THE ELKTON PRESS,

And Cecil County Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY C. F. CLOUD & R. CARTER, GAY-STREET, TWO DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

OLUME VI. ELKTON, (Md.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1828. No. 21

I. New Series No. 8

RMS.—The Elkton Press, and County Advertiser, is issued on day morning, at Two Dollars per , payable half yearly in advance. Subscription will be taken for less than months, and no paper discontinued arrearages are paid.

ERTISEMENTS not exceeding one , will be conspicuously inserted three for one dollar, and twenty-five cents ery subsequent insertion. Longer at the same rate. Where the num times they are to be inserted, is not ed, they will be inserted till forbid ged accordingly.

ANK NOTE TABLE.

[*corrected Weekly.*]

[illegible]	Fred. Dis.
[illegible]	N. York,
[illegible]	Cayuga & A.Y. p.
[illegible]	Bank of Genesee,
[illegible]	Western,
[illegible]	Auburn & Ith.
[illegible]	Lancaster,
[illegible]	Adams & Hanover,
[illegible]	Farmers' Bank,
[illegible]	N. Jersey,
[illegible]	Bos. Boston & Ithca,
[illegible]	Cumberland,
[illegible]	Mid. Dis. Bank,
[illegible]	Alexandria,
[illegible]	Georgetown,
[illegible]	Balt. City,
[illegible]	Balt. Hon'ses,
[illegible]	Balt. Exchange,
[illegible]	Balt. Commercial,
[illegible]	Balt. W. Ellicott's,
[illegible]	Balt. N.B. Market
[illegible]	Balt. N. B. p.
[illegible]	Phil. Bank, p.
[illegible]	Phil. Dis. M.H.
[illegible]	Phil. Commercial,
[illegible]	Phil. Brown,
[illegible]	Phil. Farmers,
[illegible]	DIS. OF COLUMBIA
[illegible]	Bank of Wash'n, 1
[illegible]	Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, } al.
[illegible]	VIRGINIA.
[illegible]	Bank of Va. & Branches, 1
[illegible]	Branch at Romney, 1
[illegible]	Branch at Lewisburg, 1
[illegible]	Bank of Charleston, 1
[illegible]	N. Western Va. } 4
[illegible]	Wheeling, }
[illegible]	N. CAROLINA.
[illegible]	Cape Fear, } 8 to 10
[illegible]	Newbern, }
no sale	N. Bern, do
IA.	Cape Fear, 4
8	S. CAROLINA.
10	State Banks, 2

NOTICE.

bscriber's Office was en n the night of the 12th inst. on or persons unknown, OUNT BOOKS, consist- all-bound Ledgers, two and one Day Book, tak- All those indebted to are cautioned not to pay to any person except e who I have authorised same. A reasonable re- given for the recovery of

ROBT. CARTER.

Mills, Oct. 23, 1828.

NT.—The subscriber of- Rent his House and Farm, Elkton, Cecil county, Md cultivated—good Barn and n crib smoke house, and a ellent water.

given on the 25th of March

JAMES WALTON.

12—tf.

acher Wanted.

ble of taking charge of a *lish School*, will meet gement, by applying to , at the head of Bohe- *William Crow, Sen. John M. Flintham, Cyrus Tatman.*

3t.

OR RENT,

FISHERY,

n the Western Side of Elk on the Farm on which r resides. It will be rent- one or more years. For o

BETH HYLAND,

of Jacob Hyland, dec'd. s Fishery has lately been r. Wm. Ricketts.

tf

trate's Blanks

ale at this Office.

For Sale or Rent.

THE Subscriber will SELL or RENT his *FIRM*, on which he now resides. It will be divided if desired. Possession given the 1st of January ensuing.

Public Vendue.

On *Thursday, the 4th day of December*, will be offered For Sale, at Vendue, on the above Farm, a Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Oxen; Carts, Furniture of various kind, a second hand Dearborn, with harness complete; Ploughs, Harrows, & Farming Utensils of all kinds.—*Also*,

A set of Blacksmith's Tools,

WILLIAM LEE.

Grave Point, Cecil co. Md.

Nov. 15

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JACOB M. TAYLOR,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of August next,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 13th day of September 1828.

Davidson D. Pearce, *Adm'r.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

Eleanor Thomas,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of August next,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 13th day of September 1828.

Joseph M'Coy, Adm'r.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

John Jones,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the ninth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 13th day of September, 1828.

Sarah Jones, Adm'rx.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county have obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

THEADORE THOMAS,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 15th day of Sept. 1828

Stevens W. Woolford,

Adm'r. C. T. A.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

Henry M. Hayes,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of August next,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 18th day of September 1828,

Wm. Reynolds, Adm'r.

FOUNTAIN INN,

LIGHT-STREET, BALTIMORE.

M. BARR,

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the house and the public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired and fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous to Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it has been; and he feels confident (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

☞ Terms of board $1 per day.

Baltimore, May 3 July 12-1828-6m

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

To Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers and others.

