

John Campbell EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--NO. 38.

EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 246.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sidue of the year--BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rearages 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 inser-
tion--larger advertisements in proportion.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county
Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the
subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale
by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 10th March
next, at the front door of the Court-house, in
the town of Easton, between the hours of 12
and 4 o'clock of that day, all that Mill Seat or
Farm of which William Scott, died seized,
and which was sold and conveyed to him, by
a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sin-
clair and Mary his wife, of Chester county
in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date
the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred
and one, being part of a tract of land called
"Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot
county, and containing the quantity of
thirty acres of land and more or less. By the terms
of the decree, cash to the amount of one fourth
of the purchase money, will be required on
the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months
from the day of sale, will be given on the re-
sidue of the purchase money, with interest
thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by
good bonds or bills obligatory, with such se-
curity as the Trustee shall approve. Upon
the ratification of the sale by the Court and
the payment of the whole of the purchase
money, with interest as aforesaid and not before,
the Trustee is authorized by a good and sufficient
deed, to be sealed, executed and acknowl-
edged according to law, to convey to the
purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs
or assigns, the land or property to him, her or
them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and dis-
charged from all claim of the defendants or
any of them or any person or persons claim-
ing by, from, or under them or any of them.
PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
Trustee.

NOTICE
WHEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers,
appointed by Talbot County Court, at the
last November Term thereof, Commissioners to
divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas
Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county de-
ceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house
of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day
of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in
the execution of the said commission.
JAMES PARROT,
W. H. GROOME,
SAML. T. KENNARD,
SAML. ROBERTS.
Feb. 9th, 1833--Feb 12

**JUST received and for sale at the Drug
Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.**
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, &c.**
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye
Water,
Mergans, Emetine,
Strichline, Cornine,
Piperidine, Oil Cubeb,
Sulphidif Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
D-narcotized Laudan-
um,
Ditto Opium,
Lodyne,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,
and by 16, &c.
Also--A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will
be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale
WERE lost on the 27th of January, be-
tween Easton and Perry Hall. A suit-
able reward will be given for their return to
Mrs. ROGERS,
at Perry Hall.

NOTICE
AT the request of some gentlemen on the
Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough
bred horse)
"MARLAND ECLIPSE,"
will stand the ensuing season, at
Easton and Centreville. Com-
petent Judges have pronounced
him, inferior to few, if any horses in this
country. He has fine size and great beauty, par-
ticularly however of his stock, size and perfor-
mances will be hereafter given at full length.
Jan 22

A RUNAWAY.
WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Har-
ford county, on the 7th day of February
inst. a dark mulatto boy, who
called himself George when com-
mitted, but now says his name is Jim,
and that he belongs to Governor
George Howard of Anne Arundel
county. He is about 5 feet 6 inches
high, about 20 years of age; has a large scar
on the under side of his left wrist, occasioned
by a burn; a large scar on his right thumb, oc-
casioned by a cut from a knife; also a small
scar over his left eye; had on when committed
a drab roundabout and drab pantaloons, light
vest, a pair of Jefferson shoes, old fat hat.
The owner of the above described boy is requested
to come, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be disposed of
according to law.
JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff H. Co.
Feb. 14th, 1833--26
The editors of the Republican, Baltimore;
Globe, Washington; and Whig, Easton; are
requested to publish the above law and
said bill to J. G.



BY AUTHORITY,
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS

[PUBLIC No. 12.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Na-
val service for the year one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the following sums
be appropriated for the naval service for the
year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
three, in addition to the unexpended bal-
ances of former appropriations for similar objects
viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of
the navy, and the pay of seamen, one million
four hundred and forty five thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval const-
ables, and all the civil establishments at the
several yards, fifty-seven thousand three hundred
and thirty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and sixty thou-
sand dollars.

Repairs for vessels in ordinary, and the re-
pairs, and wear and tear, of vessels in commis-
sion, five hundred and six thousand seven hun-
dred and fifty dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospi-
tal stores, and other expenses on account of the
sick, thirty five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary repairs of
navy yards, viz:
For the navy yard at Portsmouth, twenty-
one thousand five hundred and twenty four
dollars.

