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The Courier (Portsmouth, Ohio), January 5, 1833

Elijah Glover

Edward Hamilton

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PORTSMOUTH COURIER.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
Hamilton & Glover,
ON FRONT STREET, ONE DOOR EAST OF THE PORTSMOUTH HOTEL.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1833.

Volume 2. Number 49.

POETRY.

A melancholy interest belongs to this ode awakened by the fact that it is the last production of the late Robert C. Sands of New York. While the glow of inspiration, was yet upon him; in the enjoyment of an increasing reputation as a poet and essayist of the most brilliant promise, he was suddenly numbered among the distinguished dead, whom his genius had just commemorated. —Ed. Courier.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.
THE DEAD OF 1832.

Oh time and death! with certain pace,
Though still unequal, hurrying on,
O'erturning in your awful race,
The cot, the palace, and the throne!

Not always in the storm of war,
Nor by the pestilence that sweeps
From the plague smitten realms afar
Beyond the old and solemn deeps.

In crowds, the good and mighty go,
And to those vast, dim chambers lie,
Where mingled with the vile and low,
Dead Cæsars and dead Shakespeares lie!

Dread Ministers of God! sometimes
Ye smite at once, to do his will,
In all Earth's ocean, severed climes,
Those—whose renown you cannot kill!

When all the brightest stars that burn
At once are banished from their spheres;
Men sadly ask, when shall return
Such lustre to the coming years?

For where is he (a)—who lived so long—
Who showed the modern Titan's ghost,
And showed his fate in powerful song,
Whose soul for learning's sake was lost!

Where lie—who backwards to the birth
Of time itself, art's venturesome tread,
And in the tangled maze of earth
Found out the handwork of God? (b)

Where lie—who in the mortal head
Ordained to gaze on Heaven, could trace
The soul's vast features, that shall tread
The stars, when earth is nothingness?

Where lie—who struck old Albion's lyre, (c)
Till round the world its echoes roll,
And sweet with all a Prophet's fire,
The diapason of the soul?

Where lie—who read the mystic lore, (e)
Ruined, where buried Pharaohs sleep,
And dared presumptuously to explore
Secrets four thousand years could keep?

Where lie, who with a poet's eye (f)
Of truth, his lowly nature gazed,
And made even sordid Poverty
Classic, when in his numbers glaz'd?

Where—tho' old age, so hail and staid (g)
The "greatest English" who sought to find
Who in his garden mused and mused
All things of life, for all mankind?

And thou—whom millions far removed (k)
Revered—the hierarch meek and wise,
Thy ashes sleep, adored, beloved,
Near where thy Wesley's coffin lies.

He too, the heir of Glory—where
Hath great Napoleon's action led?
Ah! glory goes not to an heir!
Take him, ye noble vulgar dead!

But hark! a nation sighs for he (i)
Last of the brave and perished all
To make an infant empire free,
Obeys the inevitable call!

They go—and with them is a crowd,
Of human rights who thought and did,
We rear to them no temples proud,
Each hath his mental pyramid.

All Earth is now their sepulchre,
The Mind, their monument sublime—
Young in eternal fame they are—
Such are thy triumphs, Death, and Time.

[a] Goethe and his Faust. [b] Cuvier. [c]
[d] Scott. [e] Champollion. [f]
[g] Crabbe. [h] Jeremy Bentham. [i] Adam
[j] Burke. [k] Charles Carroll.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A SOUTH SEA ROOKERY.

Extracted from Capt. Merrell's Journal of voy-
ages and travels.

The feathered tribes are very numerous on these lonely Isles of the Southern Hemisphere, both in the South Sea and in the South Pacific Ocean. Of Penguins there are four different kinds which resort to the Falkland Islands; viz: the king penguin, the macaroni, the jackass, and the rookery. The first of these is much larger than a goose; the other three are smaller, differing in appearance in several particulars. They all walk upright, as their legs project from their bodies in the same direction with their tails; and when fifty or more of them are moving in file, they appear at a distance like a company of juvenile soldiers. They carry their heads high, with their wings drooping like two arms. As the feathers on the breast are delicately white, with a line of black running across the crop, they have been aptly compared, when seen at a little distance, to a company of children with white aprons tied round their waists with black strings. This feathered animal is said to combine the

qualities of men, fish, and fowls; upright like the first; their wings and feet acting the part of fins, like the second; and furnished with bills and feathers like the third. Their gait on land, however, is very awkward; more so than that of a jack-tar, just landed from a long voyage; their legs not being much better adapted for walking than their wings are for flying.

