

peculiarly of our political situation rendered indispensable. The full and entire approbation of every State was not counted upon, but it was hoped that each would consider that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable and injurious.

In the government thus formed, were fully and effectually vested the power of making war, peace and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the corresponding judicial and executive powers of expanding and executing the whole.

Upon no other principles, and in no other spirit can the constitution be administered with safety to the Union. The force of the government is a moral force, resting upon the sound action of the public opinion throughout the various portions of the country. Due respect for the rights and duties of the States, and a mild, equal, and moderate exercise of those confided to the General Government, with a ready deference to the will of the people, are believed to constitute the soundest policy, and to furnish the best of safeguards.

The observance of this policy is the duty of the government, and a patriotic acquiescence in measures calculated to effect it, though they may occasionally act with some inequality, is not less the duty of the people. Considerations of power are not alone involved either in measures or opinions affecting the interests and harmony of the community; and no measures can or ought long to prevail without a broad and general support from public opinion. The obligation of laws constitutionally enacted by the proper authorities is not to be questioned; but extreme measures adopted by slender majorities, and obnoxious to the interests and opinions of minorities, powerful in numbers, wealth and intelligence cannot be persevered in without danger to the general harmony, and without undermining the moral power, not merely of the executive and legislative departments, but also that of the judiciary, which may be called to sustain the authority without the option of deciding upon the expediency of the measure.

In our system each side has important rights; and those of the minority consist in requiring that the power of the majority be exerted with a just regard to their interests, both of person and property, without a reasonable deference and concession both as to measures and opinions, the great objects of the government cannot be attained; and while it is conceded that it would be improper to push measures for the protection of the labour or improvement of the country to an extreme or oppressive degree, it must also be admitted that it would not be less so, altogether to deny to the General Government the moderate exercise of powers for those objects for which it is believed plainly to have been instituted.

The real strength of the government depends not more upon a harmonious action of its various parts than in producing the same effect upon the various interests over which it acts.

Considering the amount of labour and capital employed in manufactures of the greatest importance to the country, and which have already contributed essentially to our defence and safety, and to the general prosperity, it could not be expected that they should be suddenly abandoned. Regarding, at the same time, the diversity of interests resulting from the peculiar situation of the United States, the manufacturing interest itself should be content with a moderate and gradual protection, rather than by extreme measures to endanger the public tranquillity. The indispensable necessity of the aid of the General Government for those objects of acknowledged national concern, more especially the improvement of the rivers and harbours which are the great high-way of the people—and to which the means of the several States are both inadequate and inapplicable, could not be withheld without opposition to the opinions of a majority of the people and the interests of many portions of the Union. It is at the same time admitted, that this aid should be moderately conferred, and with proper deference to opinions of an opposite character. It cannot be doubted that too extensive an exercise of the powers of the General Government over those objects would ultimately subvert the constitutional sovereignty of the States. It must be acknowledged that the just medium on all these subjects is difficult of attainment; but in the desire to seek, and in the sagacity to adopt the best consists the true policy of an American Statesman.

If the adjustment suggested to Congress by the views hazarded in this report be in any wise entitled to their respect, it is not unreasonable to hope that the various topics of national concern, at present engaging the attention of the people, may facilitate rather than embarrass the task. The interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the final disposition of the public lands are the prominent and necessary and immediate objects of public policy. An incident, however, and, indeed, necessary to the security and prosperity of these great interests, is the preservation of a sound currency cannot escape attention. On the soundness and steadiness of this indispensable medium of exchange, depend the value and stability of every description of property not less than the activity of every branch of business; and it is not to be doubted that the commercial and manufacturing industry would be most severely and immediately affected by any derangement of this spring of their prosperity.

The Secretary of the Treasury also transmits a Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the state of the affairs of that branch of the Department. All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS M'CANNE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
Treasury Department,  
Dec. 17th, 1831.

parts of the Union, and the moral character of the country, the wisdom and patriotism of the Government of the people can alone be looked to.

