THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING December 28, 1844

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 30th inst. and also on Wednesday the 15th of January 1845.

WM. TYLER.—Talbot County Court on Friday the 20th inst. granted a new trial to Wm. Tyler, who was a short time since convicted of murder in killing Wm. W. Graham, of this county. He will consequently remain Talbot county jail, until the May term of said court.

THE CASE OF WM. STEWART CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS FATHER.—We see it stated in the Annapolis Star, that Wm. P. Preston Esq., who acted as counsel for the unfortunate prisoner has given notice that he intends applying to the Governor for a pardon. He says he never could believe him guilty of the charge; and that circumstances have since transpired, which if not sufficient to satisfy him of Stewart's innocence, have still increased his doubts of his guilt.

THE OLD SUB-TREASURY AGAIN BROUGHT INTO OPERATION.—The House of Representatives on Saturday the 21st passed the Sub-Treasury bill by a strict party vote—yeas 129, nays 69. We believe this measure is an unpopular one with the people. It was one of the heaviest burthens borne by Mr. Van Buren in the contest of 1840, and our opponents with a majority in the last Congress would not pass it to a vote, apprehensive of its effect upon the election then near at hand. We believe also that this principle was not incorporatad in their celebrated resolutions adopted at their Conventusn, of this we are sure, that it was not brought prominently before the people in the late canvass. But no sooner are they in power, than they apply their favorite doctrine, that as the people elected Mr. Polk, they are favorable to any measure that he advocates. We should like very much to see them apply the same doctrine to the Tariff, and say whether or not, the people decided favorable or adverse to the Tariff of '42. There seems to be a small difference of opinion between Pennsylvania and South Carolina upon this subject.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1844.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice Taney this morning gave the opinion of the Court that there was no law in force between the Compromise Act and the Tariff of 1842, or the 30th of June on the 14th of July, for the collection of public Revenue. The Court decide that the Compromise Act was in force until the present law was enacted.

CASE OF THOMAS WILSON DORR.

The Court next proceeded to hear the Counsel of Dorr, upon the writ of error, to bring the prisoner to the Supreme Court. Francis C. Treadwell, of Portland, Me., opened the case for the prisoner. The Counsel relied upon the article of the Constitution establishing one Supreme Court, and its powers to meet the application of Counsel for a writ. He supposes the case at issue to be a controversy between a State and the citizen of a State which warrants the interposition of the Supreme Court. The public laws of Rhode Island were also referred to as giving the authority claimed. The power of appeal in the case before the Court was claimed as an inference of these laws.

The indictment under which Dorr was convicted was read to the Court, giving the details of the trial which commenced in April, closed in May, and under which sentence was rendered in June. The grounds of setting aside that verdict upon application made in the Court of Rhode Island, were also considered in the Bill of exceptions,—the Court having refused to be influenced by this appeal. It was asked there that the verdict should be set aside because it had been rendered upon the ground that treason could be committed against one of the States, which decision it was contended was repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

It was claimed also that the case should be brought up to the Supreme Court because Dorr, under a valid Constitution, was Governor of Rhode Island.

It was asked also upon the ground that the Court of Rhode Island had refused to instruct the Jury that treason could not be committed against a State. It was stated that the Court of Rhode Island suspended sentence for one day to recieve a bill of exceptions, but that the Court at the same time refused to suspend the sentence upon the verdict, for which cause the counsel ask that the case may be considered here.

And again, because the Courts at home refuse to allow Mr. Dorr to receive and sign a petition to have his case considered here, they ask for an order to do so by the Supreme Court.

To prove that this position is true, several affidavits were read,—one from Samuel Fessendent of Me., and another from Mr. Treadwell himself, and a third from John Eddy of R. I., in which it is contended that applications had been made to see the prisoner, and to present him the petition for signature, which was not granted.

Mr. Treadwell was heard through, when the case was to be decided by the Court without further argument.

