c ous isla d, where the finest fruits grew in nature's prodigality; but on asting them, they were nauseous and sickening, mere soot and ashes; and if I sought to relieve my thirst from the pure limpid streams that ran in crystal among the luxuriant scenery, found them changed into bitter blood. Every thing seemed to com-bine to mock my sufferings and edge my tortures. I was much afflicted by spasms and twitching sensations in ternally, as if the viscera were draw together and expanded too suddenly. Hollow, aching, gnawing pains, as if my vitals were torn with pincers, frequently assailed me, but seemed diminish in force from repetition. I strove with all my might to bear with patience and resignation, and at times I subdued my bodily pain with my mind's energy, but alassuch periods were of momentary du ration. Drowsiness generally accompanied the cessation of pain, but it was only to make me start from hidcous visions and tantalizing dreams It seemed as if no recollection of my past life-no images but such as would distress me to the utmost at buch a moment, were ever recalled: such as they were, they appeared horribly vivid and true, torturing me iche fiends, and rendering my mind an instrument of pain, horrible as that where the worm dies not and the fire is not quenched.

That absolute weakness which is the fruit of inaction in general, did not come over me for some days. It a dream of ho rible vividness, which is true I had no opportunity of trying my strength and I know not what effect my recent accident might have on my frame, in rendering it less or more capable of resistance to the approach of nunger. My mind seemed to me first susceptible of the advance of suffering for my memory was very quickly impaired. All my recollections seemed in disconnected links, o united with what had not the remotest affinity to each or either, as is often the case in a fevered dream. Almost intolerable restlessness of spirit at first accompanied my bodily torment, ending in deep depression of mind, and signing. I poured forth my prayers to God incessantly; but they seemed to give little or no consolation. Instead of being followed by resignation, (I am speaking of the early part of my suffering.) I felt inclined to murmur the more at my destiny, and to task the justice of the Almighty in prodestinating me to such a doom. Then my feelings would be converted into keen regret, or rather torment, for my murmuring. The prospect of death added we ght to my mental anguish, and suddenly summoned before me, enlarging darkly in bulk, the sins of my past life, until they arose to be inacecssible barriers to the hope of eternal glory when my miserable existence on earth should have closed. I plways rate the mental torment I endured on this occasion as equal to the bodily, during the time the body preserved the consistency of its functions. Afterwards the mind sunk down with it into a species of apathy no apprehension could rouse. In that dreadful state, I demanded of Heaven if my terrible sufferings would not propitiate my sins—whether heaven, that had so permitted agony to be heaped upon my head, would not balance it against my offences towards its majesty! Thus I prayed or Reason seldom aided murmured. me. I was the victm of suffering' impulses, and was cast upon wile

The stage of my trial soon had its end;
I had no mode of computing time, for
the hands of my watch were invisible
from the darkness; I know that it had
concluded just after I had finished the
last drop of my water. The absence of
this beverace, though I had made it less fancies enjoying no repose. me as long as I could, produced a rapid change in my sensations; this I well recollect. I began to feel fainter and more weak, and my limbs grew painfully cold. Shiverings now and then came over me; and my mind, contrary to what had happened before, seemed thave by far the advantage of the body I was conscious of delirium at times and of demoniacal dreams, but at in tervals I was more composed, and suf fered little pain, but inexurable debili ty. The viscera seemed to me diminished, and all energy in them extinct, feeling like a dead mass, and as if those of a dead disemboweled animal had been placed within me instead of my uwn. My giddiness of head increased, fogether with the spasms and faintness. I am certain too, that about this time I became totally blind, at least such is my firm impression. I found too, that in my paroxysins of delirium I had attempted to gnaw my arms, but the latempted to gnaw my arms, but the la-ceration was not deep, simply from the version was not deep, simply from the wint of physical power to penetrate the muscle with my relaxed jaws. 'When, 'I God will my agonies end?' was my figurent'sigh, for I was too weak for a cleulate cjaculation. I seemed to have furgotten words even to myself.

