General Advertiser

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TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-five Cents* per square.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of *FRESH GOODS*, adapted to the present and approaching seasons,—*Among which are*,

HANDSOME CALLICOES, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, SILKS, PUNGEES, CRAPES, &c.

ALSO,—A variety of articles intended for *Early Fall Demand,—Consisting of*

Superfine and Common Cloths,

Cassinets, Flannells, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—*Also*,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are,

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms.

aug 23 3wenw3

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in Hillsborough, Caroline county, late the property of Jacob Diet, deceased, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.—The property consists of a Frame Dwelling of three rooms on the first and three on the second floors, together with a Kitchen adjoining, and a Smoke House, with about one fourth of an acre of ground. Lot the second; two houses 16 feet square and about one fourth of an acre of ground. By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid; and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, and the ratification of the sale by the Court, and not before, the Trustee is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clare, and discharged, from all claim of the defendants and complainants, or any or either of them

The creditors of Jacob Diett are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers legally authenticated to the Clerk of Caroline county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

RD. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

aug 23 5w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, at May Term 1831, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Councell, deceased, situated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skipton Landing.—This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser, or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respective portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. TILGHMAN,
CHARLES JUMP,
JOSEPH TURNER,
WM. ROSE. } Comm'ers.

aug 23 6w

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held on the FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, at the usual places of holding Elections in this county, for the purpose of electing Two Electors to the Senate of the State of Maryland—and on the first Monday of October next, at the same places, an Election will be held for the purpose of electing a Representative in Congress of the United States from this District, Four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and Five County Commissioners.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
of Talbot county.

Easton, August 23rd, 1831.—w

Notice to Farmers.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS OLD LAST SPRING.

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State,—22 of them are for sale price from 110 to $130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

aug 30 w

For rent for the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Easton; for particulars enquire of the subscriber, in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

aug 30

From the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

MR. CALHOUN'S SENTIMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

But it is useless to multiply arguments. Were it possible that reason could settle a question where the passions and interests of men are concerned, this point would have been long since settled forever, by the State of Virginia. The report of her legislature to which I have already referred, has really in my opinion, placed it beyond controversy. Speaking in reference to this subject it says, 'it has been objected' (to the right of a State to interpose for the protection of her reserved rights) 'that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution; on this objection it might be observed, first, that there may be instances of usurped powers which the forms of the Constitution could never draw within the control of the Judical Department: secondly that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative, and final with the decisions of that department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all of the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes, that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other Departments, but that the Judicial Department may also exercise, or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the Constitution, and consequently that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution to judge, whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another—by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive or Legislative.'

Against these conclusive arguments, as they seem to me, it is objected, that if one party has a right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, so has the other, and that consequently in cases of contested powers between a State and the General Government, each would have a right to maintain its opinion, as is the case when sovereign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that of course it would come to be a mere question of force. The error is in the assumption, that the General Government is a party to the Constitutional Compact. The States as has been shewn, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent Communities. The General Government is but its creature; and though in reality a government with all the rights and authority which belong to any other government, within the orb of its powers, it is, nevertheless, a government emanating from a compact between sovereigns, and partaking in its nature and object, of the character of a joint commission, appointed to superintend and administer the interests in which all are jointly concerned, but having, beyond its proper sphere, no more power, than if it did not exist.

To deny this would be to deny the most incontestible facts, and the clearest conclusions; whilst to acknowledge its truth is to destroy utterly the objection, that the appeal would be to force, in the case supposed. For if each party has a right to judge, then under our system of government, the final cognizance of a question of contested power would be in the States, and not in the General Government. It would be the duty of the latter, as in all similar cases of a contest between one or more of the principals and a joint commission or agency, to refer the contest to the principals themselves. Such are the plain dictates of reason and analogy both. On no sound principle can the agents have a right to final cognizance, as against the principals, much less to use force against them, to maintain their construction of their powers. Such a right would be monstrous: and has never, heretofore, been claimed in similar cases.