HENRY CLAY liberated his long-tried and most faithful servant *Charles* on the 9th instant. We are only at a loss to conceive how he prevailed upon him to receive his emancipation, as he has often heretofore refused to leave Mr. Clay. During the tour of the latter through Canada a few years since, some British abolitionists endeavored to persuade Charles to remain in Canada a free man, assuring him that Mr. Clay had no right to oblige him to return to the United States.—Charles relieved himself of their importunities by telling them promptly and emphatically that *all Canada* would not induce him to leave Mr. CLAY. We see also that Mr. CLAY has volunteered his services to defend Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER, formerly of Vermont, but now confined in jail in Kentucky on suspicion of attempting to persuade slaves to run away. We are not surprised at the hatred which the abolitionists bear towards Mr. CLAY. His philanthrophy is entirely too *practical*; they have no sympathy with it. If he would talk more about abstract freedom, and do less to promote the welfare of his fellow men, they would love him better. He is wise in not soliciting their affection.—*N. Y. Cour.*

The following is Mr. Clay's deed of emancipation as recorded in Court:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Henry Clay of Ashland, for and in consideration of the fidelity, attachment and services of Charles Dupey, (the son of Aaron, commonly called Charles, and Charlotte,) and of my esteem and regard for him, do hereby liberate and emancipate the said Charles Dupey, from this day, from all obligation of service to me, or my representatives, investing him, as far as any act of mine can invest him, with all the rights and privileges of a freeman.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1844. H. CLAY. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
THOS. H. CLAY.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Merrick gave notice of three bills relative to the employment of our steamers in the transmission of the foreigh mails, etc.

Mr. Choate introduced a bill making appropriation for the indemnity of citizens of the U. S. who suffered by French spoliations.

The House bill, providing for the casting of votes for President on one day, etc., was reported from the committee on elections, with amendments.

A resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Johnson, relative to naturalization frauds, etc.' was taken up and adopted.

A message was received from the President, in answer th the resolution adopted last week, calling for information relative to private speculations in Texas lands, etc.

A resolution offered by Mr. Berrien, calling for a statement of the number of paupers and criminals exported to this country, was adopted.

A bill for the relief of Samuel Swartwout, was reported by Mr. Berrien

A number of petitions, asking a change in the naturalization laws, were reported from various quarters and referred.

After the disposal of some unimportant business, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. A. V. Brown reported a bill to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon. It was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he will to-morrow introduce a joint resolution for the re-annexation of Texas, in conformity with the treaty of 1803.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Post Master General for a list of all the steamboat and rail road lines on which the mails are carried, also whether the compensation cannot be reduced.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll reported, from the committee on Foreign affairs, a resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 large maps of Texas, with a view of enlightening members as to the geography thereof.

Mr. Cobb, from the committee on mileage, reported a bill to regulate the mileage of members of Congress.

The bill provides that hereafter the mileage of members shall be computed by the most direct mail route from their residence to the Capitol.

Mr. Cobb, in explanation, stated that it frequently happened that the computation of the mileage of members who live only fifty miles from each other varies from two to three hundred miles. The interference from which is that some go the longest route in order to get extra pay. Thinking there could be no reasonable objection to the immediate passage of the bill, Mr. C. moved the previous question on the engrossment. It was opposed in various ways, many members suggesting that the better way would be to let the bill take the usual reference.

Mr. Cobb would not agree to it. He said gentlemen well knew that such a course would be the death o the bill.

Finally, the previous question was sustained, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 17 to 8.

The question then being on the third reading of the bill, it was objected to; so it lies over.

Mr. Wentwort gave notice that when the bill comes up again he will move to amend it by providing that no member shall receive pay for the time he may be absent. He desired that it should effect eastern as well as western men.

A resolution was adopted, directing an enquiry into the expediency of permitting newspapers to be transmitted free of postage in the States where they are published.

A resolution was adopted, directing an enquiry into the expediency of erecting a lunatic asylum in this District on a peculiar plan.

A resolution was adopted, calling for the reason why the report of the Commissioners on Steam Boilers has not been printed.