A: I found when I tried to pray; I could not connect what I would say, I

can well remember. At length a repose which seemed the forerunner of speedy death, came upon me, though still sensible, but powerless as a corpse. I looked for my deliverance by death with unconcern. I have an impression that, while lying in this state, I heard the sound of artillery, but I cannot be cer-tain any more than I can tell how long it was before I became wholly insersi

My next recollection of myself is a most painful one. I was I could not guess where—Strange voices were a round me, and I could not see the speakers from utter want of vision. The norrible debility I felt in body, combin ed with the activity of my mind, dur-ing my resuscitation, was unspeakably painful—so much so that the recollec-tion almost overpowers me even now. It appeared that Ernest had escaped tne effects of a 13 inch sheil, which burst over the passage to the cellar, and broke in the arch. The siege grew wirmer, and the city was taken. When warmer, and the city was taken. When matters were a little quiet, the familial lad did not fail to implore all he me in my behalf. A humane French offi er ordered a search to be made, and I was found apparently lifeless, stretche-on a mattrass. To the care of a French on a matrix, to the my recovery and the power of now relating my softer max. Part recovery was slow. That endured a fasting of nine entire days I am six feet high and proportionally

stout; vien found, a boy could have carried me on his back, and I seemed shrunk to the lowest stature, a mer cage of bone and skin. No thing of it convenience remains to me now from this my severe trial, save now and the comes upon me whenever I suffer from feverishness or indigestion, and fearful ly recalls the past

A letter from Mr. Poinsett, ou Minister at Mexico, received by the last packet, states that he was about to return to the United States.

## Brilliant Distribution PRIZES 31st of December.

COHEN'S OFFICE. Baltimore November 27, 1828 Maryland State Lottery, No. 6 for 1528 being over, in order to all low time for distant adventurers to re new email prizes, as well as to afford hed with tickets, to procure them he drawing of the FOURTH SUB tery, will take place in the City of and her tender, the Prince Hal, Baltimore on Wednesday the 31st of both of which are now moored in CHEME which completes the Lot DECEMBER, when the whole of the following Prizes will be distributed,

## HIGHEST PRIZE,

١.	
	Ten Thousand Dollars
	BRILLIAN'I LIST:

1 prize of \$10 000 is 10 000 dol 1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000 dolls.
1 prize of 2 000 is 2 000 dolls. 1.000 is 1,000 dolls 1 prize of 1,000 dolls. 2 prizes of 5 prizes of 500 is · 500 dolle 100 is 500 dolls 10 prizes of 40 prizes of 800 doll. 20 is 10 is 1 000 dolls 5 is 20 000 dolls 100 prizes of 20 000 dolle 1000 prizes of The whole payable in CASH ar which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE can be had the moment they are drawn Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 26 Halves, 2 50 | Eighths 622 cts To be had in the greatest variety o

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114 Market street Baltimore, Where the Capital Prizes in all the revious Classes were sold and where BOTH the GREAT PRIZES of

# One Hundred Thousand

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if

prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN. Jr & BROTHERS.

Baltimore.

The Register, containing the Official List will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may require it. who may require it.

Baltimore, Nov 27, 1828 4w.

### In Chancery,

29th November 1828. Ordered. That the sale made and reported by John Lugenbell, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Lugenbell, deceased, be ratified and congenbell, deceased, be ratified and congenbell, deceased, be shown to the firmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 29th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some one news paper before the 29th day of December next.

The report states the amount of rue copy.

Ramsay Waters. Test. Reg. Cur. Can. 3w. Dec. 2.

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#### prescribes rules for the govern-ment of our company and the na-Waryland Wazette igation of the Andrew Jackson, and would punish such conduct with a rigour that the Rats would not re-ANNAPOLIS: lish. Though these Rats, which our sailors call ROYAL RATS, to dis-

Tuesday, December 2, 1828 For the Maryland Gazette.

Vesper Hymn to the Virgin. The Maria! the sun is setting
Far in the western world of light,
Ora pro nobis! while we're waiting
Before His throne to night!
Ora pro nobis!

Are Main! the waves are flowing Softly back to the placid sea; Now are brought on the breeze's ble Thoughts of Heaven and thee, Are Maria!

Are Maria! the shades are stealing Slowly now from each dusky glen, Southing every wayward feeling, In the proud hearts of men! .1:e Maria

Are Moria! the stars are shedding.
Their mild light on this world below:
The wandirer's class'en'd tho'ts now leading.
To Him who made 'Man as!

Lee Mario!

A.e. Meria! now we're waiting.
Trembling before the throne of light
Ora pro nobb! in the meeting
Of us, and Him, to night!
Ora pro nobb!

J. Ora pro nobb!

For the Maryland Gazette. ROYAL RATS! ROYAL RATS Extract of a letter from one of the Crew of the Ship ANDREW JACKson, at uncher off Port Presi

dent.