For the navy yard at Boston, seventy-three
thousand five hundred and thirty-three dol-
lars.

For the navy yard at New York, thirty-four
thousand eight hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

For the navy yard at Philadelphia, three
thousand two hundred and seventy five dol-
lars.

For the navy yard at Washington, sixteen
thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, one hundred
and twenty six thousand five hundred and
twenty nine dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola, fifty-three
thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, ten
thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses; for freight and
transportation of materials and stores of every
description; for wharves, and dockage, storage
and rent, travelling, expenses of officers,
and transportation of seamen, house rent,
chamber money, and fuel and candles to offi-
cers, other than those attached to navy yards
and stations, and for officers in sick quarters,
where there is no hospital, and for funeral ex-
penses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office
rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents; for
premiums, and incidental expenses of recruit-
ing, for apprentices, deservants; for compen-
sation for persons attending courts martial, and
courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in
extra service beyond the limits of their sta-
tions; for printing, and stationery of every de-
scription; for books, maps, charts, and mathe-
matical and nautical instruments, chrome-
ters, models, and drawings; for purchase and
repair of steam and fire engines, and for ma-
chinery; for purchase and maintenance of ox-
en and horses, and for carts, timber wheels,
and workmen's tools of every description; for
posting letters, for public services; for pilotage
for cabin furniture of vessels in commis-
sion, and for furniture of officers' houses at
navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and
public property; for assistance rendered to ves-
sels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards,
not applicable to any other appropriation; for
coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and
steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel, for
vessels in commission and in ordinary; for re-
pairs and building of magazines and powder
houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be
built, and for no other object or purpose what-
soever, two hundred and ninety-five thousand
dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not
herein before enumerated, five thousand dol-
lars.

For pay of the officers, and non-commission-
ed officers, musicians, and privates, and for
subsistence of the officers of the marine corps,
two hundred and twenty-two thousand, nine
hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence of non commissioned offi-
cers, musicians, and privates, and washer-
women, serving on shore, eighteen thousand four
hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven
hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-eight
dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand
dollars.

For military stores, two thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical
instruments, two thousand three hundred and
seventy dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
salary directed by "An act for the regulation
of the navy, and privateer pension, and navy
hospital funds," passed July 10th, one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirty-two, to be paid
to the clerk of said funds out of the Treasury
of the United States, shall be paid from any
money in said Treasury not otherwise appro-
priated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for
carrying into effect the acts for the suppres-
sion of the slave trade, including the support
in the United States, and for a term not ex-
ceeding six months after their arrival in Africa,
of all persons removed from the United States
under the said acts, the sum of five thousand
dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropri-
ated, to be paid out of any money in the Treas-
ury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there
be paid to Master Commandant John D. Sloat,
of the United States Navy, out of any money
in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
the sum of one thousand, three hundred and
sixty dollars, being the amount of his account
submitted to the Navy Department for expen-
ses incurred in entertaining, on board the St.
Louis, under his command, General Bolivar
and several officers, at Guayaquil, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine;
and General La Fuente, President of Peru,
and Major General Miller of the Peruvian
Army, in the year one thousand eight hundred
and thirty-one.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, February 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 13.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian
annuities, and other similar objects, for the
year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the following sums
be, and the same are hereby, severally appro-
priated for the payment of annuities due to va-
rious Indian tribes, and to other objects, ac-
cording to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties;
to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated, namely:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine
hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware
tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnee tribe, three thousand dol-
lars, and eight hundred and forty dollars for
expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing salt.

To the Shawnee and Seneca tribes of Lew-
istown, one thousand dollars, and seven hun-
dred and eighty dollars for expenses of a
blacksmith.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five
hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for
furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dol-
lars.

To the Kaskaskias tribe one thousand dol-
lars.