Sundry joint resolutions proposing amendments of the Constitution relative to the re-election of President, &c., were introduced and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Pratt introduced a joint resolution providing for a more perfect accountability of those entrusted with the care of the public property. It was read a third time and passed. It will prove an excellent thing, and arrest many evils which now exist.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll gave notice that to morrow he will introduce a bill relative to children, born abroad, of citizens of the United States.

Mr. Ingersoll presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, asking a change in the constitution, so that the public lands may be appropriated for the liberation of all slaves in the United States. He moved its reference to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the petition on the table, and the motion prevailed. Yeas 117, nays 49.

A great number of resolutions of inquiry, embracing various matters of no special interest, were offered and laid over.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of a bill to re-establish the one hour rule.

A resolution was offered by Mr. J. W. Davis, instructing the committee on ways and means to consider the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the duty on salt. It was laid on the table by a large vote.

Mr. Henley introduced his resolution to amend the rules so that hereafter it shall not be in order for the House to adjourn before 4 o'clock, P. M., each day.

Mr. Holmes giving notice of debate, the resolution lies over. Members appear to think that such an hour would be rather too late for dinner. Then why not meet earlier in the morning?

A joint resolution was introduced and adopted, requiring that all the flags taken in battle from foreign powers, shall be placed in the Rotunda. It was read twice and referred.

Mr. Douglas obtained leave to introduce his joint resolution for the re-annexation of Texas, in conformity to the treaty of 1803, for the purchase of Lonisiana, notice of which he gave this morning. It was twice read and committed.

Some dozen of bills of a private and local character were introduced and referred.

The House then adjourned to Thursday, so there will be no business transacted in either branch of Congress till that day.

From some cause or other, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll did not, according to promise, call up his Texas resolution. I presume his friends advised him to let it go until after the holidays.

To day we were visited by a real old-fashioned snow storm, so that it now looks a little like Christmas.

Dorrism.—The traitor Dorr having been brought before the country in a prominent manner by the recent political canonization of him as a "martyr to liberty," by the demagogue, Geo. M. Dallas, and by the concurrent annunciation of his name by that same unworthy citizen of these *now* United States, in connection with the "highest honors that could be conferred on him by the country"—it may be well to place that weak-minded *agitator* and *factionist* before the people in his true character. For this purpose we select from the Journal of Commerce the article below, because that paper is one of great authority with the Locofoco party, and therefore its statements will be more likely to be received with credence by members of that political association, than would those from a Whig source:

We happened the other evening to fall into a conversation on board a steamboat, in which we spoke in condemnation of Dorr. One of the gentlemen related the story of Dorr and the rebellion in Cambridge college in 1823, if we remember right. The relator was then a member of the college. No boy, he said, was louder than Dorr in his denunciation of the faculty, and in his declaration to perish or have justice done. But when the superior power of the faculty appeared, Dorr was one of the very first to ask for forgiveness, and was actually one of the four who thus escaped, while the whole class besides stood out and were expelled. After the circle broke up, one of the gentlemen accosted us saying he was pleased with the manner in which we spoke of Dorr. "I," said he, was one of Dorr's head men;" and he went on to tell the ridiculous and pitiful story, himself agitated with alternate laughter and regret. "I went with Dorr," said he until the constitution was formed, but I was opposed to its adoption for I perceived that it brought a condition of things which seemed to me dangerous. Dorr, however, proclaimed the constitution, and the officers and Legislature were chosen. I asked Mr. Dorr, in this attitude of affairs, what his plan was.—Here were two governments over the same territory. The landlords' government would not withdraw, and if we shall go on, collision would be inevitable!"—Dorr's reply was, "All we have to do is to go ahead." Others who saw the difficulty went to him with the same inquiry. His common reply was, "When you hear the bell ring, clear the track." I porceived as all perceived, that we had a leader who had no plan.