That the doctrine is applicable to the case of a contested power between the States and the General Government, we have the authority not only of reason and analogy, but of the distinguished statesman already referred to. Mr. Jefferson, at a late period of his life, after long experience and mature reflection, says, 'With respect to our State and Federal Governments, I do not think their relations are correctly understood by foreigners. They suppose the former subordinate to the latter. This is not the case. They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole. But you may ask if the two department should claim each the same subject of power, where is the umpire to decide between them? In cases of little urgency or importance, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the States must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best.'

It is thus that our Constitution by authorizing amendments, and by prescribing the authority and mode of making them, has by a simple contrivance, with its characteristic wisdom provided a power which in the last resort, supercedes effectually the necessity, and even the pretext for force; a power to which none can fairly object; with which the interests of all are safe; which can definitely close all controversies in the only effectual mode, by freeing the compact of every defect and uncertainty, by an amendment of the instrument itself. It is impossible for human wisdom, in a system like ours to devise another mode which shall be safe and effectual, at the same time consistent with what are the relations and acknowledged power of the two great departments of our government. It gives a beauty and security peculiar to our system, which if duly appreciated, will transmit its blessings to the remotest generations; but if not, our splendid anticipation of the future will prove but an empty dream. Stripped of all its covering, and the naked question is, whether ours is a federal or a consolidated government; a constitutional or absolute one; a government resting ultimately on the solid basis of the sovereignty of the States, or on the unrestrained will of a majority; a form of government, as in all other unlimited ones, in which injustice and violence, and force must finally prevail. Let it never be forgotten that where the majority rules, the minority is the subject; and that if we should absurdly attribute to the former, the exclusive right of construing the Constitution, there would be in fact between the sovereign and subject, under such a government, no Constitution, or at least nothing deserving the name, or serving the legitimate object of so sacred an instrument.

How the States are to exercise this high power of interposition which constitutes so essential a portion of their deserved rights that it cannot be delegated without an entire surrender of their sovereignty, and converting our system from a federal into a consolidated government, is a question that the States only are competent to determine.

The arguments which prove that they possess the power, equally prove, that they are in the language of Jefferson 'the rightful judges of the mode and measure of redress.' But the spirit of forbearance, as well as the nature of the right itself, forbids a recourse to it, except in cases of dangerous infractions of the Constitution; and then only in the last resort when all reasonable hope of relief, from the ordinary action of the government, has failed; when if the right to interpose did not exist, the alternative would be submission and oppression on one side, or resistance by force on the other. That our system should afford, in such extreme cases, an intermediate point between these dire alternatives, by which the government may be brought to a pause, and thereby an interval obtained to compromise differences, or, if impracticable, be compelled to submit the question to a constitutional adjustment, through an appeal to the States themselves, is an evinence of its high wisdom; an element not, as is supposed by some, of weakness, but of strength; not of anarchy or revolution, but of peace and safety. Its general recognition would of itself in a great measure, if not altogether, supercede the necessity of its exercise, by impressing on the movements of the government, that moderation and justice so essential to harmony and peace, in a country of such a vast extent, and diversity of interests as ours; and would, if controversy should come, turn the resentment of the aggrieved, from the system to those who had abused its powers, (a point all important,) and cause them to seek redress, not in revolution or overthrow, but in reformation. It is, in fact, properly understood, a substitute where the alternative would be force, tending to prevent, and if that fails, to correct peaceably, the aberrations to which all political systems are liable, and which, if permitted to accumulate, without correction, must finally end in a general catastrophe.