The next most remarkable bird to be found on these shores is the penguin's intimate associate and most particular friend, the albatross. This is one of the largest and most formidable of the South Sea birds; being of the gull kind, & taking its prey upon the wing. Like many other oceanic birds, the albatross never comes on land except for the purpose of breeding; when the attachment that exists between it and the penguin, is evinced in many remarkable instances; indeed it seems as firm as any that can be formed by the sincerest friends. Their nests are constructed with great uniformity near to each other; that of the albatross being always in the centre of a little square, formed by the nest of four penguins. But more of this in its proper place.

Another sea-fowl, peculiar to these islands, is called the upland goose, and is about the size of our domestic geese; palatable when cooked, being sweet, tender and juicy. Their plumage is rich and glossy, that of the female a dazzling white, his bill being short and black, and his feet yellow. The edges of the feathers which cover his breast and back are black. The down is nearly equal to that of the swan, and would make beautiful trimming for ladies' dresses. But the down of the albatross is superior to any thing of the kind that I have ever seen; though that of the shag approaches the nearest to it in quality. If any method could be invented to divest it of that disagreeable fishy odor, peculiar to all oceanic birds, it would be the most valuable down ever brought to this country; and I believe that their feathers might be made equally as valuable as geese feathers.

The teal is likewise found here, and far surpassing in beauty those of this country. Their bills and feet are blue; their wings of a golden green; and the plumage of their bodies more brilliant and shining than that of the pintado. The ducks are similar to those of our own country. There is also a goose here, called the lowland goose, which somewhat resembles our tame geese. The males are of a variegated hue, a kind of mixture of white and dark gray, chiefly white. The females are mostly gray, & resemble the brant of the United States. They are not quite so large as our geese, and feed on shell fish and rock shell, which gives their flesh a very unpleasant flavor.

Oct. 19.—On the day after our arrival at New Island, all hands were set to work in the discharge of their various duties. A part of the crew were engaged in refitting the schooner, by repairing her sails, rigging, &c. Another part were occupied in filling water; and the remainder were employed in gathering eggs from the rookeries on the back part of the island. As the latter process is not destitute of interest, I shall take this opportunity to make the reader better acquainted with a South Sea rookery, which is certainly a great curiosity. Indeed I know of few peculiarities in the history of animated nature that are better calculated to lead a reflecting mind to a serious contemplation of the merciful economy of Providence, in his government of the creatures to which he has given existence, than the one now under consideration.

By turning back to the "Introductory Sketch," page xxiv, the reader will find in a note my definition of the word rookery, as applied to certain oceanic animals, for the purpose of bringing forth their young; and they unite in immense numbers, and with great industry, to construct it.

When a sufficient number of penguins, albatross, &c. are assembled on the shore, after a deliberate consultation on the subject, they proceed to the execution of the grand purpose for which they left their favorite element. In the first place they carefully select a level piece of ground, of suitable extent, often comprising four or five acres, and as near the water as practicable, always preferring that which is the least encumbered with stones, and other hard substances, with which it would be dangerous to have their eggs come in contact. As soon as they are satisfied on this point, they proceed to lay out the plan of their projected encampment; which task they commence by tracing a well defined perimetre, of sufficient magnitude to accommodate the whole fraternity, say from one to five acres. One side of this square runs parallel with the water's edge, and is always left open for egress & regress; the other three sides are differently arranged.

The industrious feathered laborers next proceed to clear all the ground within the square from obstructions of every kind, picking up the stones in their bills and carefully depositing them outside of the lines before mentioned, until they some times by this means, create a little wall on three sides of the rookery. Within this range of stones and rubbish they form a pathway, six or eight feet in width, and as smooth as any of the paved or gravelled walks in New York Park or on the Bat-

tery. This path is for a general promenade by day, and for the sentinels to patrol by night.

