EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 22.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 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.

☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. 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 Bridle 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

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subsciber 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 tf

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, near New Market a negro man named, WESLEY,

about 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; a dark chesnut color, rather a fierce look. He is a little bow-legged though straight built; stout and strong made, rather wide across the eyes.—He has on his breast a little below the neck a King's Evil or lump nearly as large as an egg;—has long hair or whiskers on his chin. Had on when he left home a drab flushing round jacket, lined through with Canton flannel; blue mixed Kersey trowsers, well worn; his shoes just half soaled with sparables or nails in the bottoms; they were laced shoes; a black fur or hair cap. A reward of ONE HUNDRED dollars will be given if taken in the State, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any Jail so that I get him.

JOHN PATTISON.

Dorchester County, Feb. 10, 1836.

March 1st tf

N. B. He wishes to pass for a Sailor.

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 improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodadting and dossession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9

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 directory adapted to the Soil on which he 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

HATS.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

He offers at his hat store, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watchmaker's shop, and next to the Bank

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

HATS,

WHICH he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of Gentlemen's SILK HATS—a remarkably neat and superior article. Also, FURS of the best quality.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 2 tf

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

ALEXANDER'S
MODERN
ACTING DRAMA,
NEW SERIES,
Embelished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX PAGES. Every PLAY or FARCE is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly FIFTY-TWO EMBELISHMENTS—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized STEEL ENGRAVING, containing the likenesses of SIX DISTINGUISHED ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluble collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. ☞ *The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.*

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed to preparing the Engravings. The terms of inte MODERN ACTING DRAMA is three dolhlars per annum, payable in advance Subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

☞ Any Person collecting four subscribers the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for $3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

☞ A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, FILLED ON BOTH SIDES WITH HUMOROUS AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the SALMAGUNDI. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, in advance, without further solicitations.

Feb. 13 tf

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers having received no applications for the male Department in Primary Schools in District No. 2, in Election District No. 1, in Talbot County, and but one for the female Department, in pursuance of the Notice heretofore given in the newspapers published at Easton, have determined to give further notice to such persons as may be disposed to take charge of the primary schools in the above District, that proposals will be received by either of the Subscribers until Tuesday 22d March next. Applications in writing must be *post paid*, and in all cases must be accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of character and qualification.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN,
WM. HUSSEY,
SAM'L ROBERTS, } Trust's.

N B. The above Trustees are desirous of receiving proposals for a site for a School House.

Feb. 13 t22m

For Sale.

3000, cwt. of prime Corn-Blades Apply at this office

Easton Feb. 9. 3t (G)

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC No. 4.]

AN ACT authorizing a special term of the Court of Appeals, for the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That a special term of the court of appeals, for the Territory of Florida, shall be holden at Tallahasse, the seat of Government of said Territory, on the first Monday in May next, and all appeals, writs of error, motions and suits, depending or returnable to the last January term, shall be heard and decided at the special term herein appointed, in the same manner as they might have been under the existing laws if the January term had been holden according to law.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That when, by the death, sickness, or inability to attend, of any of the judges, or for any other cause, the regular terms of said court shall not be holden, it shall and may be lawful for the judges thereof to appoint a special term.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the county of Franklin, in the Territory of Florida, shall be added to, and form a part of the middle judicial district of said Territory, and it shall be the duty of the judge of said middle district to hold two regular terms of the superior court, at the town of Apalachicola, commencing on the second Mondays of April and November, and special terms at such other periods, as may be required by business, and not interfere with the business of said court in other counties.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall only be one term of the superior court holden for the counties of Madison and Hamilton, in each year.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate

APPROVED, February 25th, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

POETRY.

THE HEART'S CHANGE.

There is a change, an utter change,
That comes upon the heart,
Ere time one feature can derange,
Or bid one smile depart:
The outward form is all the same;
Nor age, by words, express'd
The dark and boding thoughts that tame
The fires within the breast:

Undimm'd—unaltered—still the eye
Beams forth on all around;
And if the bosom heaves a sigh,
That sigh has scarce a sound,
Yet though the world may never dream
Our spirits touched by care,
So buoyant and so free they seem—
We are not what we were!