To the Ottawa tribe, five thousand three
hundred dollars.

To the Ottawa and Missouri tribes, two
thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen
hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmiths
and tools, and agricultural implements.

To the Chippeway, Ottawa, and Potta-
watomie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and
one hundred and twenty five dollars for fur-
nishing salt.

To the Pottawatomie tribe, sixteen thousand
three hundred dollars, and one hundred dol-
lars to To-pe-ni-be, principal chief; also three
thousand dollars for purposes of education,
and two thousand five hundred and twenty
dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, millers,
and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt, to-
bacco, iron, and steel.

To the Otawatic tribe of Huron, four
hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine
hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushi-
tubbo, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars;
also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for
purposes of education, and two thousand nine
hundred and fifty five dollars for expenses of
blacksmiths and mill wrights, and for furnis-
hing iron and steel.

To the Eel river tribe, one thousand one
hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New York, four thou-
sand five hundred dollars; also, two hundred
dollars to the Young King, a chief, and fifty
dollars to Little Billy, of the Seneca tribe.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thou-
sand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, forty six thousand five
hundred dollars; also, three thousand dollars
for purposes of education, and nine hundred
and fifty-five dollars for expenses of a black-
smith, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dol-
lars, and two thousand dollars for purposes
of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thou-
sand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand
dollars.

To the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes, three
thousand dollars, for the expenses of black-
smiths and agriculturists, and for furnishing
salt and tobacco.

To the Kansas tribe, three thousand five
hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dol-
lars.

To the Sioux tribe of Mississippi, two thou-
sand dollars; also, one thousand seven hun-
dred dollars for the expenses of blacksmith,
and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yaxton and Sentia bands, three thou-
sand dollars, also, one thousand four hundred
dollars for the expenses of a blacksmith and
furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five
hundred dollars; also, one thousand five hun-
dred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith and
furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hun-
dred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for
expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricul-
tural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes,
and others, as stipulated for in the treaty of
July fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and
thirty, three thousand dollars.

For purposes of education of Chippeways,
Menomones, and Winnebagoes, as stipulated
in fifth article of the treaty of Butte des Mor-
tes, of eleventh August, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty seven; for the years one
thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and
one thousand eight hundred and thirty three,
three thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and distri-
bution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chip-
peways, Ottaways, Pottawatomies, Sacs, Fox-
es, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricul-
tural implements and tools, not otherwise pro-
vided for, five thousand one hundred and six-
ty dollars.

For expense of removing and keeping off
intruders from Choctaw lands, by the thirteenth
article of the treaty of twenty seventh Septem-
ber, one thousand eight hundred and thirty
five hundred dollars.

For expense of bounding, by sectional lines,
the reservation to Choctaw heads of families
by the fourteenth article of said treaty, fifteen
hundred dollars.

For an advance to the Ottaways, after their
removal, for erecting houses and opening
farms, to be paid out of the sales of their
lands, by the fifth article of the treaty of
thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred
and thirty one, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims of sundry in-
dividuals against the Ottaways, guaranteed by
the seventh article, and enumerated in the six-
teenth of the same treaty, also, to be reim-
bursed out of the sales of their lands, twenty
one thousand two hundred and ninety-two dol-
lars and twenty five cents.

For the services of a person to certify con-
tracts for the sale of Creek lands, by the third
article of the treaty of twenty fourth March,
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,
one thousand dollars.

For expenses of defending suits, and so forth,
instituted by intruders against Creek Indians,
and keeping off intruders, by the fifth article
of the same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending the afore-
said treaties, not otherwise enumerated, five
thousand dollars.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 14]