I now have said what I intended in reference to the abstract question of the relation of the States to the General Government, and would here conclude, did I not believe that a more general statement on an abstract question, without including that which may have caused its agitation, would be considered by many imperfect and unsatisfactory. Feeling that such would be justly the case, I am compelled, reluctantly, to touch on the Tariff, so far at least as may be necessary to illustrate the opinions which I have already advanced. Anxious, however, to intrude as little as possible on the public attention, I will be as brief as possible; and with that view, will, as far as may be consistent with my object, avoid all debateable topics.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist in relation to the principle or the effect on the productive industry of the country, of the present, or any other Tariff of protection, there are certain political consequences flowing from the present, which none can doubt, and all must deplore. It would be in vain to attempt to conceal that it has divided the country into two great geographical divisions, and arrayed them against each other, in opinion at least, if not interests also, on some of the most vital of political subjects; on its finance, its commerce, and its industry; subjects calculated, above all others, in time of peace to produce excitement, and in relation to which the Tariff has placed the sections in question in deep and dangerous conflict. If there be any point on which the (I was going to say Southern section, but to avoid, as far as possible, the painful feelings such discussions are calculated to excite, I shall say) weaker of the two sections is unanimous, it is that its prosperity depends, in a great measure, on free trade, light taxes, economical, and, as far as possible, equal disbursements of the public revenue, and an unshackled industry, leaving them to pursue whatever may appear most advantageous to their interests. From the Potomac to the Mississippi there are few, indeed, however divided on other points, who would not, if dependent on their volition, and if they regarded the interests of their particular section only, remove from commerce and industry every shackle, reduce the revenue to the lowest point that the wants of the Government fairly required, and restrict the appropriations to the most moderate scale, consistent with the peace, the security, and the engagements of the public; and who do not believe that the opposite system is calculated to throw on them an unequal burthen, to repress their prosperity and to encroach on their enjoyment.

On all these deeply important measures, the opposite opinion prevails, if not with equal unanimity, with at least a greatly preponderating majority in the other and stronger section; so much so, that no two distinct nations ever entertained more opposite views of policy than these two sections do, on all the important points to which I have referred. Nor is it less certain that this unhappy conflict, flowing directly from the Tariff, has extended itself to the halls of legislation, and has converted the deliberations of Congress into an annual struggle between the two sections; the stronger to maintain and increase the superiority it has already acquired, and the other to throw off or diminish its burden; a struggle in which all the noble and generous feelings of patriotism are gradually subsiding into sectional and selfish attachments.* Nor has the effect of this dangerous conflict ended here.—It has not only divided the two sections on the important point already stated, but on the deeper and more dangerous question, the constitutionality of a protective Tariff, and the general principles and theory of the Constitution itself; the stronger, in order to maintain their superiority, giving a construction to the instrument which the other believes would convert the General Government into a consolidated, irresponsible government, with the total destruction of liberty; and the weaker seeing no hope of relief with such assumption of powers, turning its eye to the reserved sovereignty of the States, as the only refuge from oppression. I shall not extend these remarks, as I might, by showing that while the effect of the system of protection was rapidly alienating one section, it was not less rapidly, by its necessary operation, distracting and corrupting the other; and between the two, subjecting the Administration to violent and sudden changes, totally inconsistent with all stability and wisdom in the management of the affairs of the nation, of which we already see fearful symptoms. Nor do I deem it necessary to inquire whether this unhappy conflict grows out of true or mistaken views of interest, on either, or both sides. Regarded in either light, it ought to admonish us of the extreme danger to which our system is exposed, and the great moderation and wisdom necessary to preserve it.

If it comes from mistaken views—if the interests of the two sections as effected by the Tariff, be really the same, and the system, instead of acting unequally in reality diffuses equal blessings, and imposes equal burdens on every part, it ought to teach us how liable those who are differently situated, and who view their interests under different aspects, are to come to different conclusions, even when their interests are strictly the same; and consequently, with what extreme caution any system of policy ought to be adopted, and with what a spirit of moderation pursued, in a country of such great extent and diversity as ours. But if, on the contrary, the conflict springs really from contrariety of interests—if the burden be on one side, and the benefit on the other, then are we taught a lesson not less important, how little regard we have for the interests of others, while in pursuit of our own, or, at least, how apt we are to consider our own interest the interest of all others; and of course, how great the danger in a country of such acknowledged diversity of interests, of the oppression of the feeble by the stronger interests, and in consequence of it, of the most fatal sectional conflicts. But which ever may be the cause, the real or supposed diversity of interest, it cannot be doubted that the political consequences of the prohibitory system, be its effects in other respects beneficial or otherwise, are really such as I have stated; nor can it be doubted that a conflict between the great sections on questions so vitally important, indicates a condition of the country so distempered and dangerous, as to demand the most serious and prompt attention. It is only when we come to consider of the remedy, that, under the aspect I am viewing the subject, there can be, among the informed and considerate, and diversity of opinion.