O'er us—we scarce knew whence or when
That change begins to steal
Which teaches that we ne'er again,
As once we felt shall feel.
A curtain slowly drawn aside,
Reveals a shadow'd scene,
Wherein the future differs wide
From what the past has been.

'Tis not the earth withholds its joys,
As manhood crowns the brow;
The same pursuits we loved as boys,
Life offers to us now:
And still we seek the giddy round,
And join the laughters there.
But feel that in the festive sound
Our hearts have now no share.

Yet mourn we not this early change—
'Tis sent our souls to show
How narrow is the utmost range
Allow'd them here below;—
'Tis sent to bid our youth aspire
From scenes so soon o'ercast,
To those whose pleasure ne'er can tire,
And shall for ever last.

A bachelor friend has requested the republication of the subjoined list of "illustrious bachelors," which we do with much pleasure; and if it will be the means of rendering his state of "single blessedness" more comfortable or happy it will afford us a pleasing reflection to know we have contributed by an *immortal* paragraph to his *mortal* consolation.—ED. WHIG.

IMMORTAL BACHELORS.

We have observed in twenty newspapers a catalogue of illustrious names arrayed against "matrimony." An immortal regiment of bachelors heads the cavalcade in honour of celibacy—"Newton, Locke, Boyle, Gibbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Harvey, Leibnitz, Bayle, Hobbes, Hampden, Sir F. Drake, Earl of Essex, Pitt, Michael Angelo, the three Caracci's, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Haydn, Handel, Wolsey, Pascal, Fenelon, Pope, Askenside, Swift (not so) Goldsmith, Gray, Collins, Thomson and Jeremy Bentham." Then come the ancients with "nearly" all their great philosophers: "Plato Pythagoras, Epicurus, Bion, Anaxagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, and Diogenes." Distinguished men who, though married, were unhappy in that state, bring up the rear.—"Aristotle, Socrates, Pittacus, Periander, Euripides, and Aristophanes." Among the moderns:—Boccaccio, Dante, Milton, Steele, Addison, Dryden, Moliere, Racine, Sterne, Garric, and Lord Bacon."

From the N. Y. Mirror.

MARRYING FOR LOVE.

"Who is that gentleman who is seated to the right of the subject of your late sketch?

"That is an officer also. His name is Ling, and he has been involved in difficulties all his life in consequence of marrying for love without securing a portion of that most essential medium for procuring the necessaries and comforts of life."

"Captain Ling, the pleasure of a glass of wine."

"He is but a lieutenant; but the title of captain is his courtesy. As I was saying; I had been acquainted with him several years, through the medium of his brother officers, without seeing the domestic felicity which he was always so highly lauding."

"My dear fellow, why don't you get married?" he would say.

"It is time enough," I replied.

"You cannot marry too early. You bachelors have no idea of happiness. It is centered in the married life. You must pass the precincts of wedlock before you enter its sacred pale—without there is no true felicity. You hunt for it—pursue it, and like the ignis-fatus it leads you a weary chase which ends in disappointment."

"We surely have some privileges?"

"Yes, after having been pecked at by the world at large, and dwindling into a cross grained, surly being, only endured by some needy relations, you possess the proud privilege of becoming the prey of your housekeeper."

"You are too severe!"

"An affectionate wife sharing all your cares and pleasures—anticipating all your wants, and studying every thing that may promote your happiness. Children vying with each other to gain your affections and clinging round you in fond regard—these—these are transports you know nothing of."

"You will persuade me to become a Benedict!"

"O! if you saw my wife and children! Come you shall! Walk with me. It is but a few streets off. Nay, I will take no denial."

My curiosity become strongly excited to see the amiable family whose happiness had been so forcibly depicted, I accompanied my friend to a remote part of the town, and stopping in a dark and solitary looking street, he told me we were at his lodgings.

After ascending a very narrow and dirty staircase, so rickety with age and rottenness that I fagged my neck more than once imper[illegible] "*rum*" of the thrice happy Benedict. It was a small, plainly furnished room; and whatever taste might originally have been evinced in its decorations, now was altogether lost on an apartment, which served them

"For Parlour, for Kitchen and all."