On one occasion I said to him, "Mr. Dorr, the new consitution of the law and order party is for any thing I see, as good as ours, and in some respects better. Why should not we proclaim our approval of it, and so put an end to the trouble? You issue your proclamation advising all your friends to vote for it, and in my judgment we can make you the first Governor under it without difficulty." "I would not care," said Dorr, "if it were ever so much better than ours; I will accept nothing which comes from the other side." After this, I in a great measure withdrew from him, as did most of his leading adherents. On the night of the attack upon the arsenal, I visited that post, and found it full of picked men, well armed with several of Dorr's relatives among the leaders. I went thence to Dorr's head-quarters. As I passed along six cannon were discharged in succession, and directly armed men were running by me. I inquired of some what they were going to do. They replied that they knew only that the cannon were the signal for muster. At Dorr's quarters there were soon assembled about seven hundred men. By conversing with Dorr and one or two of the leaders, I perceived that there was absolutely, in this critical moment, no plan.

"At length Dorr mustered his men in a line. It was rainy and uncomfortable. I inquired of one or two of the leaders what they were going to do. No one could answer. I said to them are you sure that you have any object in view, worthy of the hazards you are running? The object upon which we started to accomplish, in the formation of a good constitution.—Is ours so much better as to compensate for all the hazzards which you are about to encounter? Some replied, "We do not feel like submitting to the landholders." But you must recollect said I, that there are other feelings besides that which are awakened at this hour. These are mothers, sisters, children who are feelings now, and let me tell you that I have examined the armament of the arsenal, and that if you attack it, most assuredly very many of you will feel the pangs of death the next moment. So you see there are other feelings up, and to come up, besides hatred of the landlords. I think these feelings have influenced our leaders; for only one of two of them are here. I called their names one after another, and inquired if they were present. The members of the Senate and House, the officers of the government,—are they here? My opinion is, that they are at home; and I shall go home. The principal man on the ground, except Dorr, said to me, 'When you go, I will take your arm.'

"By and by Dorr ordered the troops to march when about three hundred men went towards the arsenal, and four hundred towards their homes. Dorr halted before the arsenal, where the thought of home drew off his men rapidly, one afteranother. The next morning Dorr was not to be found. He had probably heard the bell ring and 'cleared the track.' The Chepachet affair our informant had nothing to do with. There also Dorr heard the bell. Now he is secure. His life is safe, he never hears the bell ring, and so his stubbornness is no more overthrown by his cowardice.—But let only the sound of the bell echo in his cell, and he would be on his knees swearing allegiance, in a momeni. This is the poor creature whom some men in high places, we are sorry to say, are so weak as to extol."

ASTOUNDING.—It is estimated that in Great Britain alone six hundred drunkards die weekly.

Arrival of the Acadia.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at Boston, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, in seventeen days from Liverpool. The news by her is of little interest.

We received our papers by Adam's & Co.'s Express, at one o'clock this morning, (the cars having been detained until that hour by running off the track near Wilmingtou,) and we make up the following summary of news from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 4th instant, and Boston extras and papers.

The cotton market is in a very depressed state, and the prices are literally fixed by the purchases. This is owing to the anxious desire manifested to effect sales.

The steamers Great Western and Hibernia had both arrived at Liverpool, the former in 13 1-2 days from New York, the latter in 12 1-2 days from Boston.

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record.

The news of Mr. Polk's election was received in England.

The affairs of Spain are distracted as usual.—With this exception, the whole continent of Europe was in a perfectly quiet state.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.—This amiable and benevolent Princess expired at her mansion, on Blackheath, after a short illness.

Mr. Richard Leyland, the great Liverpool banker, is dead. He died childless, and his large fortune will be divided amongst his nephews.

There is still a dearth of political news on this side the Atlantic—and in the absence of any actual occurrences to excite the public interest, we are driven to surmise and speculation. All seems either at a stand still or working so easily that the movement is scarcely perceptible.

Even the royal perrambulations are suspended, and the Queen is either entertaining her distinguished relatives, and attending personally to the duties of maternity, at Windsor Castle, or making preparations for the enjoyment of the rapidly approaching festive season of Christmas.