Having thus finished their little works of defence on the three land sides, they next lay out the whole area in little squares of equal sizes, formed by narrow paths which cross each other at right angles; and which are also made very smooth. At each intersection of these paths an albatross constructs her nest, while in the centre of each little square is a penguin's nest; so that each albatross is surrounded by four penguins, and each penguin has an albatross for its neighbor in four directions. In this regular manner is the whole area occupied by these feathered sojourners, of different species, leaving at convenient distances, accommodations for some other kinds of oceanic birds, such as the shag, or green cormorant, and another which the seamen call Nelly.

Although the penguin and the albatross are on such intimate terms, and appear to be affectionately and sincerely attached to each other, they not only build their nests in a very different manner, but the penguin will even rob her friend's nest whenever she has an opportunity. The penguin's nest is merely a slight excavation in the earth, just deep enough to prevent her single egg rolling from its primitive position; while the albatross throws up a little mound of earth, grass and shells, eight or ten inches high, and about the size of a water bucket, on the summit of which she forms her nest, and thus looks down upon her nearest neighbors and best friends.

None of the nests in these rookeries are ever left unoccupied for a single moment, until the eggs are hatched and the young ones old enough to take care of themselves. The male goes to sea in search of food until his hunger is appeased; he then promptly returns and affectionately takes the place of his mate, while she resorts to the same element for the like purpose. In the interchange of these kind offices, they so contrive it as not to leave the eggs uncovered at all; the present incumbent (say the female) making room for the partner of her cares and pleasures on his return from the sea, while he nestles in by her side until the eggs are completely covered by his feathers. By this precaution they prevent their eggs being stolen by the other birds, which would be the case were they left exposed; for the females are so ambitious of producing a large family at once, that they rob each other whenever they have an opportunity. Similar depredations are also committed by a bird called the rook, which is equally mischievous as the monkey. The rook penguin is generally foremost in felonies of this description, and never neglects an opportunity of robbing a neighbor. Indeed, it often happens that when the period of incubation is terminated, the young brood will consist of three or four different kinds of birds in one nest. This is strong circumstantial evidence that the parent bird is not more honest than her neighbors.

To stand at a little distance and observe the movements of the birds in these rookeries, is not only amusing but edifying and even affecting. The spectacle is truly worthy the contemplation of a philosophic mind. You will see them marching round the encampment in the outside path, or public promenade, in pairs, or in squads of four, six, or eight, forcibly reminding you of officers and subalterns on a parade day. At the same time the camp, or rookery, is in continual motion; some penguins passing through the different paths or alleys, on their return from an aquatic excursion, eager to caress their mates after a temporary absence; while the latter are passing on in their turn, in quest of recreation and refreshment. At the same time, the air is almost darkened by an immense number of albatross, hovering over the rookery like a dense cloud, some continually lighting and meeting their companions, while others are constantly rising and shaping their course for the sea.

THE YANKEES.—One man in Charles town, Mass., has gathered 303 lbs. squashes from one seed—another at Portsmouth N. H. plucked an apple from one of his trees that weighed 1 lb. 10 oz.—and the cow of a third dexterously shook a quince tree, and ate a peck of the golden fruit! A fourth makes about \$2,000 a year by the manufacture of shaving boxes to assist the operation of multiplying the beards of southern gentlemen. A fifth grows watermelons weighing 391. So they go on. With any thing, from a shaving box to a ship, from contriving wooden nutmegs to the use of the bayonet—from making cider to handling 32 pounders; the Yankees always wish "to go ahead;" and he will sit down with a penknife to make a clock out of cedar shingles—or to enter for a three years' voyage to the Pacific to harpoon whales—"just as it happens!"

Two of them some years ago took a trip to Canton in an old sloop, in which they built an oven, and commenced the manufacture of gingerbread, and having gathered money, with a considerable cargo of teas, which they picked "up in trade," and one who had recently, peradventure, returned from a voyage among the frozen Islands of the south, to catch seal, lately managed a team of one hundred and fifty

pairs of oxen at a cattle show, marching them like a well drilled company of soldiers, at command! We may next hear of him teaching a school, or hammering horse shoes—building a mill, weaving cotton table cloths or making mouse traps—His only motto is "onward," always onward.—Niles.