Independently of the considerations connected with the currency, the interests both of the Government and individuals involved in the Bank of the United States make the stability of that institution an object of great importance. No reason is perceived why this great interest should not be equally considered in the scheme of difference and concession and compromise, which the public safety, not less than the national prosperity, so urgently recommends. While conflicting interests and opinions on other subjects are invited to meet on the middle ground, and on the altar of the common good, each to offer something for the preservation of concord and union throughout this favoured land, the advocates and opposers of the existing system for regulating the currency, may also be expected to join in the same patriotic sacrifice.

It is not perceived that any other satisfactory basis for a scheme of general adjustment can be devised than that which shall pay a just regard to the interests of all, and observe a proper deference to the public will. On this ground mainly one portion of the agricultural interest have been invited to accommodate opinions, conscientiously formed and ardently advocated to opposite opinions more successfully maintained by other and more powerful interests. The invitation could not be more appropriately recommended than by affording an example in other cases, founded upon the same principle. Acquiescence in the public wish is not less the duty of governments than of the people themselves. The utmost respect is felt for an independent exercise of conscientious opinions; but in a country like ours, though a sense of duty authorizes all fair attempts to convince the public mind, it equally dictates a ready acquiescence by all in the public will, finally expressed.

In presenting to the view of Congress the means of the government, the bonds due for duties which are now in suit, have been referred for this place. The amount of bonds remaining in suit since the commencement of the government, may be estimated on the 30th of September last, at \$5,858,631. Of this sum it is believed that not more than one million of dollars could, under any circumstances, be recovered. The debtors, however, remain legally liable for the whole amount, and, without the hope of ever paying are thereby kept in a state of poverty and helplessness.

The act passed at the last session of Congress for the relief of certain insolvent debtors, according to the construction which has been given to it, has afforded but little relief to those for whom it was probably intended. It will be the duty of the undersigned, in a subsequent report, in conformity with that law, to lay before Congress the principles and manner of its execution. It may not be out of place, in the mean time, when presenting a general view of the financial means of the government, to recommend that no reliance should be placed on these debts.

The punctuality of the American merchant in the payment of duties, in every period of our history, and under the most severe vicissitudes, is deserving of the greatest admiration; of the whole amount of the custom-house bonds, falling due in the first three quarters of the present year, only \$46,956 78 have been unpaid. Of seven hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars secured for duties from the commencement of the government, to the 30th of September last, the whole loss may be estimated to be less than six millions of dollars. The delinquencies are believed in most if not in all instances to have been the result of unavoidable misfortune, involving in the ruin of the principal the sureties required by the laws of the United States. In most cases, the United States, by means of the existing priority acts, have obtained the benefit of whatever property the debtors possessed at the time of their insolvency. In many instances their general creditors have released, or would be willing to release them, if the claim of the government did not render such an act of liberality unavailing.

By this means, a large number of our fellow-citizens, of fair characters and intelligence, and qualified by their exertions to promote the prosperity of the country, are paralyzed in their industry, and deprived of the means of providing for their families and contributing to the general stock of labour. It is respectfully submitted to the wisdom and generosity of Congress, whether the occasion of extinguishing the national debt and relieving the burthen of the community at large, and where the greatest amount likely to be recovered is not required for the public exigencies—is not also propitious for giving absolute relief to those enterprising men, who, in times of difficulty and need, contributed to enrich the public treasury. The period of the total extinguishment of the national debt will be a period of national rejoicing, and might be properly signified by such an act of grace to this unfortunate class of our countrymen.

Should Congress, however, desire to compel the payment of any portion of those debts, or to discriminate among the objects of its clemency, it is believed that a law of greater scope than the present, authorizing an inquiry into the facts and a discharge of the debt, where there is no fraud, with or without payment of any particular amount, and returning to each debtor a reasonable percentage of the sum paid, is recommended as expedient and necessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury also transmits a Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the state of the affairs of that branch of the Department. All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS M'CANNE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
Treasury Department,  
Dec. 17th, 1831.

### ANNAPOLIS

Thursday, December 27, 1831.

His Excellency Governor HOWARD arrived last evening in this city.

We regret to hear that the Hon. William Wirt, late Attorney General U. S. is dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore.

### THEATRE.

The extraordinary severity of the weather for a fortnight past, prevented our Theatre opening with such success as the merits of the company should claim.