One of the greatest robberies ever perpetrated has taken place at the London Banking-house of Messrs. Rogers & Co. £10,000 was the amount stolen, and a reward of £3,000 has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators—The Queens pardon is secured to any of the robbers giving evidence as may convict the offenders.

A most lamentable fire recently broke out at Lisbon, in the Rua Magdelena, by which 13 persons had been burnt to death. It appears there were no ladders at hand, and neither the police nor the authorities could render any assistance.

Mr. Washington Irving, Charge d'Affairs of the United States at the Court of Spain, arrived at Bordeaux on the 13th, on his way to Madrid.

A daring act of piracy was committed in the very midst of the shipping in the port of Gibralter, on the night of the 5th ult.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to the Irish metropolis full of health and vigor. On his way he has been feasted at Limerick, entertained at a sumptuous dinner, which was graced by the prasence of hundreds of ladies, eight members of Parliament, two bishops, large numbers of the clergy, and nearly eight hundred gentlemen. It took place in the theatre. The speech of the guest was marked by those peculiar characteristics of O'Connell's eloquence—a strange mixture of fun and pathos, humor and drollery, which may be said to form elemental portions of the Irish character, O'Connell's speaking is beyond that of most, calculated to keep awake the sympathies of his countrymen.

Mr. O'Connell entered Tralee, on Monday, where he was met by an enormous concourse of people, and from the window of a house, addressed 60,000 people. The speech, however, possesses very little interest.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

Present Judges, Brice, Nisbet, and Worthington.

Monday, Dec. 23d, 1844.

This day having been appointed for the hearing of the argument on the motion for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of *Chas. T. Torrey*, convicted of abducting slaves. The ground of the motion is contained in the following copy of the instrument filed with the clerk of the court.

State v. *Chas. T. Torrey.*—The traverser by his counsel, moves the court to arrest judgment upon the verdict. 1st. Because the indictments do not aver, either that the traverser is a free man or a slave, and without such an averment there is no offence stated under the act of Assembly of 1827, ch. 15, or any other law of the State. 2d. Because the indictments are in other respects substantially informal and defective.

The court met at the usual hour, and soon afterwards, Mr. Johnson appeared and opened the argument in support of the motion. He observed that on the motion for a new trial he produced to say nothing; and whatever might be his opinion of the grounds of the verdict, he admitted there was evidence to justify it, he did not therefore think it was a case in which there were such grounds as would justify an argument for a new trial. He should, however, say a few words on the two other two branches of the motion submitted; the first of which involves a question as to the sufficiency of the indictment. Mr. Johnson then referred to the two distinctive sections of the Act of Assembly, under which the offence was found, providing in the first for the punishment of the offender by confinement in the penitentiary, if he be a *free* person; and in the second section making the punishment to consist of whipping if he offender be a *slave*. Mr. Johnson contended that it was incumbent in all cases of statutory offence, to bring the case by the indictment within the very words of the statute. And the indictment did not allege that the offender in the present case was free; and unless the court go out of the indictment, and out of the verdict, it is impossible for them to know what judgment to pronounce. Mr. J. contended that there had not been a single question asked whether the traverser was a free man or a slave, and inasmuch as the second section of the act, that inflicting punishment by whipping, in the case of a slave, was expressly confined to the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, this court, if Torrey were not free, has nothing to do with him. The only evidence they have that he is free, is that he is a white man, and the court have therefore to act upon their own opinion in awarding the punishment, without a word of evidence. Mr. Johnson contended, therefore, that the court had the verdict, but had not the power to do any thing with it.

On the second motion, Mr. Johnson stated, that at the time the jury was sworn he had objected to the division of the offence into three indictments; and that it was permitted to go before the jury, with the understanding that this should be in the event of conviction, a reserved question. Mr. J. contended that the offence was one and not three, illustrating his argument by referring to the larceny of various articles, and which if taken at the same time, constituted but one offence. The constitution declared that no man shall be tried twice for the same offence if acquitted; yet if the traverser in the present case had been acquitted on one of the indictments, he could have been tried on another. So the prosecutor should have the choice of three juries, and perhaps he might get one of three to find the traverser guilty, after he had been twice acquitted.