A Regulator.—A traveller in a Steam boat, not particularly celebrated for its celerity, inquired of a gentleman who stood next him, what the boat was called; upon which the latter replied, "I think it is called the Regulator, for I observed all the other boats go by it."

Butter.—With the exception of leather, we believe there is no single article shipped from this place that bears any comparison to the value of butter. We have been politely furnished by the two principal freighting establishments in the village with the quantity of butter shipped by them respectively during the last sixty days; seven eighths, or nine tenths, of which was made in the county of Delaware. The quantity shipped by Penfield, Day & Co was 8,675 firkins; and by Donnelly Cooper & Co 3,186, firkins, making an aggregate of 11,864 firkins. Supposing each firkin to contain 100 pounds which is the common average, it would make 1,186,400 pounds. The average price we are told, is about 14 cents per pound, which would amount to the sum of one hundred and sixty six thousand and ninety six dollars.—Poughkeepsie Republican.

Extract from the address of the South Carolina nullification convention, to the people of the United States.

"The grave question, then, which we had to determine as the sovereign power of the state, upon the awful responsibility under which we have acted, is whether we shall voluntarily surrender the glorious inheritance, purchased and consecrated by the toils, the sufferings and the blood of an illustrious ancestry, or transmit that inheritance to our posterity untarnished and undiminished? We could not hesitate in deciding this question. We have, therefore, deliberately and unalterably resolved, that we will no longer submit to a system of oppression, which reduces us to a degrading condition of tributary vassals; and which would reduce us and our posterity, in a few generations, to a state of poverty and wretchedness, that would stand in melancholy contrast with the beautiful and delightful regions in which the Providence of God has cast our destinies. Having formed this resolution, with a full view of all its bearings, and of all its probable and possible issues, it is due to the gravity of the subject and the solemnity of the occasion, that we should speak to our confederate brethren in the plain language of frankness and truth. Though we plant ourselves upon the constitution and the immutable principles of justice, and intend to operate exclusively through the civil tribunals & civil functionaries of the state, yet we will throw off the oppression at every hazard. We believe our remedy to be essentially peaceful. We believe the federal government has no shadow of right or authority to act against a sovereign state of the confederacy in any form, much less to coerce it by military power. But we are aware of the diversities of human opinion, and have seen too many proofs of the infatuation of human power, not to have looked with the most anxious concern to the possibility of a resort to military or naval force on the part of the federal government, and in order to obviate the possibility of having the history of this contest stained by a single drop of fraternal blood, we have solemnly and irrevocably resolved, that we will regard such a resort as a dissolution of the political ties which connect us with our confederate states; and will, forthwith, provide for the organization of a new and separate government.

"We implore you, and particularly the manufacturing states, not to believe that we have been actuated, in adopting this resolution, by any feeling of resentment or hostility to them, or by a desire to dissolve the political bonds, which have so long united our common destinies. We still cherish that rational devotion to the union, by which this state has been pre-eminently distinguished, in all times past. But that blind and idolatrous devotion, which would bow down and worship oppression and tyranny, veiled under that consecrated title—if it ever existed among us, is now vanished forever. Constitutional liberty is the only idol of our political devotion; and to preserve that, we will not hesitate a single moment, to surrender the union itself, if the sacrifice be necessary.

"If it had pleased God to cover our eyes with ignorance—if he had not bestowed on us the understanding to comprehend the enormity of oppression under which we labor; we might submit to it without absolute degradation and infamy. But the gifts of Providence cannot be neglected or abused, with impunity. A people, who deliberately submit to oppression, with a full knowledge that they are oppressed, are fit only to be slaves and all history proves that such people will soon find a master. It is the pre-

existing spirit of slavery in the people, that has made tyrants in ages of the world. No tyrant ever made a slave—no community, however small, having the spirit of freemen, ever yet had a master. The most illustrious of those states, which have given to the world examples of human freedom, have occupied territories not larger than some of the districts of South Carolina; while the largest masses of population that were ever united under a common government, have been the abject, spiritless, and degraded slaves, of despotic rulers. We sincerely hope, therefore, that no portion of the states of this confederacy will permit themselves to be deluded into any measures, of rashness, by the vain imagination, that South Carolina will vindicate her rights and liberties, with a less inflexible and unflinching resolution, with a population of some half a million, than she would do with a population of twenty millions.