Those who have not duly reflected on its dangerous and inveterate character, suppose that the disease will cure itself; that events ought to be left to take their own course; and that experience, in a short time, will prove that the interest of the whole community is the same, in reference to the Tariff; or, at least, whatever diversity there may now be, time will assimilate.—Such has been their language from the beginning, but unfortunately the progress of events has been the reverse. The country is now more divided than in 1824, and then more than in 1816. The majority may have increased, but the opposite sides are beyond dispute more determined and excited, than at any preceding period. Formerly the system was resisted mainly, as inexpedient: but now, as unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, and oppressive. Then relief was sought exclusively from the General Government; but now, many driven to despair, are raising their eyes to the reserved sovereignty of the States, as the only refuge. If we turn from the past and present, to the future, we shall find nothing to lessen, but much to aggravate the danger. The increasing embarrassment and distress of the staple States, the growing conviction, from experience, that they are caused by the prohibitary system principally, and that, under its continued operation, their present pursuits must become profitless, and with a conviction that their great and peculiar agricultural capital, cannot be diverted from its ancient and hereditary channels, without ruinous losses, all concur to increase, instead of dispelling the gloom, that hangs over the future. In fact, to those who will duly reflect on the subject, the hope that the disease will cure itself, must appear perfectly illusory. The question is in reality one between the exporting and non-exporting interests of the country. 'Were there no exports there would be no Tariff;' it would be perfectly useless. On the contrary, so long as there are States which raise the great agricultural staples, with the view of obtaining their supplies, and which must depend on the general market of the world for their sales, the conflict must remain, if the system should continue, and the disease become more and more inveterate.

Their interests, and that of those who, by high duties, would confine the purchase of their supplies to the general market, must from the nature of things, in reference to the tariff, be in conflict. Till then we cease to raise the great staples, cotton, rice, and tobacco, for the same markets; and till we can find some other profitable investment for the immense amount of capital and labor now employed in their production, the present unhappy, and dangerous conflict cannot terminate, unless with the prohibitory system itself.

In the mean time while idly waiting for its termination through its own action, the progress of events in another quarter is rapidly bringing the contest to an immediate and decisive issue. We are fast approaching a period very novel in the history of nations, and bearing directly and powerfully on the point under consideration—the final payment of a long standing funded debt; a period that cannot be sensibly retarded, or the natural consequences of it eluded, without proving disastrous to those who may attempt either, if not to the country itself. When it arrives, the Government would find itself in possession of a surplus revenue of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of dollars if not previously disposed of, which presents the important question, what previous disposition ought to be made—a question that must press urgently for decision at the very next session of Congress. It cannot be delayed longer, without the most distracting and dangerous consequences.

The honest and obvious course is, to prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury, by a timely and judicious reduction of the imposts; and thereby to leave the money in the pockets of those who made it, and from whom it cannot be honestly or constitutionally taken, unless required by the fair and legitimate wants of the Government. If neglecting a disposition so obvious and just, the Government should attempt to keep up the present high duties, when the money was no longer wanted, or to dispose of this immense surplus of enlarging the old, or devising new schemes of appropriations, or finding that it to be impossible, I should adopt the most dangerous, unconstitutional and absurb project ever devised by any government, of dividing the surplus among the States, (a project which, if carried into execution, could not fail to create an antagonist interest between the States and General Government, on all questions of appropriations, which would certainly end in reducing the latter, to a mere office of collection and distribution,) either of these modes would be considered by the section suffering under the present high duties, as a fixed determination to perpetuate forever what it considers the present unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive burden; and from that moment it would cease to look to the General Government for relief. This deeply interesting period, which must prove so disastrous should a wrong direction, be given but so fortunate and glorious should a right one, is just at hand. The work must commence at the next session, as I have stated, or be left undone, or at least be badly done. The succeeding session would be too short, and too much agitated by the Presidential contest, to afford the requisite leisure and calmness' and the one succeeding would find the country in the midst of the crisis, when it would be too late to prevent an accumulation of the surplus, which I hazard nothing in saying, judging from the nature of men and government, if once permitted to accumulate, would create an interest strong enough to perpetuate itself, supported as it would be by others, so numerous and powerful; and thus would pass away a moment never to be quietly recalled; so precious, if properly used, to lighten the public burden—to equalize the action of the Government—to restore harmony and peace—and to present to the world the illustrious example, which could not fail to prove most favorable to the great cause of liberty every where—of a nation the freest, and at the same time the best and most cheaply governed—of the highest earthly blessing, at the least possible sacrifice.