I saw at a glance, that our visit was most confoundedly *mal apropos*.

In one corner of the room, stood a little chrub, exerting its angelic voice in the loudest strain against the aqueous operation of abolition, which a lusty red armed wench was determined to perform, maugre its divine appeal. At an old and worn out instrument, sat another of the cherubic brood, hammering upon the keys, with both fists, with all its might and by its side, another yet playing upon a shrill penny trumpet and springing a diminutive rattle. The charming angel, the mother of this sweet progeny, the paragon of perfection, the wife, who had created this scene of earthly felicity, was busily employing her fair and fairy-like hands in rolling out the crust for an apple dumpling; while upon the fire, with a jaunty air, sat the saucepan, most evidently intended for its reception; and, before it, erect, with military precision, stood a wooden horse, upon which hung table cloths, pinafo es, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera.

"Maria! my most intimate faiend, Mr.—of N. Y."

"Why William, I am really surprised—pray be seated, sir,—but this is just like all your inconsiderate doings—excuse me for a moment."

And the fair lady made a precipitate retreat.

"O, papa, papa!" cried the hammerer of the instrument.

"Papa! papa!" squalled the water-drenched sufferer.

But soon a mightier attraction than "papa" arrested the attention of the pianist. The basin of apples, already pared for the dumpling stood temptingly lavish of their sweet flavor upon the very edge of the table. One by one the pieces disappeared. At length, the versatile performer on the rattle and trumpet, perceiving the war that raging upon the fruit, hastened to assist in its extermination. Apple after apple vanished with the rapidity of lightning.

"Apples, apples," roared the constrained love, in the corner, who was incapable of joining the fray.—The two assailants, hearing the cry thus raised, and fancying a third party might essentially diminish their share of the spoil seized simultaneously upon the basin, endeavoring to make a speedy retreat with the prize. But no such good fortune availed either. A desperate struggle ensued, worthy a better cause—down they all came—basin, children and apples—the basin broken, the children hurt, the apples trampled under foot and all hopes of the promised dumpling consigned to eternal oblivion.

Loud upon the air rose the cries of the wounded. Papa boxes the ears of one, and slaps the back of the other. Shrieks succeed to cries, out rushed the mama *en dishabille*, and I apologising for a forgotten engagement which deprives me of pleasure of a farther stay, leave this abode of enviable felicity to those who are more capable than myself of appreciating its enjoyment.

MORAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INSANE.

[The following striking account of a scene in the Bedlam of Paris is extracted from a paper read at the academy of sciences by the son of the celebrated Pinel describing an act of his father's which deserves everlasting honor, from the wisdom, courage, and humanco which it displays.]

Towards the end of 1792, Pinel after having many times urged the Government to allow him to unchain the maniacs of the Bicetre, but in vain, went himself to the authorities, and with much earnestness and warmth advocated the removal of this monstrous abuse. Couthon, a member of the commune, gave way to M. Pinel's arguments, and agreed to meet him at the Bicetre. Couthon then interrogated those who were chained: but the abuse he received, and the sounds of cries vociferations and clanking of chains, in the filthy and damp cells, made him recoil from Pinel's proposition. "You may do what you choose with them, (said he) but I fear you will become their victim." Pinel instantly commenced his undertaking. There were about fifty whom he considered might without danger to the others be unchained, and he began by releasing twelve, with sole precaution of having prepared the same number of strong waistcoats, with long sleeves, which he tied behind the back if necessary. The first man on whom the experiment was to be tried was an English Captain, whose history no one knew, as he had been in chains for forty years. He was thought to be one of the most ferious among them. His keepers approached him with caution, as he had, in a fit of fury, killed one of them on the spot with a blow from his manacles. He was chained more rigorously than any of the others. Pinel entered his cell unattended, and calmly said to him, "Captain, I will order your chains to be taken off, and give you liberty to walk in the court, if you will promise me to behave well, and injure no one." Yes, I promise you (said the maniac;) but you are laughing at me—you are all too much afraid of me." "I have 9 men (said Pinel) ready to enforce my commands if necessary. Believe me then, on my word, I will give you your liberty if you will put on this waistcoat."