MILL SEAT & FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers For Sale his Mill Seat and Farm, in East-Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, containing

153 Acres,

within three miles of North-East, and six miles from Elkton. From both places there is water communication every day to Baltimore; and when the Delaware Canal is finished, which is expected this summer, a water communication is opened to Philadelphia. The fall of water is fifty feet, sufficient at all seasons of the year to drive ten thousand spindles—several churches within a mile—and a post-office within a short distance. For healthiness it is not surpassed by any place in the United States. Stone on the place sufficient to erect all the necessary buildings, and a race already made. Forty acres in wood, and at a small expense, thirty or forty acres of meadow may be made. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Baltimore, or to Joseph Harlan, Esq. near the premises, who will show them.

Joseph G. Partridge.

Baltimore, June 20. 11amtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county has obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

Doctor James Beard,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of april next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 14th day of June 1828.

Elisha Kirk,

John Marshall,

Ex'r's of Doctor James Beard, dec

For Georgetown and Frederick on the Sassafras.

THE elegant Steam Boat PATUXENT, captain G. Weems, will leave the Maryland wharf, Baltimore, on Friday morning next, 6th June, at 10 o'clock, for the above places and returning the next day, leave the above places at 9 o'clock, and continue the same route on the same days every week throughout the season. The Patuxent will land and take off passengers on both sides of the river, and all the usual landing places on the bay, going and returning.

☞ The Chestertown Telegraph, and Elkton Press, will insert the above

June 7. 23—tf.

Families Wanted.

TWO or three families with children, are wanted immediately, to work in the Endeavour cotton Factory, near Stanton, in Delaware. Inquire of

Joseph Mendenhall,

June 23w. 31 f the premises.

New-London Academy.

Situate at New-London Cross roads, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

THIS Seminary will open on the first day of December next, under the particular superintendence of the Rev. Robert Graham, who is appointed principal of the classical department,—in which will be taught the Greek and Latin languages, and the different branches of the Mathematical Sciences. The price of Tuition, in this department, will be $20, per annum, or 5$ per quarter.

The Primary, or English department, will be conducted by Mr. John C. Herron. In this department will be taught all the branches usually taught in an English School, and on the most moderate terms.

This Seminary is situate on the route of the new line of Stages from Philadelphia to Baltimore, fifty five miles from the latter, and forty-five from the former city, and eighteen miles from Wilmington Delaware.—The situation high and healthy at all seasons of the year;—the inhabitants of the place and vicinity, industrious and moral, and the society agreeable.

Mails are received at the place from and forwarded to Baltimore and Philadelphia, by stages three times in each week, and from Lancaster and the Peninsula mails are received twice a week.

The trustees of this institution, are, the Rev. Ebenezer Lockey, D. D. President; Rev. Robert White, Rev. Robert Graham, William F. Van Amringe, Esq. Jacob Lindley, James Kelton, Samuel Irwin, John Nevin, James Alexander, John Menough, William D. Eves, Washington Rees, and John W. Cunningham. In addition to which the following gentlemen have been appointed visitors, viz: Honorable James Buchanan, Lancaster; Hon. Joseph Hemphill, Philadelphia; H. H. Van Amringe, Esq'r. Westchester; Doct. A. A. Evans, Elkton; Rev. J. N. C. Grier, Brandywine Rev. Joseph Barr, and John Lightner, Lancaster County.

The building is expressly intended for the accommodation of two Schools, and sufficiently large to contain fifty scholars in each apartment

Boarding, Lodging, and Washing, will be furnished at $75, per annum. Further particulars may be known on application to either of the following trustees:—

Robert Graham,
James Alexander,
John Menough,
Wm. D. Eves,
J. W. Cunningham.

NEW-LONDON, Cross Roads, November 2d. 1828. } nov 22 tf.

WOOL CARDING, Cloth Manufacturing, Fulling, Colouring, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he continues to have wool carded into rolls, or manufactured into cloths, cassimeres, or blankets, at his MILLS, seven miles above Elkton, with competent workmen to attend to the same. For those whom it is most convenient, wool will be received at the store of Messrs. Wingate and Manly, Elkton,—Benjamin W. Harris, Back-Creek,—Alfred C. Nowland, Cecilton,—and returned to the several places, either in rolls or manufactured as directed.

A list of terms and prices will be left at the Store of each of the above named gentlemen, who are authorised to settle for the same.

Persons wishing to Barter or exchange their wool for cloth, &c. can be supplied by calling at the Factory, where there is a considerable quantity ready prepared.

From a long continuance in the business, comment is deemed unnecessary.

WILLIAM GARRETT.

may 31. 22

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

Henry W. Physick,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 2d day of August, 1828.

Edmund Physick,

Executor.

AGRICULTURE.

In order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the developement of new resources and valuable improvements in the agricultural World, it is reasonable to presume that a medium for the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge in Pennsylvania, must prove of the first importance. A Periodical publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful.