"We have been lying at this anchorage the three last weeks, and udging from a few words dropped by our sound old commander, medere Constitution, we shall not enter Port President until the fourth of March next. The winds, which blow periodically here, will head our ship until that time, when they will ship until that time, when they will chop round and become fair. then expect to enter the port in high style-with colours flying, yards manned, and a grand solute of rooring artillery. Our ship is as perfect in every timber at this moment, as

she was on the eighth of January 1815. The Master Builders\* were four years overhauling and examin ing her, yet a large majority have reported, that throughout their whole search, they could not discover a symptom of rottenness about her However, they readily account for this, by stating that she is construct ed altogether of hickory, which grew and was nurtured in our own native forests. I wish the same could be said of the ship John of Ghent. Port President in sight of us. The John of Ghent is as carious and rickety as though she had been on a royage of ten years instead of four. and makes so much water, that it is believed the Clay which was used to stop her seams and make her float, when she was first fitted out, is rapidly dissolving and going to nothing. The Prince Hal is not in a better condition. That these vessels are gradually going down there does not exist a doubt among our crew.

of Ghent and Prince IIal, they took woful liberties with the public stores,

and even gnawed a passage into the money chest. This, it is possible,

was connived at by the command-

ers of these vessels. Such doings

would never be tolerated in this ship.

. The Sovereign People.

can perceive from our deck, by the aid of a telescope, that they settle lower and lower every day. Indeed, we are not the only folk who know this to be true. On our trip hither we were hailed by the North-Caro lina and Ohio, and the Kentucky, (packet ship.t) and informed that such was the fact. But we have more conclusive evidence that they are sinking; it is this, my friend-RATS, which always desert sinking ships, are leaving them in flocks. The wind, as I mentioned above, sets directly out of the port, and these Rats-sagacious creatures!-as fast as they quit the John of Ghent and ed day and night, with hickory brooms, and every other description of brush, sweeping them from the sides, and shaking them off our cables, for the mischievous animals of Europe. Neither France nor Prussis, nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them; nor is it to be expected even attempt to creep into her hawser holes. For my own part I don't like this state of things at all; I am that they will at this time. The decla ration of war by Russia has received afraid that some of them, in despite of the vigilance of our crew, will make good their way into our ship. 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 Should any of them succeed in doing so, we shall be greatly troubled by them before we can discover them and cast them overboard. We have heard it said, that when on board the John

†It is singular, but not less so than true, that the first intelligence of the Presidential election in Louisiana having resulted in the success of Jackson, was brought to New-York by the ship Entirety.

Our old sommander Constitu lon, remain unadjusted, and stift form the subject of earnest representation and memberrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the U. S. at Paris en evitage the expectation that the appeal of the justice of the French government will ere long receive a favourable con-

deration.
The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the con-troversy with Great-Britain, relating to the Northeastern boundary of the U-States By an agreement with the U-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 the 29th September 1827, his lap, geographically the appendage our part of the globe. With all our part of the globe. With all over the lands our part of the globe. With all over the lands of the globe with all over the lands our part of the globe. 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 lay, and the U. States relying upor the justice of their cause, will cheer-fully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefa-tigable assiduity to the duties of his project on the score, that a Rut, station, and his inflexible personal pro Our commercial relations with B. imitating a Jackson tune, is not to

Britain will deserve the serious coli-deration of Congress, and the exercise

changed by the act of Congress passed at their last session, in alteration of

the several acts imposing the duties on imports, and by acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The

effect of the interdiction of direct trade.

surance and commission, and the pro-

onstruction given to the recent acts of

patible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing be-

ween the two countries. That conven

Our ship on her voyage to this of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both governments.

The state of them has been materially rate of one hundred and seventyeight knots to the John of Ghent's eighty-three.

tinguish them from the huge Nor-

way Rats, than which they are much

larger, are a horrible annoyance to us, still they afford us some little a-

musement. Some of them begin to

squeak quite musically; indeed, so

much so, that one of our Irish lads

(you must know that the ship Andrew

lackson does not want for trueheart-

ed, republican Irishmen among her

crew,) swore by the main-yard, that if permitted, he'd take one of them on board, and cage it, and make a

mocking bird of it. His messmates

thought the idea a good one, since

Rats could mimick in their squeaks

with as much facility as the mock-

bird in its notes, but objected to the

o matter how musical it may be in

### President's Message.

Washington, Tuesday Dec. 2. In both Houses of Congress yes erday, a quorum of members appearcd. Messages were interchanged, & committees appointed to inform the President of the U.S. of their organization, and of their readiness to receive any communication which is the revenue, the navigation of the U.S. have suffered no diminution by our fellow-circles are the Reimanness to the revenue. Messages were interchanged, &

exclusion from direct access to the Bri tish Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessaries of life, which he might have to make
The President of the United States
ransmitted, this day, to both Houses
of Congress the following their government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, in-

#### MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. fits of our exports are somewhat impair ed, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, If the enjoyment in profusion of the ounties of Providence forms a suitable -xclusion has not secured to the ship ping interest of Great Britain the relief ubject of mutual gratulation and grate which, at the expense of distant Colo-nies, and of the U. States, it was ex-pected to afford. Other measures have a acknowledgment, we are admonish d at this return of the season, when he Representatives of the nation at been resorted to, more pointedly bear-ing upon the navigation of the U. States, and which, unless modified by the ssembled to deliberate upon their con eins, to offer up the tribute of ferven erns, to offer up the trade of the and gravely hearts, for the never fail and mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favoured us with health ful seasons and abundant harvests. He Parliament, will be manifestly incomas sustained us in peace with foreign cuntries, and in tranquility within ur borders. He has preserved us in tion, however, may be terminated, ne quet and undisturbed possession of and rengious liberty. He has n, osing on us no other conditions than pproving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands; and in the fruition of all his favours, of de

ion of either party.

A treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, between the U. States and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has King of Hungary and Bonema, may been prepared for signature by the Se cretary of State, and by the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian government. Independent voting the faculties with which we have the Austrian government. Independently of the new and friendly relati our wn temporal and eternal welfare In the relations of our Federal Unions which may be thus commenced wi n with our brethren of the human race. one of the most emment and powerful changes which have occurred since nations of the earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recen grally tended to the preservation of treaties concluded by the U. States, to and to the cultivation of harmo extend those principles of ineral inter-course and of fair reciprocity which in terrofine with the exe anges of comy. Before your last separation, a war he Empire of Russia, one of those nerce, the principles of Justice, and ith which our intercourse has been no the feetings of natural benevolence. ther than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte. The system first proclaimed to the a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxima of government on their part, little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from world in the first commercial treaty e ver concluded by the U.S. that of 6th February, 1778, with France, has been the cherished policy of our lone that it can be made ultimately t he benefits of commerce, had kept us prevail as the established system of all ctivinged nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendin a state, perhaps too much prolonged. of coldness and alienation. The ex-Dollars

Each were sold in former Lotteries. and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

America.

CARDERS either by mail (post the sold in former Lotteries and deck-watch, constantly employ and deck-watch with hickory and sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in the system of Europe; nor able to the success of the sold in 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 tion, has been essentially defensive and had sustained in the latter of counteracting to summar regulations of countries. The rest are in a counteracting to similar regulations of their's operating against us. Immediately after the close of the those states with the other great powers war of independence, commissioners were appointed by the congress of the

treaties with every nation of Europe commerce, already important to disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with Revenue are more favourable. the United Netherlands, Sweden, 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

The state of our particular relations

The state of our particular relations are sufficiently supported by the U. States, the state of our particular relations of the suffering collision with previous internal regular those wars, treatics with Circat-Britain and Spain had been on the first of January last, each of the moneys received under the moneys received under the moneys received under the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of the moneys received on the first of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first of the moneys received on the first of the moneys received on the first of January last, each of the moneys received on the first mately 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 cittzens for depredations upon their property, heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary governments, still the freedom of all the great 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 cittzens for depredations upon their property, heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary governments, still the freedom of all the great commercial intercourse proposed by the U. States, hundred and sexty five dollar head been obtained; but as in all the made and sevenly it wo dollar head to the South of September last, as the Treasury from the first of the Treasury from the first of the South of September last, as the Treasury from the first of the South of September last, as the treasury from the first of the South of September last, as the treasury from the first of the South of September last, as the Treasury from the first of the South of September last, as the Treasury from the first of the South of September last, as the Treasury from the first of the South of September last, as the course, and the present and the proposed with the course, and the present and the proposed with the course, and the present and the proposed with the course, and the proposed and the proposed with the course, and the proposed and the proposed with the course, and the proposed with the course, and the proposed with the cours

etates; and the U. States, is affer free trade and equal privilege to a were compelled to acquiesce in ma exceptions with coch of the parties their realler, at commonsted to the existing time and anieties repagement. The colonial system, by which to whole hemisphere was bound, has a len into runs. Totally abolished revolutions, converting colonismires.

revolutions, converting colonies into dependent nations, throughout the s American continents, excepting a p tion of territory chiefly at the north-extremity of our wm, and confined the remnants of dominion retained. rest we have free trade-even with insular colonies of all the European tions, except Great Britain. Her vernment had also manifested approa intercourse between her colonies other nations, though, by a sudden scarcely explained revolution, the it of exclusion has been revived operation upon the United States al