AN ACT to authorize the laying out and con-
structing a road from Line Creek to the
Chatahoche, and for repairing the road on
which the mail is now transported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty
thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby,
appropriated, to be paid out of any money
in the Treasury for the purpose of laying out
and making a post road through the Creek na-
tion of Indians, commencing at Line creek, in
the State of Alabama, and terminating at the
Chatahoche, opposite Columbus, in the State
of Georgia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for
the early accomplishment of this object, the
President shall appoint a superintendent of
said road, whose duty it shall be, under the
direction of the President, to divide the same
into sections of not more than ten miles each,
to contract for, and personally superintend the
opening and making the said road, as well as
to receive, disburse, and faithfully account
with the Treasury for all sums of money by
him received by virtue of this act, and the said
superintendent shall receive, during the time
he is employed, at the rate of one thousand
dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for
the repairs of the road through said Creek
nation, on which the mail is now transported,
until the road authorized by this act is com-
pleted, the further sum of two thousand dol-
lars be expended under the direction of the
Postmaster General, be, and the same is hereby
appropriated.

Approved, Feb. 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 15.]

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the
State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for
the support of religion in the Ohio Compa-
ny's, and John Cleveas Symmes's purchases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of
the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, au-
thorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all
or any part of the lands heretofore reserved
and appropriated by Congress for the support
of religion within the Ohio Company's, and
John Cleveas Symmes's purchases, in the State
of Ohio, and to invest the money arising from
the sale thereof, in some productive fund; the
proceeds of which shall be forever annually
applied, under the direction of said Legisla-
ture, for the support of religion within the sev-
eral townships for which said lands were
originally reserved and set apart, and for no
other use or purpose whatsoever, according to
the terms and stipulations of the contracts of
the said Ohio Company's, and John Cleveas
Symmes's purchases within the United States:

Provided, Said land, or any part of it, shall, in
no case, be sold without the consent of the
persons who may be the lessee thereof, nor
without the consent of the inhabitants of the
township within which any such land may be
situated, to be obtained in such manner as
the Legislature of said State shall, by law, di-
rect: And Provided, also, That in the ap-
portionment of the proceeds of said fund, each
township within the districts of country afore-
said, shall be entitled to such portion thereof,
and no more, as shall have accrued from the
sum or sums of money arising from the sale

of the church land belonging to such town-
ship.
Approved, Feb. 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 16.]

AN ACT further to extend the time for enter-
ing certain donation claims to land in the
Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the provision of the
act of Congress, approved the twenty-fourth day
of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty
eight, entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio
in extending the Miami canal from Dayton to
Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to
said State to aid in the construction of canals
authorized by law, and for making donations
of land to certain persons in Arkansas Terri-
tory," and the provision of the act, entitled
"An act restricting location of certain land
claims in the Territory of Arkansas, and for
other purposes," approved the sixth of Janu-
ary, one thousand eight hundred and twenty
nine; and, also, the provisions of the act, enti-
tled "An act to extend the time for locating
certain donations in Arkansas," approved the
thirteenth January, one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby,
continued in force for the term of five years,
from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thou-
sand eight and thirty-three: Provided, That
nothing in this act, or the foregoing acts, shall
be so construed as to prevent the President of
the United States from bringing the said lands
in Arkansas into market under the existing
laws; and all claims to donations under the be-
fore recited act, which shall not have been pro-
vided for, or before the day which shall be fixed
by the President for the sale of said land, are
hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 18

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.
SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS OF MASS
SACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, Febru-
ary 4, 1833.

Mr. ADAMS said that he had some
days since given notice of his determina-
tion, after the friends of the bill should
have had an opportunity of rendering it
as perfect as they could, to move to strike
out the enacting clause he would now
fulfil his purpose, and would move that
the enacting clause of the bill now before
the Committee be stricken out.

He would offer a few words in sup-
port of the motion. The merits of the
bill, as well as its demerits, had been ve-
ry fully argued, and he would not repeat
what had been so well said by others.
It was his opinion that neither this bill,
nor any other at all resembling it, should
pass at the present session of Congress.

There was one idea which he had not
heard suggested by any gentleman, and
which was a decisive reason with him
why the bill ought not to become a law.