On Saturday next the house will re-open for the season, with the splendid melo-drama of the Brigand. This piece has commanded unusual success in most of the large cities. In Albany, we understand, the principal characters were sustained by Messrs. Logan and Hart who perform them here. The perseverance of the manager, in holding his company together under such discouraging circumstances, should, independently of other considerations, recommend him to the patronage of our citizens.

The Rev. Mr. Woodley will preach in St. Mary's Church, on Sunday next the 23th inst. Service to commence at half past ten.

### Communicated.

#### LINES SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF Violetta and S. M. Boyle.

Sweet sisters, hast thou fallen, together sunk in sleep,  
And'er thy sacred memories, thy friends and kindred weep.  
Thy blue eyes, Violetta, are sealed in death's repose,  
And thy cheek so blooming, no longer dwells the rose.  
Thy parents once delighted in happiness to trace,  
The animal beauty that decked thy lovely face—  
But when sickness fall'd, the brightness of thine eyes,  
And every waken'd feature, proclaimed that thou must die.  
Then did the iron enter the lacerated heart,  
And hope's illusions vanished before the spoiler's dart.  
Who, when he tell the anguish, with which their hearts were torn,  
When on the bier funeral, their cherished one was borne—  
But through thy earthly mansion has crumbled into dust,  
Thy spirit has ascended to mingle with the just—  
For tho' she died for sinners, the infant soul will keep,  
From nature's deep pollution, or death's oblivious sleep.  
So brilliant are the glories now bursting on thy sight,  
Thou could'st not more be willing to quit the fields of light.  
Perhaps thy spirit hovered around thy sister's bed,  
And watched the mortal anguish, when the pure spirit fled,  
And then with rapture hailed her, redeemed from sin and woe.  
To be thy sweet companion once she was below,  
Yes, while her friends were mourning their little Susan's flight,  
And angels were greeting her entrance into light.  
Yet oh! 'tis hard to loosen the ties by nature twin'd,  
Or banish from the memory the image there enshrin'd.  
Why, oh! thou cruel spoiler, does thy insidious dart,  
Infuse its fatal poison, in childhood's buoyant heart?  
Why art thou so impatient? thin arrows swiftly fly,  
Not singly, but in numbers, their mournful trophies lay.  
But wherefore ask the question—thy shafts would wound pointlessly,  
Had not the Lord of glory, himself commissioned thee.  
He sees the various evils, life's pages would unfold,  
And kindly seals the volume, before it is unroll'd.  
Submit thy bereav'd Parents, to Heaven's unerring will,  
The hand that smites, and that sighs, sweet comfort can instill.

### COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term 1831.

THURSDAY Dec. 15th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge DORSEY.

No. 32. Leonard Watson vs. Thos. Mundell. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 33. Henry D. Hatton vs. John M'Leod. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 34. Jos. H. Wilson vs. Digges vs. Bank U. States. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 35. Josiah Browning vs. Walter S. Hilleary. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 36. Barnes vs. Raphael C. Edelen, vs. Samuel Loves, Adm'r. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 42. Belt vs. Boswell, et al. vs. Worthington & Co. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

The court gave notice that the argument of the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. will be postponed to Monday, the 26th of the present month.

No. 37. Will Ex'r. of Wall vs. Berry's Ex'rs. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 73. Wm. G. Penn vs. Flack & Cooley.—This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Gill and Johnson for the Appellees.

No. 74. Harding and Robb vs. Harding and Carroll. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellants, and Archer. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 88. Jno. B. Stimmel vs. Jno. Underwood. Judgment affirmed.

The argument of No. 74. was concluded by Alexander and Johnson for the Appellants and Speed for the Appellees.

No. 75. State vs. Store vs. Hill vs. Benja. Lyon. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 76. Edward Huger vs. Stephen Martin. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 88. Henry G. Davis vs. Luke Griffith. This case was argued by Gill for the Appellant, and by Leonard, in notes for the Appellee.

No. 83. Hall, Adm'r. of Mass vs. Mann Guardian, of Abriella Mass et al.—This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

No. 89. Nathan M. Chaffee vs. N. H. Hillecott. This case was argued by M'Mahon for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

MONDAY, Dec. 19th.—Present as yesterday except Judge Archer.

No. 90. Phillips and Shipley vs. Shipley and Thornton. These cases were further argued by Gill and Johnson for the Appellants.