Under these impressions, the publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot render to their country a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in so serving, as they do, its agricultural interests.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c and the co-operation of agriculturalists and the friends of agriculture throughout the country

PROSPECTUS.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE

Is designed to contain information drawn from authentic sources, relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dames, &c; agricultural improvements discovery and descriptions of useful inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interest of the husbandman; improvements in the breed of domestic animals; accounts of such foreign and domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soils, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the rural economy of the country

Insertion will always be given to such reports, addresses and papers, as may be communicated for publication by the several agricultural societies of this and other states.

A land register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, for sale account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed useful.

Space will be afforded for the solid and sterling beauties of literature, the useful arts and sciences, chemistry, state of the market in the principal sea ports, &c. &c.

*** Editors copying the above, may contribute to the interests of an honorable science, and will receive a copy of the work THOMAS C. CLARKE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1828.

Canal Packet Boat LADY CLINTON

THE Subscribers tender their respects to the public, and inform them that they have procured and fitted up in handsome style, a Canal Packet Boat, which they design running the ensuing season, to and from Delaware City, St. Georges and Summit Bridge For Despatch and Prospects and Delaware canal, for the accommodation of visitors and others.

This boat will run in connexion with the Salem Steam Boat Every—Leaving Summit Bridge and St Georges on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at seven and eight o'clock, and arrive at Delaware City, at nine o'clock, where passengers can take the Steam Boat immediately for Philadelphia,—and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, upon the arrival of the Steam Boat from Philadelphia will leave Delaware City, for St. Georges and Summit Bridge.

Passage from Delaware City, to St. Georges, - 18¾ cts

From Delaware City, to Summit Bridge, - - 87½

Returning, same price.

H. HUGG, Philadelphia.
T. MULFORD, St. Georges.

April 26, 1888. 17—6m.

N. B. The boat will be always in readiness to accommodate parties, from 9 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, to two o'clock, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday afternoons; and on Sundays will meet any Steam Boat that may arrive at Delaware city.

JOB-PRINTING

Neatly Executed at this Office.

CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress assembled on Monday last. In the Senate, General Samuel Smith, President pro tem. took the Chair, in the absence of the Vice President of the United States, and 32 members appearing the Senate proceeded to business. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Johnson, of La. and Mr. Silsbee, to join such Committee as the House should appoint, to wait on the President. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker took the Chair at 12 o'clock, and called the members to order. The number who answered to their names was 167. Mr. Van Rensselear and Mr. Gorham, were appointed to join such Committee as the Senate might appoint to wait on the President, and inform him that the two Houses were assembled, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make. An order was adopted, on motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor, requiring the Clerk to have printed, for the use of the members, a schedule of the business left unfinished at the last session, and continued to the present. The House then adjourned.

The Message of the President was delivered at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. We are indebted to the Editor of the National Journal for an Extra containing the Message, which we received on Wednesday morning last, the day after it was transmitted to Congress.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Communicated to both Houses, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Twentieth Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquillity within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands, and, in the fruition of all his favors, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him to his glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of Peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other Great Powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them; nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress and termination will be signalized by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France, has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow citizens for depredations upon their property heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary Government, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the United States at Paris encourage the expectation that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favorable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the North Eastern boundary of the United States.—By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the convention of 29th Sept. 1827, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguised for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the Act of Congress passed at their last session, in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imposts, and by Acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the U. States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay [illegible]ly for the necessaries of life, wh[illegible] Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of G. Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the U. States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with twelve months' notice, at the option of either party.

A treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, & by the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchanges of commerce, the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system, first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the United States, that of 6th Feb. 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our county has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavorable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting to similar regulations of their's operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation, authorised to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden, and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States had been obtained; but as, in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies, and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial states; and the United States, in offering free trade and equal privileges to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system by which this whole hemisphere was bound has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her Government also had manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended by Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations both of Europe and America, and to hope that by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the nations upon whose Governments many of our citizens have had long pending claims of indemnity for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given by his Danish Majesty that, at a period of more tranquillity, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress, that the fulfilment of this honorable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity and of benevolence which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nations of the South has been rather of approaching than of settled tranquility. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and mutual good will Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negociated, but from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissentions and revolutionary changes in the Republics of Columbia and of Peru have been seen with cordial regret by us who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a Peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow citizens had sustained in the latter of these countries. The rest are in a train of negociation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favourable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the treasury on the first January last exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826 with Great Britain, was five millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy two dollars and eighty three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate amount to eighteen millions six hundred and thirty three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty seven cents, which with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four huudred sixty one thousand two hundred and eighty three dollars and forty cents form an aggregate of receipts during the year of twenty four millions and ninety four thousand eight hundred and sixty three dollars and sixty seven cents. The expenditure of the year may probably amount to twenty five millions six hundred and thirty seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty three cents; and leave in the Treasury on the first of January next the sum of five millions one hundred and twenty five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured on importations from the first of January to the thirtieth of September was about twenty two millions nine hundred and ninety seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue is five millions, leaving an aggregate for the year of near twenty eight millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which with allowances for drawback and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionally reduced. For of these twenty four millions received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt bearing an interest of six per cent a year and of course reducing the burden of interest anually payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest during the current year exceed three million dollars; presenting an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the first of January next will amount only to fifty eight millions three hundred and sixty two thousand one hundred and thiry five dollars seventy eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importations has always born an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more and sometimes less. It is indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce that the real value of exports should by a small and only a small balance, exceed that of imports; that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports, and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened in the vicissitudes of the seasons, that the harvests of all Europe have in the late summer and Autumn fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdict upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labors of the husbandman, which for several years has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental and temporary, it may continue only for a single year. It may be as has been often experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvest in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yeilds a cosolitary reflection that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us: That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good: That far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own garners, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority: and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which come in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain as it bears upon our interests. It excludes with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle & Western States; it prescribes, with equal rigor, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant and the shepherd and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violation of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue.—It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the treasury.—As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countryman, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The United States of America, and the People of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign in its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The member of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, an allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions: as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the people and the legislatures of one or more States in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conduct; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The people of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the excercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities. Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The Reports from the Secretary of War and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of force of which it is composed, will be seen from the report of the Major General: several alterations in the disposal of