The bill would not, as it seemed to be
calculated by many, reduce the amount
of the revenue, but on the contrary, great-
ly increase it. To reduce the revenue
was the professed object of the bill. The
reasons for passing it had been assigned,
first by the President in his message to
Congress, then by the Secretary of the
Treasury in his report, and lastly by the
Committee of Ways and Means. But
the President himself had recommended
the measure conditionally only; if it
should be found upon examination that
the existing protection on certain com-
modities manufactured in the country
was excessive, that is, that it was greater
than the good of the country required,
then a bill should be passed to re-
duce it. Had such an inquiry been insti-
tuted? It had not. No enquiry had ta-
ken place, and the House was conse-
quently in possession of no evidence to
show that the present protection was ex-
cessive. If the House then should pass
this bill, which went so materially to
affect great and wide spread interests in
the country, without any previous enquiry,
it would not be following the recommenda-
tion of the President, but the contrary.

Mr. A. did not say that if such an en-
quiry should be made, and it should then
appear that the protection was too great,
that he should oppose a bill to reduce it;
but the investigation was an indispensa-
ble preliminary, and the fact must first be
established.

There was another reason why Mr. A.
should vote against the bill. From a cer-
tain quarter of the Union Congress had a
most solemn declaration, made in the
name of one of the States of the Union,
and addressed to all the other States, that
the protective system should no longer
be carried into effect within that State.

In the Address from the Convention of
South Carolina to the People of the twenty-
three other States of this Union, com-
municated by the President, with his re-
solving message to Congress, are the fol-
lowing passages. The Convention, speak-
ing in the name of the People of South
Carolina, say--

"We have therefore deliberately and
unalterably resolved, that we will no longer
submit to a system of oppression which
reduces us to the degrading condition of
tributary vassals; and which would re-
duce our posterity in a few generations,
to a state of poverty & wretchedness, that
would stand in melancholy contrast with
the beautiful and delightful region in
which the Providence of God has cast
our destinies. Having formed this resolu-
tion, with a full view of all its bearings,
and of all its probable and possible issues,
it is due to the gravity of the subject, and
the solemnity of the occasion, that we
should speak to our confederate brethren
in the plain language of frankness and
truth. Though we put ourselves upon
the Convention, and the immutable prin-

ci-
ples of justice and interest to operate
exclusively through the civil tribunals
and civil functionaries of the State; yet
we will throw off this oppression at every
hazard. We believe our remedy to be
essentially peaceful. We believe the
Federal Government has no shadow of
right or authority to act against a State
of the Confederacy in any form, much
less to coerce it by military power. But
we are aware of the diversities of human
opinion, and have seen too many proofs
of the infatuation of human power, not to
have looked with the most anxious con-
cern to the possibility of a resort to mili-
tary or naval force on the part of the
Federal Government--and in order to obviate
the possibility of having the history of
fraternal blood, we have solemnly and ir-
revocably resolved, that we will regard
such a resort as a dissolution of the politi-
cal ties which connect us with our con-
federate States; and will, forthwith, pro-
vide for the organization of a new and se-
parate Government."

And again, and in another passage, the
Convention still more pointedly say--
"We will not, we cannot, we dare not
submit to this degradation, and our re-
solving is fixed and unalterable that a pro-
tecting tariff shall be no longer enforced
within the limits of South Carolina. We
stand upon the principles of everlasting
justice, and no human power shall drive
us from our position."

Now, with respect to the peaceful na-
ture of this remedy, he never heard it
spoken of, but it reminded him of the first
adventure of Gil Blas. Gil Blas had been
furnished by his uncle with a sorry
mule, and thirty or forty pistols, and
sent forth to seek his fortune in the
world. He sat out accordingly, but had
not proceeded far from home, when, as
he was sitting on his beast counting his
pistoles with much satisfaction into his
hiss, the mule suddenly raised her head,
and pricked up her ears. Gil Blas look-
ed round to see the cause of her alarm,
and perceived an old hat upon the ground
in the middle of the road, with a rosary
of very large beads in it. This was the
object that had startled his mule. At
the same time he heard a voice address-
ing him in a very pathetic tone--"Good
traveller! in