"It does not belong to freemen to count the costs, and calculate the hazards of vindicating their right and defending their liberties; and even if we should stand alone in the worst possible emergency of this great controversy, without the co-operation or encouragement of a single state of the confederacy, we will march forward with an unflinching step until we have accomplished the object of this great enterprise.

"Having now presented, for the consideration of the federal government and our confederate states, the fixed and final determination of this state in relation to the protecting system, it remains for us to submit a plan of taxation in which we would be willing to acquiesce, in a spirit of liberal concession, provided we are met in due time and in a becoming spirit by the states interested in the protection of manufactures.

"We believe that upon every just and equitable principle of taxation, the whole list of protected articles should be imported free of all duty, and that the revenue derived from import duties, should be raised exclusively from the unprotected articles; or that, whenever a duty is imposed upon protected articles imported, an excise duty of the same rate should be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the United States. This would be as near an approach to perfect equality as could possibly be made, in a system of indirect taxation. No substantial reason can be given for subjecting manufactures obtained from abroad in exchange for the productions of South Carolina to the smallest duty, even for revenue, which would not show that similar manufactures made in the United States, should be subject to the very same rate of duty. The former, not less than the latter, are, to every rational intent, the production of domestic industry; and the mode of acquiring the one, is as lawful and more conducive to the public prosperity, than that of acquiring the other.

"But we are willing to make a large concession to preserve the union; and with a distinct declaration that it is a concession on our part, we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of the government for constitutional purposes, and provided also, that a duty substantially uniform, be imposed upon all foreign imports.

"It is obvious, that even under this arrangement the manufacturing states would have a decided advantage over the planting states. For, it is demonstrably evident, that, as communities, the manufacturing states would bear no part of the burdens of federal taxation, so far as the revenue should be derived from protected articles. The earnestness with which their representatives seek to increase the duties on these articles, is conclusive proof that those duties are bounties, and not burdens, to their constituents. As at least two thirds of the federal revenue would be raised from protected articles, under the proposed modification of the tariff, the manufacturing states would be entirely exempted from all participation in that proportion of the public burdens.

"Under these circumstances we cannot permit ourselves to believe for a moment, that in a crisis marked by such portentous and fearful omens, these states can hesitate in acceding to this arrangement, when they perceive that it will be the means, and possibly the only means, of restoring the broken harmony of this great confederacy.

"They most assuredly have the strongest of human inducements, aside from all considerations of justice, to adjust this controversy, without pushing it to extremities. This can be accomplished only by the proposed modification of the tariff, or by the call of a general convention of all the states. If South Carolina should be driven out of the union, all the other planting states, and some of the western states, would follow by an almost absolute necessity. Can it be believed that Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, would continue to pay a tribute of fifty per cent. upon their con-

sumption, to the northern states, for the privilege of being united to them, when they could receive all their supplies through the ports of South Carolina, without paying a single cent for tribute?

"The separation of South Carolina would inevitably produce a general dissolution of the Union, and, as a necessary consequence, the protecting system, with all its pecuniary bounties to the northern states, and its pecuniary burthens upon the southern states, would be utterly overthrown and demolished, involving the ruin of thousands and hundreds of thousands in the manufacturing states.

"By these powerful considerations, connected with their own pecuniary interests, we beseech them to pause and contemplate the disastrous consequences which will certainly result, from an obstinate perseverance on their part, in maintaining the protecting system.—With them; it is a question merely of pecuniary interest, connected with no shadow of right, and involving no principle of liberty. With us, it is a question involving our most sacred rights—those very rights which our common ancestors left to us as a common inheritance, purchased by their common toils, and consecrated by their blood. It is a question of liberty on the one hand, and slavery on the other. If we submit to this system of unconstitutional oppression, we shall voluntarily sink into slavery; and transmit that ignominious inheritance to our children. We will not, we cannot, we dare not submit to this degradation; and our resolve is fixed and unalterable, that a protecting tariff shall be no longer enforced within the limits of South Carolina. We stand upon the principles of everlasting justice, and no human power shall drive us from our position.