Mr. Richardson replied to the latter part of the argument first. He alleged that the acts of he traverser were seperate and distinct in their application to the three negroes. That the persuasion, enticing and assisting of one was the pursasion, &c., of the other. Mr. R. admitted that the larceny of a variety of articles at the same time constituted but one offence, but contended against the parallel made by the counsel on the other side; sustaining his argument by several illustrations.

With reference to the former part of the argument on part of the traverser's counsel Mr. R. contended that the use of the word "yoeman" in the indictment was equivalent to the declaration, that the traverser was a "free man," and quoted from various authorities the meaning of the word. On the subject of jurisdiction, Mr. R. declared that the argument was too late, it should have been adduced as a plea in abatement.—Moreover the pleading of the accused to the indictment in this court, was not only a recognition of its jurisdiction, but also an averment that he was a free man.

Mr. Johnson resumed the argument, and in commencing his remarks, asked the indulgence of the court a few moments, that he might speak to a subject not pertinent to the matter before them. Mr. J. said that he had been informed by a friend—not having seen any of the reports which had been published of his speech before the jury in this case, that an impression had gone abroad in consequence of some misapprehension of what he said on that occasion, that he entertained views on the subject of slavery similar to those of his client. Mr. J. made some comments in refutation of such an opinion, of the same nature as those we reported in his previous speech, and in which we certainly saw nothing to lead us to such a conclusion. We understood the sentiments of Mr. Johnson as then expressed, to be those of a good citizen of the State of Maryland, and honorable to humanity. They were such as are entertained, we believe, by many a man who is an actual slave-holder. Mr. J. observed that the similarity of the views and sentiments entertained by him and by his client, no man knew better than the client himself. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to the argument, addressing himself to the several positions assumed by Mr. Richardson, denying the synonym of "yoeman" with "free man;" and contending that if the prosecutor could bring three indictments against the traverser, he could also bring one for every count in each indictment and the traverser might be convicted on nine indictments instead of three, the persuading, enticing, and assisting separately in each separate case, and thus beliable to 54 years imprisonment.

Mr. Richardson briefly responded to one or two points in the argument of Mr. Johnson, when the case was submitted to the court.

The court observed that they would consult with each other on the argument presented, and deliver a written opinion on Saturday, when the traverser would be either sentenced or discharged. Should the decision be against him, it is understood that Mr. Torrey will address the court himself.

The punishment provided by Act of Assembly for one offence, is confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding six years, nor less than two.

The court adjourned until Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, AND POPULAR INSTRUCTIONS.—General Jackson was the first President of the United States that advanced the monstrous doctrine that the people in electing a President express their opinion in favor of all his notions, and that it is the duty of the Government to obey the instructions thus given forth. Jackson was tyrannical in his feelings, and ignorant of the true theory of our Government. His ignorance and his overbearing disposition combined to induce him to know the unheard of doctrine that a majority of the people of the United States by voting for him voted in favor of his views, and it therefore became the duty of Congress to carry them out. This doctrine was not addressed to his supporters, but to those who differed from him. His friends were servile enough. They were always ready to enact any law that he might graciously dictate.—But his opponents were unbending, and he endeavored to force a reluctant consent to his measures from them by telling them that the people had sanctioned his views, and that they therefore should be adopted.

We say this doctrine is most monstrous, for if it be true that the people in electing a President decide in favor of the opinions of the man they have elected and that it is the duty of Congress to adopt the policy he recommends, we may as well destroy our present Senate and House of Representatives and resolve the country into one vast anarchical Democracy. Such doctrine is utterly subversive of the theory of our Government, as well as utterly destructive of the rights of minorities. Under the Constitution, Congress enacts laws, and it is the duty of the President to execute them. If the Jackson doctrine were correct, there would be no necessity for a Congress. Congress would be a mere clumsy excrescence on the body politic. Jackson had a notion that our Government is, to use his own expressive language, "a simple machine," and a very "simple machine" it is if his notions about popular instructions be correct.