The conclusion of our last Treat Peace with Great Britain was sho afterwards followed by a Comme Convention, placing the direct in gourse between the two countries a footing of more equal reciprocity; had ever before been admitted, same principle has been much far extended, by Treaties with France ties, Prussia in Europe, and with Lepublics of Colombia, and of Ce tual abolition of discriminating di and charges, upon the navigation commercial intercourse between parties, is the general maxim we characterizes them all. There is son to expect that it will, at no di ciprocated by the U.S. has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of period, be adopted by other nat both of Europe and America, an hope that, by techniversal prevalet one of the fembel gources of war commercial competition will be en guished.

vernments many of our fellow ci have had long-pending claims of in nity, for depredations upon their perty during a period when the of our neutral commerce were garded, was that of Denmark. were, soon after the events occu the United States, at the close of the assurance was given by his D. Majesty, that, at a period of more quility, and of less distress, they we be considered, examined, and dec upon, in a spirit of determined for the dispensation of justice. much plea-ure in informing promise is now in progress; that a portion of the claims has already settled, to the disfaction of the ants; and that he have reason to that the remainder will shortly be ed in a train of equitable adjusts. This result has always been confly expected, from the character of sonal integrity and of benevo which the Sovereign of the Danish minions has through every vicision fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affa our neighbouring American natio the South, has been rather of appr ing than of settled tranquility. quent among them than their con friends would have desired. tercourse with all has continued that of friendship, and of mutual will. Treaties of Commerce a Boundaries with the United Me States have been neg thied, but, various successive macies, no brought to a final conclusion, civil war which unfortunately stip will be the Rambhle of Central American and the supplies of Central American and the vails in the Republic of Central ca, has been unpropitious to the vation of our commercial relation them, and the dissentions and r tionary changes in the Republics lombia and Peru, have been see cordial regret by us, who would is with great satisfaction, hower we have witnessed the recent of sion of a peace between the Gimens of Huenos Ayres and Bizz it is equally gratifying to observe indemnity has been obtained for negotiation, which we hope may may be succeeded by a Treaty of merce and Navigation apon liber ciples, propitious to a great and g confederation, authorised to conclude

The condition and prospects Revenue are more favourable to most sanguine expectations and pated. The balance in the Tre on the first of January last, ex

and eighty-three dollars and forty | its influence ted and eighty-three dollars and forty cests, form an aggregata of receipts interests a daring the year of twenty four militons and ninety four thousand eight, hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-adven are to constructs. The expenditures of the year grobably amount to twenty-five and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year on is to rai may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred and thirty-seven the debts, of thousand five hundred and eleken dollars and sixty-three cents; and leave possible such that the treatment of January sext, the sum of five millions only hundred and twenty five thousand ax hundred and thirty-eight dollars. Tourteen sometimes fred and thirty eight dellars, fourteen

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the lust session of Con-

to be, to t

people, w ly upon the

recently t

Britain. It exclud

The amount of duties secured on importations from the first of January to soft September was about twenty two millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated action of the cating the sevenue is five millions: leaving industry. cruing revenue is five millions: leaving industry an aggregate for the year of near twenty eight millions. This is one million nore than the estimate made last Debounty, to nore than the estimate made last De bounty, to cember for the accruing revenue of the State, who present year, which with allowance for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies drawbicks and contingent deuciencies was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the mirkets year would have been also proportion ably reduced. For of these twenty four solv 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 resource, the of public debt Dearing an interest annually favable in future, by the amount of more toan half a million. The payments on account of interest during the current year exceed three millions of duly consequently an aggregate of more prings if lirs; presenting an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the vear to the discharge of the public debt. The whole of which remaining due on the whole of which he first of January next will amount cally to fifty-eight millions three hun-dred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy. eight cents.
That the revenue of the ensuing year

the one now expiring, there are indicaions which can scarcely prove decep tions 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, while it is to be a superior of the country of the amount of importations has always borne an average value, nearly approaching to that of the exports, though eigh gr occasionally differing in the balance. mon ar in favo less. It is, indeed, a general law of by the prosperous commerce, that the real just a value of exports should, by a small, and will. I nly a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the na tion. The extent of the prosperous section t cann commerce of the nation must be regulation lated 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 vicis-situdes 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 bandm portation of grain and flour from appear has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the graneries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labours of the husband denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental gress to and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been often experienced in the revolu-

of large amount to the value of our ports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen the confidently be foreseen the confident of the confiden that the revenue of 1829 will equal. The cand probably exceed, that of 1828, and increase 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 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 yields a consolatory reflection, that this scarcity is in no respects at the 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 minis

tions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the

approaching year, it has added an item pair the

buting to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its feverity; and that in pouring furth, from the abundance of our own garmers, 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, of ar sad add to the price of our own bread, so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortane of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, on by commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that as permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending them

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