ops have been found expedient in the rse of the year, and the discipline of the y, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the retary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with the In- tribes. At the establishment of the deral Government, under the present nstitution of the United States, the prinle was adopted of considering them as eign and independent powers; and also proprietors of lands. They were morer, considered as savages, whom it was policy and our duty to use our influence converting to christianity, and in bring within the pale of civilization.

As independent powers, we negotiated them by treaties; as proprietors, we chased of them all the lands which we d prevail upon them to sell—as brethof the human race, rude and ignorant, endeavored to bring them to the knowl of religion and of letters The ultie design was to incorporate in our own itutions that portion of them which ld be converted to the state of civiliza. In the practice of European States re our Revolution, they had been conred as children to be governed; as tenat discretion, to be dispossessed as ocon might require; as hunters to be innified by trifling concessions for removrom the grounds upon which their game exterpated. In changing the system ould seem as if a full contemplation of consequences of the change had not taken. We have been far more sucful in the acquisition of their lands than mparting to them the principles, or ining them with the spirit of civilization. in appropriating to ourselves their huntgrounds, we have brought upon oures the obligation of providing them with istence; and when we have had the rare l fortune of christianity, we have unextedly found them forming, in the midst urselves, communities claiming to be ependent of ours, arrivals of sovereignty hin the territories of the members of Union. This state of things requires at a remedy should be provided. A medy which, while it shall do justice to ose unfortunate children of nature, may cure to the members of ours confederan their rights of sovereignty and of soil. the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the cretary of War are recommended to the nsideration of Congress.

The report from the Engineer Department ents a comprehensive view of the pross which has been made in the great tems of protective of the public interest mmenced and organized under the aurity of Congress, and the effects of ich have already contributed to the sey, as they will hereafter largely conute to the honor and dignity of the na-

The first of these great systems is that ortifications, commenced immediately r the close of our last war, under the tary experience when the events that had impressed upon our countrymen of ecessity. Introduced under the ause of my immediate predecessor, is has n continued with the preserving and al encouragement of the Legislature; combined with corresponding exertions he gradual increase and improvement he Navy, prepares for our extensive ntry a condition of defence adapted to critical emergency which the varying se of events may bring forth. Our ances in these concerted systems have he last ten years been steady and prosive, and in a few years more will be ompleted as to leave no cause for apension that our sea coast will ever n offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of y, is the preliminary to great and lastworks of public improvement, in the eys of roads, examination for the course nals, and labor for the removal of the ructions of rivers and harbours, first menced by the Act of Congress of 30th l, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds ropriated at the last and preceding Sesof Congress, for all these fortifications eys and works of public improvement; manner in which these funds have been ed, the amount expended upon the sevworks under construction, and the further ums which may be necessary to com them. In a second, the works prod by the board of Engineers, which not been commenced, and the estiof their cost.

a third, the report of the annual d of Visiters at the Military Acadat West point. For thirteen forti ions erecting on various points of Atlantic coast from Rhode Island ouisiana, the aggregate expenditure e year has fallen a little short of million of dollars.

r the preparation of five additionports of reconnoissances and sursince the last session of Congress e civil constructions upon thirty, different public works commencght other for which specific apiations have been made by Acts of gress, and twenty other incipient ys under the authority given by ct of 30th April, 1824, about one on more of dollars have been drawn the Treasury.

these two million of dollars are to lded the appropriations of 250,000 rs, to commence the erection of a kwater near the mouth of the Dele River; the subscriptions to the ware and Chesapeake—the Louisand Portland, the Dismal Swamp, the Chesapeak and Ohio Canals; rge donations of lands to the States hio, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama, objects of improvements within States, and the sums appropriat r Light Houses, Buoys and Piers e coast, and a full view will be of the munificence of the Nation application of its resources to the ovement of its own condition.