That pitiful imitator of Jackson, John Tyler, in his late message to Congress reiterates the doctrine of his illustrious predecessor." Speaking of the annexation of Texas, he says:

A controlling majority of the
majority of the States, have de
diate annexation. Instructions
both branches of Congress, fro
stituents, in terms the most em
of both the people and the State
annexed to the Union promptly

We make this extract, not fo
batting any opinions that John T
dent, has expressed, but to repr
maintained by many of the ultra
racy headed by Andrew Jackso
that representatives are bound
that the people in selecting a P
gress. By this doctrine Congre
by unanimous votes any measu
may see fit to recommend, for a
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is worthy of its parentage and o
mocracy," a kind of Democrac
with rapid strides towards a
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will of both the people and the S
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If Jackson the apostle that first p
is right, then Tyler, the commen
so, and the people by electing
Congress to vote for Texas ann
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hus expressed.

In the late election, the people
jority of them, voted for electors
stood, would vote for Polk and D
vote for the free-trade notions of
tive-notions of Dallas? The
nominated Silas Wright for Vice
he accepted the nomination, he w
next Vice-President. Had he be
would the people have instructed
Polk for annexation or with Wrig

But the absurdities of this doctr
sound-headed and sound-hearted
believes in it, although Jackson an
agogues do. It is so preposter
sense can entertain it; it involves
the Constitution, and no patriot ca
other feeling than that of abhorren
both branches of Congress repudia
not suffer any considerations conn
ence their deliberations or to contr

Louisville Journal.

From the Christian Advocat

REV. S. DRA

Nov. 12—Died of *Greensborough*
Md., REV. SHEPARD DRAIN, of th
nual Conference, in the 38th year

Of the early history of our dear
have but little information. He w
rel, Delaware, and when but a b
brace the hopes set forth in the
period of his conversion, though q
a consistent and upright Christian,
the confidence and affection of his b
was received on trial by the Philad
and sent to Snow Hill circuit with
labors were so acceptable here, tha
fication of the people, he was co
year. In 1833 he went to Cam
brother Lenhart, and from thence
town. in 1835 was sent to Delaw
preacher in charge; from thence
where he was continued two yea
Church Hill circuit, where he also
In 1340 and 1842 Princess Ann cir
of his ministry. During these two y
visited with an especial season of
were added to the Church. In 1843
elled Accomack, the scene of his firs
itinerant' where he was received wi
many who remembered his early la
thence in 1844 he was removed to C
earthly career terminated and his to
Brother Drain was blessed with a
even temper, which, when more th
the influences of religion, made him
panion and a universal favorite. T
he was thus enabled to secure over
vored always to render subservient
the Gospel. As a *preacher* he wa
pointed, and experimental. He reco
ers only what he himself *enjoyed*, an
ching was often highly profitable.
mild, sociable, and pleasant, easily
the hearts of his people. Though m
ender of the feeling of others, yet
a moment to discharge his duty faith
stitution was naturally feeble and de
er spared himself when he could do
curred in Greensborough a short tim
and to his extraordinary exertions he
his last illness. He was confined to
days, and bore with almost unparall
signation his extreme sufferings,
calm, hs frequently rejoiced, and
"My work is done; I shall soon be
happy, peaceful frame, he died. A
children have been left to mourn thei
Lord abundantly comfort them!

NOTICE.

The subsbribers having associa
under the firm of Ross & Brinsfie
state to their friends and the public
they have commenced the Boot
business in the town of East N
are prepared to do work in the bes
shortest notice and at the lowest p
by giving them a trial cannot fail t

CHAS. D. B
PETER BR

E. New Market, Dec. 28th 1844

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