"We have not the slightest apprehension that the general government will attempt to force this system upon us by military power. We have warned our brethren of the consequences of such an attempt. But if, notwithstanding, such a course of madness should be pursued, we here solemnly declare, that this system shall never prevail in South Carolina, until none but slaves are left to submit to it. We would infinitely prefer that the territory of the state should be the cemetery of freemen, than the habitation of slaves. Actuated by these principles, and animated by these sentiments, we will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and, if it must fall, we will perish amidst the ruins."

GEORGIA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The following is the Message of Gov. Lumpkin to the Georgia Legislature, in reference to a notice communicated to him by the counsel of Messrs. Worcester and Butler:

"I submit to the General Assembly copies of notices signed 'Elihu W. Chester, as Counsel for Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler,' informing me of an intended application to the Supreme Court, on the 3d day of February, 1833, when said Court will be moved to issue further process, to carry into effect its former judgments and decrees, rendered in certain cases, wherein the said Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler are considered Plaintiffs in Error vs. the State of Georgia, Defendants in Error.

Without further remark upon this subject, I renew to the Legislature the assurance of my unshaken determination to disregard all unconstitutional requisitions, appertaining to the cases under consideration, or of any other character or origin whatever, which may be calculated to overturn the unquestionable rights and jurisdiction of the State,

WILSON LUMPKIN.

STAUNTON, Va, Sept. 28.

A gentleman who lives on the Kenawha turpentine, informs us, that from the number of persons he saw around a miserable cart and bare boned horse, a short time ago, he was induced to inquire how many were in company, and wheregoing. The answer was, upwards of thirty; comprising three or four families (all in the most squalid poverty)—and that they were 'goin' to a free State; that they found times were becoming too hard in old Virginia—they could get no work, and they 'had to patrol all night two or three times in a week!' The same gentleman says this is by no means a solitary case—even a greater number have been counted about a single cart & horse. It is more possible that any country in Christendom could furnish a more wretched picture! Yet such are the legitimate fruits of slavery; whenever, from their superabundance, slaves exclude poor white people from employment.

U. S. NAVY.—The following statement respecting the United States Navy, is derived from the documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy. The U. S. Navy consists of 12 ships of the line of 74 guns each. 14 frigates of the first class, 44 guns each. 3 do 24 do 36 do 2 sloops of war, 24 do 13 do 18 do 7 schooners of war, 12 do making a total of 51 ships, rating, in the aggregate, 1878 guns.

Of the ships of the line, 5 are on the stocks; but three of them could be got ready for launching in 90 days, one in 120 days, and the fifth in 6 months. Of the frigates of the first class, 7 also are on the stocks, but could be got ready for launching in from 60 to 90 days. Four frigates, 9 sloops of war, and the 7 schooners of war are in commission. Seven ships of the line, 6 frigates and 6 sloops of war are in ordinary. The ships in ordinary are in various states of preservation, but most of them would require extensive repairs, before being ready for sea.

In addition to the force embraced in the preceding list, the frames and promiscuous live oak timber for four ships of the line, seven frigates, four sloops of war, and three steam vessels, are on hand, and contracts have further been made for the frames, &c. of 3 frigates and 3 sloops of war. If we include, in the estimate of our naval force, the ships for which the timber is already furnished or contracted for, the account will stand thus:

	74's.	Frgs.	Slops.	Scho's.	Steam.
In commission,	0	4	9	7	7
In ordinary,	7	6	6		
On the stocks,	5	7			
Frames on hand,	4	7	4		3
Frames contracted for,			3		

Total, 16 27 22 7 3

The estimated expenses of the Navy during the year 1832 are \$3,176,766 87. In this calculation, provision is made for holding in commission 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates of the first class, and 1 do. of the 2d class, 11 sloops, and 7 schooners, with an aggregate of 5025 officers and men, viz: for the ship of the line 835 men; first class frigates 454 each, second class 338, sloops 188, schooners 56.

From the New York Courier.

The President continues to evince great violence against the South Carolina nullifiers, and would if not restrained, resort to the most prompt and energetic measures within his control. Not that he disapproves of southern opposition to the tariff, for he is with the nullifiers on that point: not that he condemns nullification, for he has approved of it, in the case of the Georgia Missionaries. But that he abhors and detests Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hayne, and others, their associates or friends.