these great national undertakings, cademy at West Point is among most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that Institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and the duties of a military life. It is the living armoury of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacity of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visiters, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service The repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Grecian Seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the war between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences are disorders never separable from the conflicts of war upon the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American coast, and among the Islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favorable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the Coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shoals, and Reefs in those Seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second and perhaps a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the reports of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted in conformity to the Act of Congress, of 3d March 1827, or the gradual improvement of the Navy of the UniteeS tates. statements of the expenditures under that act and of measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole the gradual improvement of the Navy under its salutary sanctions, stores of ship timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction to supply at future and distaut days the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption ofit yearly for the commercial as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charlestown and at Norfolk is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and enquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished have not been postponed, but to be more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the United States have been examined, and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein; at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport; and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to five years, since 1792 till this time in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenue yielded by them which from sixty seven thousand dollars, has swolle to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of miles of Post Roads, which from five thousand six hundred and forty two have multiplied to one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty six.—While in the same period of time, the population of the Union has about thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly forty and of the revenue and of travelled miles, from twenty to twenty five for one. The increase of revenue within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1812.

The expenditures of the Department, during the year ended on the 1st of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about $25,000. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of near 800,000 miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters of the arrearages of preceding years.—While the correct principle seems to be, that the income levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

A Report from the Commissioner of the public buildings in this city exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the humane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the act of 20th May, 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this district, have been accomplished. The authority of further legislation is now required for the removal to this tenement of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to atone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The Commissioners appointed conformably to the act of 2d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, closed their labors on the 30th August last, by awarding the claimants the sum of $1,197,422 18; leaving a balance of $7,537 82, which was distributed ratably among all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the act.

The exhibits expended to the Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual codition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars. The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, limited, by the act of 21st March last, to the 4th of July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention the regulation, disposal and preservation of this great national inheritance has by the people of the U. States been intrusted.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The Constitution of the U. S. requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the session of congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of the preceding enumerations, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under instructions from the Secretary of State. The preparation and transmission to the Marshals of those instructions, required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months, limited for the returns of the Marshals, was also found even then too short; and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented upon the returns. As they are to be made at the short session of Congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the 1st of August.—On a review of the former enumerations, it will be found that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is still susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the manufactures of the county. It was repeated at the last enumeration, but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contained much valuable information, and may by some supplementary provision of the law, be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy, have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending those columns, in intervals of ten years, to the utmost boundaries of human life. The labor of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe, that much of the imperfections in the returns of the last and perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequateness of the compensations allowed to the Marshals and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the Session, tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 2, 1828.

ELKTON PRESS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1828.

Our columns are taken up to day with the President's Message. Several articles prepared for the paper have been crowded out.

The National Journal states that the Members of Congress from South Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, clothed in HOMESPUN.

Two Steam Boats, of the largest class, the Columbus, and Pocahontas, built for the "Maryland & Virginia Steam Boat Company," were launched at Baltimore on Saturday last.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The New York Statesman learns that General Jackson, to avoid the fatigues and inconveniences of a journey to Washington in mid-winter, has made arrangements for taking up his residence at Philadelphia, till the 4th of March, and that he is shortly expected in that city."

ROBBERY.—On the evening of the 2d inst. Mr. Saml. Spratt, of this place, while returning from Back Creek, about 2½ miles from town, was robbed of his Watch, with gold seals and key; a quantity of Watchmaker's tools, and $4 75 in cash. Pursuing his way, Mr. Spratt observed two men coming through the woods, and making towards him; they came up, and walked in company a short distance, when one of them suddenly seized Mr. S., threw him down, and held him, until the other took his watch and riffled his pockets. The Robbers then left him and made off through the woods;—they were disguised. The Watch was silver, with double case—maker's name, David Edmons, Liverpool—No. 5434. It is probable they may attempt to dispose of it, and also of the tools.—Watchmakers and others would do well to be on their guard. The villains should be detected.

LATE FROM BRAZIL.

By an arrival at Baltimore, from Rio de Janeiro, intelligence is received of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, and the raising of the Blockade of the La Plata.—The U. S. sloop of war Boston had arrived at Rio, and was making preparations to return to the U. States, expecting hourly, the vessel that was to relieve her on the Brazil station. Her officers and crew all enjoy the best health, and are anxious to return to their native [illegible], having absent nearly three years.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Roman, from Liverpool, arrived below New York on Saturday afternoon—she sailed on the 25th Oct. The editors of the Baltimore Commercial Chronicle are indebted to editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce for the information, dated at 3 o'clock, wherein the editors have only time to say, that "at the period of the Roman's sailing, little was doing in Cotton; Corn and Wheat had [illegible] per 70 lbs. The sacred banner had been unfurled by the Sultan, who had left Constantinople, and established his head quarters nine miles from the capital.