He submitted to this willingly, without a word. His chains were removed, and the keepers retired, leaving the door open. He raised himself many times from his seat, but fell again on it for he had been in a sitting posture so long, that he had lost the use of his legs. In a quarter of an hour he succeeded in maintaining his balance, and with tottering steps came to the door of his dark cell. His first look was at the sky, and he cried out enthusiastically, "How beautiful!" During the rest of the day he was constantly in motion, walking up and down the staircases, and uttering short exclamations of delight. In the evening he returned of his own accord into his cell, where a better bed than he had been accustomed to had been prepared for him, and he slept tranquilly. During the two succeeding years which he spent in the Bicetre, he had no return of his previous paroxysms, but even rendered himself useful by exercising a kind of authority over the insane parents, whom he ruled in his own fashion.

[illegible] who had been in chains for many years, but on what account no one knew. They were in general calm and inoffensive, becoming animated only when conversing toge her in their own language, which was unintelligible to others. They were allowed the only consolation of which they appeared sensible—to live together. The preparations taken to release them alarmed them, as they imagined the keepers were come to inflict new severities; and they opposed them violently when removing their irons. When released they were not willing to leave their prison, and remained in their habitual posture. Either grief or loss of intellect had rendered them indifferent to liberty.

Near them was an old priest, who was possessed with the idea that he was Christ; his appearance indicated the vanity of his belief; he was grave and solemn; his smile soft and at the same time severe, repelling all familiarity: his hair was long and hung on each side of his face, which was pale, intelligent, and resigned. On his being once taunted with a question that "if he was Christ, he could "break his chains," he solemnly replied, "Frusta tentaris Dominum tuum." His whole life was a romance of religious excitement. He undertook on foot pilgrimages to Cologne and Rome; and made a voyage to America for the purpos of converting the Indians: his dominant idea became changed into an actual mania, and on his return to France he announced himself as the Saviour He was taken by the police before the Archbishop of Paris, by whose orders he was confined in the Bicetre as either impious or insane. His hands and feet were loaded with heavy chains, and during twelve years he bore with exemplary patience martyrdom and constant sarcasms.

Pinel did not attempt to reason with him, but ordered him to be unchained in silence, directing at the same time that every one should imitate the old man's reserve, and never speak to him. This order was rigorously observed, and produced on the patient a more decided effect than either chains or the dungeon; he became humiliated by this unusual isolation, and after hesitating for a long time, gradually introduced himself to the society of the other patients.—From this time his notions became just and sensible, and in less than a year he acknowledged the absurdity of his previous prepossessions, and was dismissed from the Bicetre.

In the course of a few days, Pinel released 53 maniacs from their chains: among them were men of all conditions and countries; workmen, merchants, soldiers, lawyers, &c. The result was beyond his hopes. Tranquility and harmony succeeded to tumult and disorder: and the whole discipline was marked with a regularity and kindness which had the most favorable effect on the insane themselves; rending even the most furious more tractable.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2, 1836.

MESSRS. HARKER.—As the subject of indemnity to those who suffered by the riots in August last, is one in which the city of Baltimore is deeply and *permanently* interested, I think you should be apprised of what is passing here in reference to that matter. I therefore state to you, that Mr. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee, appointed on that subject, has this morning offered an order in the House, directing the admission of R. B. Taney, Esq. to appear as counsel, for Mr. Johnson at the bar of the House, for the purpose of shewing that the State of Maryland has the power to compel the city of Baltimore to indemnify the memorialists—or, that the city of Baltimore *is already bound* so to do. I hardly know which is intended. But *the order* has been adopted, and the House have resolved to hear the argument—which by the order was to take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock, but will, I presume, be postponed, as it is understood that Mr. Taney will not be prepared so early. Considerable conversation took place upon the presentation of this order and enough, I think, was elicited, to make it certain that the committee will report favorably upon the prayer of the memorialists. Mr. Merrick stated that a letter had been sent by the committee to the Mayor of the city, advising him of the examination, which was going on, thus giving the city an opportunity of appearing by witness or counsel, to show cause, if any there was—why judgment should not go against her for neglecting to use the means which she had, to put down the mob. He further stated that to this letter no answer had been received—and no witness had been named on the part of the city, to testify for her—and consequently it was to be presumed, that there was no further evidence in the case—and the committee were therefore prepared to make their report. As this question is to be argued upon *legal* grounds, and there is great difference of opinion even among legal men about it, will it not be right and proper that the corporate authorities, and the citizens who are all deeply interested in the decision should also be heard. I think so—and I hope, that they, at least, *may, and will* have a fair hearing, before judgment against them shall be pronounced.