In conversation, a few days since, with a southern member of Congress, he expressed his entire confidence, that the nullifiers would and should be put down, closing his remarks the emphatic, and as he appeared to consider it, impressive sentence—"Remember, Andrew Jackson tells you so."

The Secretary of the Treasury, as I long since knew, is one of the most implacable opponents of the protective system. He was an original federalist, of the first water, and although he now sings paeans, to what the deluded and mistaken multitude consider the triumph of democracy, he has abandoned none of the political notions which he imbibed during the "reign of terror in 1798." He declared, on Friday, to a member of Congress from the South, that, "rather than submit to the tariff as a permanent system, he would, himself, be willing to take up his musket." But, said the gentleman, how, then, can you justify an appeal to brute force against South Carolina? Because, was the reply, I think the time has arrived when we should ascertain whether the General Government possesses the power to put down a State. "Sir," said the member, "that alternative should never be presented to the American people." Such is the influence of early impressions upon the human mind. Such were the sentiments Mr. McLane entertained in 1798. The bayonet of the "standing army" must be unsheathed against the bosoms of the citizens. Can our State sovereignties be thus preserved, or Union be thus perpetuated? Impossible.

You have read the proclamation. I offer, at present, no comments on it. But I have a few words to say as to its effects here. A south-western Senator remarked last evening, that—"it was a fourth of July oration, with the broad seal attached to it." A thorough-going federal member of the House said, "I like it because it smacks more of good old fashioned federalism, than any speech I have heard for many years." A distinguished Virginian, opposed to nullification and Clayism, said to me—"The Executive can never march troops against South Carolina, through eastern Virginia, but over our dead bodies." The Virginia members of Congress—aye, the most devoted of them to General Jackson, condemn the proclamation as going too far. I now repeat, with perfect and entire confidence, what I have heretofore said, and solemnly believe—if coercion is attempted against South Carolina, she will not be alone in her opposition to the "standing army."

It is supposed that Mr. Hayne, in his official capacity as Governor of South Carolina, will answer the President's proclamation.—*Spy in Washington.*

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1832.

The bill to aid in the education of deaf and dumb persons being before the Committee, the question was on an amendment offered by Mr. Irvin, on the preceding day, extending the provisions of the bill to an institution for the State of Ohio.

Mr. VINTON wished to offer a substitute for the amendment of his honorable colleague; it was for the same purpose, but its object was to place this grant on the same footing as that of the school fund of Ohio; being of a similar character, The

substitution he offered was then read.

Mr. IRVIN accepted of the substitute of his colleague.

Mr. VINTON said, he wished to state, in support of his amendment, that similar grants of land had been made for institutions in Connecticut and Kentucky. The State of Ohio, had, some years since, created a corporation of a like character, in which the indigent deaf and dumb were taken care of and educated, the expenses of which had been sustained by the State. The Legislature of Ohio, expecting that similar justice would be done to that State, (if he might so call it) as had been done to Kentucky and Connecticut, had last session presented a memorial to Congress, seeking the grant of a township of land on behalf of this institution; the State had been at an expense of from 27 to \$30,000, in addition to its present annual expense. The Legislature of Ohio being without funds, (as he believed was the case in some other States,) appropriated some portion of the auction duties for the benefit of the institution, in addition to sums voted by them, to the amount of three thousand dollars. The message of the Governor of Ohio, which has been received within these four days, contained an account of the expenses which would be necessary for the support of the institution. He would send that document to the table, and ask that so much of it might be read as related to the subject before the House; as it would show the necessity for the appropriation.

[It was accordingly read by the clerk.] The question was then taken on the amendment, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. EVERET offered an amendment to the first section; it was necessary, in order to make that section agree with a subsequent section of the bill, and to make the conditions of the grant certain and intelligible. It authorized the selections of the lands in legal subdivisions.

Mr. WICKLIFFE suggested to those gentlemen who were in favor of the bill—and he was not himself unfavorable to it, that it would be just and proper to inform the grants to all the terms and stipulations of those grants which had been cited as precedents for the present. By the terms of the grant to Kentucky, it was required that the lands should be located in one entire township. Now, if the present grants were to be selected out of any unappropriated land—with a power to enter quarter sections, it was evident that it would be far more valuable than the grant to Kentucky for the same purpose.