From the Baltimore American of Thursday last.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Howard Street Flour was brisk from the wagons yesterday; $7 [illegible]0 per barrel, and that price was paid throughout the day. Sales of several parcels were made from the stores, at $7.62½; two parcels at $7.68; and one at $7 75. A lot of 250 bbls was also sold at $7 87½, on time.

Sales of best red Wheat were made yesterday at $1.60 a $1.65 per bushel; and other parcels, of fair to good quality, at 1.50 a 1.55. We quote ordinary red, at 1.30 a 1.40 per bushel.

Sales of new Corn yesterday, at 47 cts. Old corn may be quoted at 48 a 50 cts.

We quote Rye at 50 a 55 cts.

Sales of Whiskey in hhds. were made yesterday at 25½ cts per gallon.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending November 29.

Extracted from the weekly statement published in the Baltimore Patriot.

FLOUR—The inspections during the last week were as follows—

	bbls.	half bbls.
Howard St. Flour,	8045	19
City Mills Flour,	7633	152
Susquehanna Flour,	00	00
Total,	15,678	171

Besides 479 bbls. Rye Flour, and 151 hhds and 110 bbls. Corn Meal. We quote,

Superfine Howard street, from stores, per bbl.		$7 37½
" City Mills,		7 25
" Susquehanna,		a
Corn Meal, 1st ql. kiln dried,		2 25
" in hhds.		a
GRAIN & SEEDS.—		
Wheat, best ql. per bushel,		a 1 50a
" Red,	"	1 45 a
" ord'y to good,	"	120 a 140
Corn, white, best,	"	45 a 47
" yellow,	"	47 a 50
Rye,	"	50 a 55
Oats,	"	a 25
White Beans,	"	a
Peas,	"	a 62½
Clover Seed,	"	4 75 a
Timothy do.	"	2 00 a
Barley,	"	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	"	95 a 100
WHISKEY.—		
Whiskey, in hhds. 1st proof,		25½ cts.
" in bbls. do.		27½
PROVISIONS.—		
Butter, in kegs, per lb. No. 1 to 3,		8 a 18c.
Lard, Baltimore 1st,		7 a 7½
Hams, Balt. cured,		9 a 10
Bacon, " middlings, &c.		7 a 7½
Cheese, in casks,		7 a 8
" in boxes,		8 a 8½

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Cec County will meet at the Cou House in said county, on Tuesday th thirteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking up such business as may come before them.

By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM HEW[illegible] Clerk.
dec 6 6t

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

"Where every Muse and all the virtues meet."

For the Elkton Press.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. Put away from the a froward mouth, and perverse lips put far from thee. PROVERBS.

THE SLANDERER.

Behold! the desert's prowling wolf,
Some heedless victim to engulph,
Some careless wanderer,—
With "froward mouth" and "perverse lips,"
Plies at his heart, the life-blood sips—
So does the Slanderer.

Mark, how the reptile, crawling through
Those flowers yet bright with nature's dew,
Blights them with baneful breath:
'Tis thus, o'er woman's name more bright,
The Slanderer blows his poisonous blight,
Far worse to her than death.

Not more destructive in its course,
Is Egypt's Syroc, long and hoarse
To the lone traveller,—
Than that foul breath which issues forth,
Only to stigmatize all worth,
From the vile Slanderer.

MIRZA.

Elkton, Dec 1, 1828.

THE DEPARTED.

—— And thus they flit away,
Earth's lovely things.

Where's the snow—the summer snow—
On the lovely lilly flower?
Where the hues the sunset shed
O'er the rose's crimson hour?
Where's the gold—the bright pure gold—
O'er the young laburnum flung?
And the fragrant sighs that breathed
Whence the hyacinth drooping hung?
Gone, gone—they are all gone.

Maiden, lovelier than the spring,
Is thy bloom departed too?
Has thy cheek forgot its rose,
Or thine eye its April hue?
Where are thy sweet bursts of song?
Where the wreaths that bound thy hair?
Where the thousand prisoner curls?
And the sunny smiles are—Where?
Gone, gone—they are all gone.

Youth, where is thine open brow?
What has quell'd thine eagle eye?
Where the freshness of thy cheek,
And the dark hair's raven dye?
Where's thy crimson banner now?
Where's thy eager step and sword?
Where's thine hour of dreamless sleep?
Where frank jest and careless word?
Gone, gone—they are all gone.

Where's the lighted hall; and where
All that made its midnight gay?
Where's the music of the harp?
And the minstrel's nightly lay?
Where's the graceful saraband?
Where the lamps of starry light?
Where the vases of bright flowers?
Where the blushes yet more bright?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.

Where are those fair dreams that made
Life so beautiful at first?
Where the many fantasies
That young hope so fondly nurst;
Faithful motto like a knight,
Fortune following the tomb?
Pleasure with a folded plume?
Gone, gone—they are all gone.