DEBATE IN SENATE.

FEB. 17, 1836—Col. Benton's resolutions being under consideration—

M. CALHOUN rose, and made some remarks, to which Mr. WALL replied as follows:

Mr. WALL. Unused and unaccustomed to the course of procedure in this House when he heard the gentleman from South Carolina, on a former occasion, proclaim that it was on his floor that the great battle of liberty against power was to be fought, he was disposed to enlist under his banner, as he avowed himself the champion of liberty. Indeed, if he had not entered into such contest on the side of liberty, he felt that he would have been unfaithful to his constituents, the thousands of whom would, at the first battle-cry, rush to the aid of liberty. He cordially united with the honorable gentleman, also in the wish, that the doors of this Chamber should be opened, and, if possible, that the whole American people should witness the contest. But he could not repress the expression of his astonishment at the kind of battle that he found was to be fought; and if this was to be the character of it, he should regret the presence of even the small audience whom the limits of the gallery could accommodate. He should have felt mortified and humbled, if the eye of the whole American people should have witnessed the manner of the onslaught this day made. What was it? It was an onslaught against the constituted authorities of the country; against the first and second officers, chosen by the People; against the sacred principles on which our Government was founded; an onslaught against the officer whose constitutional duty it was to preside over our deliberations, and not in a situation to defend himself. And how was this onslaught made. Was it made in the courteous and chivalrous bearing of the gallant soldiers of liberty warring against power? Was it made in language consistent with the decorum and dignity of a legislative body? In his humble judgment it was not, and it was time that this manner of debate should cease in this Chamber.

Sir, I have witnessed this day, what I never expected to have witnessed, in this, or any other deliberate body.—The President of the United States has been charged with falsehood and deception on the floor: and the President of this body, the chosen officer of the people, had been assailed—he would not say in what language; but he would say in language which in his opinion, one gentleman ought not to use in reference to another, and unsuitable to the decorum of this body.

[M. CALHOUN here requested the gentleman from New Jersey to say what language it was that he had used, inconsistent with decorum.]

Mr. W. resumed. No, sir, I shall not undertake to do it. The gentleman could not induce him to repeat that language, for he deemed it highly improper and unsuited to the dignity of this body. I refer the gentleman to his whole speech.

Sir, I have witnessed another thing in this body, which I never expected to have witnessed in an American Senate. While the Senator from South Carolina hesitated not to make such grave charges and denunciations against the chosen officers of the people of this country, he had arraigned an American Senator for daring in his place to challenge the sincerity and good faith of a foreign monarch in his negotiation with this country, for investigating and examining the conduct of that monarch, and drawing such conclusions as his judgment sanctioned and expressing it in courteous language.—Yes, sir, while the honorable Senator hesitates not to charge the Chief Magistrate of this people with falsehood, he expresses his apprehension, that the language of the Senator from Pennsylvania, used in his place, in the strict discharge of his duty, will give offence to a foreign monarch. Sir, if this is the way in which the battle of liberty against power is to be fought, that gentleman need not search for metaphysical causes, to account for the diversion of the South. Sir, I shall enlist under no such banner. It is a war against the power of the people.

Mr. CALHOUN said, if the Senator from New Jersey had afforded him the usual courtesy, by giving way for an explanation, and stated what it was he objected to, he would have made the necessary explanation; as it was, he could only say, that he uttered no such thing as that imputed to him.

Good hearted Women.—"Good hearted women," says Jean Paul, "never begrude others any thing—but fine clothes and husbands."

Enigma The following which is a complete couplet of poetry was found written over the Decalogue in a Welsh church and remained upwards of a century unexplained.

IRSVRYPRFCTMN
VRKPTHSPRCPTSTN

To solve the enigma, add one of the vowels and use it as often as found necessary.—Bal. Visiter.

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