were words taken down which he was reminded he had not said. He hoped the House would take the usual course, and that it would not make an example of so humble a person as himself.

Mr. ADAMS said, he understood the gentleman to deny the words taken down; but if Mr. A. understood the gentleman correctly, he said he was not able to say what words he had uttered

Mr. WISE remarked that although he could not undertake to say, precisely the words he had used, but he did undertake to say, that he had not used the words taken down.

Mr. PATTON did not deny the right of the House to take the question; but he could not vote on the question *pro* nor *con*.

Mr. BOULDIN asked to be excused from voting, because he was not within hearing when the words were spoken. He did not expect to get by testimony the exact words spoken with the context, without which the meaning of no words can be sufficiently understood to say, certainly, whether they be in order or out of order.

Mr. ADAMS said he was under the necessity of asking to be excused from voting on the question, because he could not say whether they were the words of the gentleman or not. As the gentleman had denied them, his impression would be that they were not his words: but the rights of two members were involved in the question; the rights of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) and the rights of the member injured and insulted if the words were used. If in denying the words the gentleman had stated that he meant nothing personal, he would have been satisfied.

Mr. WISE said he did not know that he had a right to explain; as the right had been refused him by the Chair.

The CHAIR said the gentleman had a right to explain if he chose to avail himself of it.

Mr. WISE thanked the Chair most graciously. He meant to make no personal attack upon the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pinckney.) He meant to attack [illegible] lution—to maintain the principles of [illegible] (Mr. W's) resolution, and [illegible] the South. He meant [illegible] course of the gentleman [illegible] He did not attack [illegible] his motives. If W. wishes to inform the [illegible] learnt, who resides in Maryland, Virginia, [illegible] silver, he records that he is not dead, as [illegible] entered by his opponents, [illegible] give them CASH and [illegible] their Negroes. Persons [illegible] Moderate your curiosity, [illegible] purpose of, will please give [illegible] Refrain from swearing [illegible] assisting him at Baltimore, [illegible] Harry no one.

[illegible] attention will be paid

[illegible] that have copied my for [illegible] will copy the above, and [illegible] oct 9.

distinctly understood, that he did not attack the motives of the gentleman from South Carolina, nor to insult him personally; but he had a right to characterise his acts in what terms he pleased. Mr. W. said, he did use the words, "hiss him as a deserter from the principles of the South;" and if he could not characterise his measures in such terms, he could not understand what was the freedom of speech. If there was any thing odious in the terms he had used towards the gentleman, he disclaimed it.

The CHAIR then varied the words according to the terms just avowed by the gentleman viz. "He hissed him as a deserter from the principles of the South."

After some further explanations by the SPEAKER in answer to inquiries by Messrs. WISE, PATTON and VINTON,

Mr. PINCKNEY expressed the hope that the gentleman from Virginia would be permitted to proceed.

The CHAIR said that the pending question could not be debated

Mr. INGERSOLL next attempted to address the House, but was called to order, and took his seat.

Mr. W. B. SHEPARD withdrew his motion to permit the gentleman from Virginia to proceed.

Mr. WISE again repeated, that the words which he had used, were "that in reference to the course of the member from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickney,) he hissed him as a deserter from the principles of the South, on the abolition question."

The SPEAKER decided these remarks out of order

Mr. WISE appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew the appeal.

Mr. BELL moved that Mr. Wise be permitted to proceed in his remarks.

Mr. R. GARLAND called for the yeas and nays which were ordered and were as follows.

Yeas, 111. Nays, 92.

So the House decided that Mr. Wise should be permitted to proceed in his remarks.

Mr. WISE rose to address the House, but,

Mr. VINTON made a question of order. He contended that, under the resolutions of Mr. PINCKNEY, it was incompetent for the gentleman from Virginia to raise the question of the reception of this petition—that resolution having declared that all petitions which should *hereafter be presented*, should be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the subject.

The SPEAKER explained the grounds of his decision. Under the resolution adopted by the House, the CHAIR considered that all the petitions which had heretofore been received or offered and their contents stated, were referred to the Select Committee. The present petition had been proposed to be offered for the first time and the Chair proceeded to assign the reasons, which under the peculiar state of the case, had induced the decision, that it was competent to make the question, which had been raised by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise) on the presentation of this memorial.

The decision of the Chair was sustained by [illegible] WISE, JENNINGS and PEYTON and opposed by Messrs. BYNUM, CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, BRIGGS, FRENCH, and HAWES.

In the discussion of the point of order, Mr. PINCKNEY was called upon by Mr. BYNUM to state the objects which he had in view in offering his resolution; and in reply, Mr. P. stated that he meant to embrace all the petitions which had been offered, and which should hereafter be presented or proposed to be offered, with the especial object of putting a stop to discussion which he deemed exceedingly dangerous to the interests of the South, and to the perpetuity of the Union. He intended by his resolution to refer every petition on the subject to a select committee, in order that a report should be made, which would be satisfactory to the South, and acceptable to the North. He hoped the House would act consistently, and send all the petitions which might be offered to the committee. If the decision of the Chair should be sustained, his object in offering the resolution would be frustrated, and the House would be thrown into confusion, and the discussion which he contemplated to arrest, would be continued. Had he supposed that this interpretation would have been put upon his resolution, he should never have submitted it.

While on the floor, Mr. P. hoped, he said, that he would be permitted to reply to an unprovoked, wanton, and unjustifiable assault, made upon him by a member from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.)

The CHAIR said the question pending was a point of order on an appeal from a decision of the Speaker.—The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) could not be permitted, at this time, to reply to remarks made on another subject.

Mr PEYTON suggested that the gentleman from South Carolina should be permitted by the House to proceed in his contemplated remarks.

Objection being made,

Mr. PINCKNEY said this was a matter personal to himself. His own self respect would induce him to refrain from replying to the extreme and violent personalities of the gentleman from Virginia, unless agreeable to the House.

Further objection being made, Mr. PINCKNEY resumed his seat.

Before any question was taken on the appeal from the decision of the Chair,

Mr. GILLET (who had obtained the [illegible] remarked, that he did not [illegible] constituents desire a VAN HARRISON [illegible] tion should [illegible] 3t* out, if

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 12th day of January, 1836, as a runaway, by Dr. Bryarly, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in for the city aforesaid a negro man named JAMES BLAKE, who said that he was born free and raised by his mother Priscilla Butler, in Calvert County, Maryland. He is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, and has a scar over his left eye, a scar on his right arm, and also a large one on his under lip. His clothing consists of a drab pea jacket and pantaloons, brown cloth vest, check shirt, coarse boots and old fur hat.

The owner, (if any,) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore City and County Jail.
Feb. 13 3w

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