Oh! mine own heart, where are they—
Visions of thy earlier hour,
When thy young hope's colors were
Like those on the morning flower?
Where's the trusting confidence
Of affection deep and true?
And the spirit's sunshine like,
Which o'er all their gladness threw?
Gone, gone—they are all gone.

L. E. L.

"IN MY BOWER SO BRIGHT."

"Let me endeavor to raise the shadow of this song, which I heard last night. No! Earth is too far below Heaven."

From the Enchanted Lyre.

LABOURS OF IDLENESS, written by Geo. Darley, Esq. under the name of Geo. Neval, set to music by Charles E. Horn.

In my bower so bright,
As I lay last night,
The morn through the fresh leaves streaming,
There were sounds in the air,
But I could not tell where,
Nor if I was thinking or dreaming.

'Twas the sound of a lute
To a voice half mute,
That sank when I thought it was swelling;
And it came to my ears
As if drowned in tears
Of the being whose tale it was telling.

The tones were so sweet
I thought it most meet
They should not belong to gladness;
There are notes so fine,
That, were melody mine,
They should only belong to sadness.

And the air-creature sung,
And the wild lute rung
Like the bell when a cherub is dying;
I can tell no moe,
But the tale was of woe,
For the sounds were all lost in the sighing.

And still it sung on
Till the stars were gone
And the sun through the dew was peeping:
When I woke in my bower
Every leaf, every flower,
Every bud, every blossom, was weeping.

From the Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

STANZAS;

BY MRS. HARRIET MUZZY.

Doubt, when radiant smiles are shining—
Doubt, when clasping hands are twining—
Doubt, when honied words are flowing—
Doubt, when blushes warm are glowing—
But never doubt the proof sincere
That glistens in the starting tear.

Doubt, when mirthful tones invite thee—
Doubt, when gayest hopes delight thee—
Doubt, whate'er is fondest, fairest—
Doubt, whate'er is brightest, rarest—
But never doubt, that truth can live
In hearts that suffer—and forgive.

ON A LADY

WHO HAD A REMARKABLE LONG NOSE.

Once at a time, I fair Dorinda kissed,
Whose nose was too distinguished to be missed;
Says I—my dear, I fain would kiss you closer;
But oho! your lips say yes, your nose says—no sir.

A girl said to her young lover, I shall grant you all you ask, after you have given me what you have not: what you can not have; and yet may give me.

What destroys the happiness of families? What degrades the intellect of man? What makes amiable wives widows? The waters of bitterness. Whence do the waters of bitterness flow? From the Brandy bottle.

He who maliciously takes advantage of the unguarded movements of friendship, is no farther from knavery, than the last moment of evening from the first of night.

From the Maryland Gazette.

A Gentleman in the neighborhood of Annapolis, was addressed by his Overseer in the following style:

"Major! Nobody no where about here who won't be painting backer tomorrow morning if all we don't, without copping it he says."

Query—What did he mean?

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

[Extract from a Funeral Sermon]

What other friend has watched like a mother, over the helpless and uneasy hours of sickness—bore with its petulance—Ministered to its infirmities—soothed its pains, and smoothed its fevered pillow? Where are the friends of prosperity when the evil days come, and the years draw nigh into which we must say, we have no pleasure in them? When the clouds of misfortune descend and poverty and want overtake us, when the heart is sick with the unfilment of hope, and the spirit droops over its blasted expectations—when the cup of life is empoisoned by mischance or guile, when the storm hath no rainbow, and the midnight no stars— where then are the flatterers of our cloudless skies and sunbright hours? When schemes of earthly ambition fail, and the hiss of the multitude follows our downfall, whither have they departed? Where is the shadow that attended us when the sun hath veiled his beams? Where are the summer birds, when the voice of winter sighs in the leafless forest? Alas! it is too often but interest or convenience, or habit, or fashion—that preserves the friendship of mankind.

But the attachment of a mother, no change of fortune, no loss of influence not even the loss of character, can destroy. As the triumph of children is her own, so is their downfall and their dishonour. Her heart bleeds for them instinctively—her tears flow unbidden for their sorrows. Her eyes follow them while present, and her soul goes with them while absent. With patients that never tires, and self denial that never ceases, she cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is felt, not obtruded; her consolation is never officious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unalterable in life, and strong in death—and she breathes her last sigh in prayer for the welfare of her children

Remembrance hovers over every incident in those calm and blissful days when her presence gave life its charm. That affection which turned aside the arrows of misfortune—that gentleness which alleviated the pangs of distress, that tenderness which smoothe the pillow of sickness, that hand which held the aching head of pain; that piety and sanctity which kindled in our heart the pure flame of devotion, those smiles which beamed upon us, and ever the brightest when the world was frowning, and that unalterable love which supported us amidst its unkindness and ingratitude, can these ever be forgotten?

INDULGENT PARENTS.