No. 97. James Flack vs. Charles Green.—The argument of this case was commenced by Johnson for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Gill for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

No. 116. Adam Waltemyer and Wife vs. Walter Pierpoint et al. Judgment Affirmed nisi.

No. 125. Charles S. Davis et al. vs. State use of the Justices of the Levy Court of Baltimore. Judgment Affirmed nisi.

No. 129. M'Kim and Cabb vs. Alexander Mitchell. This case was argued by Gill for the Appellants and Johnson for the Appellee. Judgment Affirmed.

No. 131. Jonathan Plain vs. Wampler Ex'r. of Wampler. Judgment Affirmed nisi.

No. 139. Barthelme and Peddicord vs. Larkin Buckingham. This case was argued by Speed and Magruder for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellee.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st.—Present as yesterday.

No. 137. Elijah Hicks vs. Hicks and Norris. This case was argued by Gill for the Appellant.

No Counsel argued for the Appellee.

No. 136. Christopher Todd vs. Carlisle Trustee of Sindall's children. This case was argued by Campbell and Speed for the Appellant.

In No. 116. Watermyes vs. Pierpoint and wife, the court struck out the Judgment nisi.

### SHOCKING CASUALTY.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. the wife of Mr. J. P. Barnea, of South Watick, was burnt to death. She, with her only child a little boy two years and a half old, was alone in her dwelling house, and is supposed to have fastened, or fallen into the fire in a fit. When found by her brother and sister who lived in a house opposite, her head was lying in the middle of the fire, and the greater part of her body was literally reduced to ashes. There was no appearance of her having struggled at all, or made any effort, to extricate herself. The little boy was lying on the floor, at the back part of the room, nearly suffocated. The next evening, from the effect of the carbon on his lungs, he also died, leaving the affectionate father to mourn the almost instantaneous extinction of his family.

### MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ANNAPOLIS,  
December 19th, 1831.

Arrived, Brig Margarets, M'Kish from Kingston, Jam.  
Brig Coaning, Whitter, from Kingston.  
Brig Junius, Elwell, from Boston.  
Sch. John Q. Adams, Caswell, from Salem.  
Sch. Rival, Hubbard, from Kingston.  
Sch. Catherine, Weston, from Rio Hache.  
Sch. Watson, Griswold, from New York.  
Sch. Halcyon, Seyward, from St. Johns.  
Sch. Baltic, Pike, from Newburyport.  
Brig Harriet, Gibson, from Rio Janeiro.  
Dec. 20. Steamboat Columbus, Tarter, from Norfolk.  
Brig John Gilpin, Wingate, from Buenos Ayres.  
Sch. Emigrant, Prince, from Portland.

### TIME OF SAILING.

Brig Patay P. Plump, of and for New York, to sail 26th Oct.  
Brig Sophia, of and for Philadelphia, to sail 1st Nov.  
Brig Orient, of and for New York, to sail 10th Nov.  
Arrived 9th Oct., Ship St. Peter, Discharging.  
Brig Tariq, just arrived from Rio.  
Brig Paulens, for New York, sailed 19th Oct.  
Brig John Gilpin, 47 days from Buenos Ayres.

### The Sale of Porter's TAVERN

and the premises thereto adjoining, heretofore advertised, is postponed until some future period, when due and timely notice will be given.

JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court,  
December, 15th 1831.

ON application by petition of Somerville Pinkney Adm'r. of James Shaw, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wm. A. A. County.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of James Shaw, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1831.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Adm'r.  
Dec. 22.

### Anne-Arundel County, Tbwits

I HEREBY certify, that Rezin Hammond, of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a WHITE GELDING, about eight or nine years old, fifteen hands high, shed all round, trots and gallops, cropped tail and flowing mane. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, this 21st day of December, 1831.

S. GAMBRILL,  
The owner of the above described Gelding is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

REZIN HAMMOND.  
Dec. 22.

### NOTICE.

THE commissioners of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the inspectors at the several Tobacco Inspection Ware Houses, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, all persons having appeals or transfers to make are hereby notified that on that day the books of the commissioners will be closed for the year 1831.

By order,  
RUSHROU W. HARRIOTT, Clk.  
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