[*Concluded next week*]

* The system, if continued, must end not only in subjecting the industry and property of the weaker section to the control of the stronger but in proscription and political disfranchisement. It must finally control elections and appointments to offices, as well as acts of legislation to the great increase of the feelings of animosity, and of the fatal tendency to a complete alienation between the sections.

From the United States Gazette.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

No 4.

Every county has some prominent object in view, and internal improvement appears to be that of ours, the importance of which therefore claims, not only the attention, but the aid of the general, and state governments.

And the amount of capital being large that is generally placed at the disposal of the Engineers, so called, it becomes most imperious, that they should be well qualified; but how that is to be ascertained, is the question; current report we know is not to be depended upon, nor ought it to be, involving such consequences; and more particularly, when a remedy appears to be at hand, that I with diffidence lay before you as follows—

The United States have a corps of Engineers, from which let five gentlemen, the best qualified, be selected by the President of the United States, and constituted (by law, if you please) a board of examination, and granting certificates (or diplomas as granted to the learned professions) of their qualifications. That should be a condition of employment by the United States; and the states will soon find it their interest to follow, as we should be relieved from the expensive imposition of surveyors, millwrights and architects, offering themselves as engineers, to probably an uninformed, conceited board of directors, that together waste the capital of the country, while the general, and in some instances, the state governments appear to be asleep—happy country to get along, and even prosper under such management.

The next object, is to induce settlements on the shore, and even to offer every encouragement to nonresidents to invest, and subscribe to and loan for public improvement, that would soon follow, provided in case of necessity, there was a speedy mode of realizing; but to have to institute a suit in chancery for the sale of real estate, to recover a loan, is sufficient to deter any man, or company of men.

And that is not all; if you make an investment in real estate, as a non-resident, some honest limb of the law knowing you as an absentee, may encourage exparte proceeding, in their courts, to take advantage of your absence, or to endeavour to drag you not only from home, but from where the transactions if any, took place, and where he knows every thing could be substantiated; to give you the trouble and expense, of establishing your case at a distance, and erasing an impression made against you, by misrepresentation, amongst his own clan, whose services he may find it necessary to monopolize—for the profession however, I have too high a respect to make the application general.

But there are evils sufficient to require legislative attention, and alteration. The jurisdiction of the courts ought to be clearly defined and confined to transactions within the state; for by the present system, a person travelling in Europe even for his health, may have his property sacrificed under perhaps a false pretence without his knowledge.

And the state of Delaware I am told, has even a law giving a preference to her own citizens; a relic of barbarous ages.

In consequence, the population of the Peninsula, a beautiful district of country, has decreased in comparison, and if some encouragement is not given, it will be abandoned and become a desert. Z.

The newspapers published on the Peninsula, will oblige by inserting the above.

POLICE OFFICE.—Last Thursday afternoon, as a man with his wife and family were leaving the ship Anthony, from Havre, they were met in the street by a middling sized man with pale visage long narrow whiskers, and brownish hair, who spoke to them in broken Dutch and inquired if they had any foreign coin that did not pass here. On being answered that they had, he proposed to go to the bank and get it changed, and led them into a store at the foot of Rector-st. and there in the back room obtained from them about $200, in French coin and German crown dollars, and slipt out of the house saying he would get it changed; since which he has not been heard of, leaving the owner destitute. [N. Y. D. Adv.

The Malthusian System suspended.—Among the many curious returns to the population papers on Monday, there was one in Sloane-street probably unique. The return gave 24 females, ladies, servants, &c. in one house. A rather whimsical dialogue ensued between the maid and the astonished collector. 'What!' cried the latter, looking over the paper, 'twenty-four women in one house and no man among ye!' 'Yes Sir,' replied Sally, It is too true; but mistress has set it down as if upon oath, and I am ready (a sigh) to take oath too, if you doubt it.'

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