The wise man says,—"foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." Very indulgent parents (I mean those who blind their eyes to the follies of their offspring) should consider that if this correction is not administered at home, their children will not escape it: when they go abroad into the world. That discipline which is omitted in the nursery, will be imposed in active life—and too often applied in the penitentiary. I look with an eye of pity upon a spoiled child, and with commiseration upon its fond parents—sensible that the time will soon come when a father's or mother's fondness will have no power to absolve its misconduct; when the world with its rigid opinions will severely reprehend those bad habits, that audacious deportment, that rudeness of language and conduct, which were pardoned or thought pretty in childhood, and by its inexorable laws punish those gross immoralities, the seeds which have been matured by parental indulgence. I commiserate the parents because I foresee that very improper indulgence—every omission to correct where correction is due will even to them be severely retributed. The fond parents can spare the rod—can conceal its fault or can pardon or protect the little culprit; but a father's partiality and commendation of his children cannot if they are ill educated obtain for them the respect of the world; nor can a mother's tears avert the rod of public justice, should their children practice those things when of age, which have so frequently been passed over as venial in childhood,

Every one remembers Æsop's fables of the young man going to the gallows who meeting with a woman in the way, bit off her ear. On being reprimanded by the spectators, he replied "This woman is my mother. When I was a small boy, I stole a knife and carried it to her; if, instead of concealing my crime she had whipped me severely; and made me return the knife and beg pardon of the owner, I should not now been going to the gallows." Reflect parents, what must have been the feelings of such a mother!

A GOOD JOKE, NOT BADLY TOLD.

The Administration party in this county, after making their nomination, called upon us to do their printing. Now although we are Jacksonian to the backbone, it never went against our stomach to earn money from either side. in the "way of business." So we went at it, "hammer and tongs," night and day—and when we had finished, we sent our devil with a wheel barrow load of Tickets Hand bills, &c. to the Adams Committee Room—and in return for our toil, and paper and ink, and wear and tear of press and type, (to say nothing of *conscience*, as we disposed of that at the commencement of this article,) we say in return for all this, what do you think, reader, they sent us? Do you give it up? Why, they sent us *the amount of our bill in good current bank notes*, with word that they did not intend to remain long indebted to a Jackson printer. "Egad, we've laughed more at this joke, than any thing that's occured during the election. We can't feel in our pockets without thinking on't.—*Schoharie, N. Y Republican.*

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Nov. 29.

Singular Circumstance.—We called in at the office of Dr. J. P. Vaughan, of this Borough, on Thursday last, when he related the following wonderful occurrence, which we have no doubt is destined to make a great noise in the world, and to be a subject of much discussion among the faculty.

A child about fourteen months old, in the neighborhood of this Borough, had been suffering from some singular disease, for upwards of six months, and for the last three months, experienced the most excruciating pain. Its parents supposing its illness to proceed from worms, administered the remedies usual in such cases, but with little effect. On Sunday last they consulted Dr. Vaughan, who, after hearing their narration, agreed with them in opinion, and thinking that a more powerful dose was all that was necessary, accordingly gave it. The next day a full grown Mouse, dead, and one worm, were expelled from the child. The skin of the mouse was entirely destitute of hair, and so transparent that the animal could be seen through. The child had become very much emaciated, and its piercing cries, at times, were insupportably distressing. The parents state that their children had several times discovered nests of mice and brought the young ones into the house, and they suppose that on one of these occasions the infant has put one in its mouth, and that it entered the stomach, where it had lived until destroyed by the medicine which produced its removal.

The Mouse may be seen at the office of Dr. Vaughan, in East Third-st. near the La Fayette Hotel.—[Register.

THE VANDALIA.—This splendid vessel left her mooring, off the borough of Chester, Pa. on Thursday last week, and dropped down to New Castle, where she was ordered by Com. Bainbridge, to complete her preparations for sea.

Capt CHAS. C. B. THOMPSON, we learn, says the Norfolk Herald, has been appointed to command the U.S. Frigate Guerriere, fitting out at Gosport, and destined for the Pacific.

ST. LOUIS.—A census of the city of St. Louis, in Missouri, has been lately taken by the Sheriff, and the population is found to be, free white males, 2'179, free white females 1,589, slaves and colored persons 1,232; total 5000.

In one of the late Turkish Bulletins, after describing the success of the Turks in one of their sorties, the Bulletin adds, "The INFIDELS, on their part, displayed a most valorous resistance: but the bravery of the Musselmans triumphed, notwithstanding."

We mentioned yesterday the appointment of Capt. Jones to the command of the Discovery expedition: we since learn that Capt. Benjamin Pendleton, of Stonington is appointed directing pilot of the expedition, with the rank and pay of a lieutenant of the Navy. All who are acquainted with these gentlemen, will admit that the Secretary of the Navy has made judicious selections; we understand the Expedition will consist of the sloop of war Peacock' lately rebuilt, under the eye of Commodore Chauncey; and two brigs well adapted for service; with such an expedition well equipped, and such appointments, backed by the persevering and meritorious J. N. Reynolds, with other gentlemen we have heard mentioned, the government and country has every thing to expect from its result.—N. Y. Merc. Adv.