Mr. EVERET said, it was the object of the amendment which he had just submitted to the House, to meet the difficulty which arose from the fact that the terms of the grant to the State of Connecticut were different from those of the Kentucky grant. In the former they were limited to one entire township, but to quarter sections of four sections each. In the case of Kentucky, the terms were, one entire township. But if he (Mr. E.) was not mistaken, the Treasury had given such a construction to the terms as has allowed a location of such tracts as were found desirable; and he saw no good reason why they should not do the same there. He was told by a gentleman near him, that the grant for certain literary institutions were on those of more liberal terms. Another reason was that it would obviate an objection made by the gentleman from Florida. (Mr. White,) that these grants would build up large tracts of the public lands. He (Mr. E.) admitted that it would make the grant ample, if the location were not restricted to one entire township; but this was, in his opinion, a strong recommendation. He wished to do as much good with the grant as was but a small affair after all; but what they did do he hoped they would do liberally and handsomely.

Mr. WICKLIFFE expressed his intention to offer an amendment, which would confine the entries to a section at least. He was convinced that to make the grant, without some such restriction, would be likely to do great injury to the public lands.

Mr. BELL thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of grants like the present, until it was seen whether or any thing would be done by Congress to establish a permanent system as to the disposal of the public domains. He could not doubt from the manifestations he had witnessed in that House, that there was a sincere desire to place the matter on a permanent basis. Did gentlemen expect, by such propositions, to get the start of any arrangement which might be made, and so to get more than their share? Or would they thereafter, expect to be left out of the benefit resulting from any future arrangement? He would now address himself to those who were for getting rid of the public domains, by giving it to settlers for little or nothing. How could they vote for putting these lands into the hands of corporations, who might charge just what they pleased? There was another matter he would notice; and that was the danger of precedent. Connecticut and Kentucky had already shared the bounty of Congress; they were now to extend it, (following those precedents) to one or two more States, and there could be no doubt it must then go round all the States in the Union. Why, then, not make some general arrangement for this purpose? Were there not deaf and dumb and blind persons in all the States? And if they had not asylums already in operation in some sections, as there were in others—why was it? Simply because they had not the means. Surely, then, justice demanded, as humanity would dictate—they ought first to assist the weak; and not those whose funds abound.

ed. He did not doubt, indeed, that when other States asked the same favor, it would be granted; but he thought some system of equality should be observed throughout. Mr. B. again urged the propriety of postponing these particular grants, until it was known whether or not some permanent system as to the public domains would be adopted. By way of testing the sense of the committee, he would move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Vinton said, the gentleman from Tennessee had enquired whether any land had been appropriated for the use of the public institutions in the State of Ohio and some other States. The U. States had appropriated a hundred thousand acres for public institutions, and a hundred thousand for the purpose of education; whilst the State of Ohio had never appropriated one foot for similar purposes. He would ask the gentleman from Tennessee, whether he was willing to disgorge the grants that had been made to his State? Private appropriations had taken thousands of acres from the United States, without the knowledge of that house. The gentleman from Tennessee had always voted for those grants, whilst he (Mr. Vinton) had as uniformly voted against them. The public domain he held to be public property, and he should think himself as justifiable in voting the money out of the public treasury, as in voting away the public territory. He always thought it to be his duty not to vote away the public property to forward individual interests, but to give to the public that which belonged to the public. The gentleman from Massachusetts had proposed so to frame the bill that the grant might go out of the public domain. Mr. Vinton here enumerated several grants which had been made out of the public domain; one in Kentucky of four sections, or four miles square, and others; and he hoped, if the proposition should prevail, that a provision would be made to take the land in small tracts, in whatever part of the U. States they might be found, as by that means it would interfere with no other interest, nor do harm to any one; whilst the system of giving large tracts was liable to throw the land into the hands of speculators. Indeed, it was the established policy of that house, in relation to grants, to make them in the manner he had recommended. Two townships had been given to Michigan for the maintenance of colleges, and he had afterwards supported a bill in that house to make Michigan give up the land so granted, and take small portions in lieu of it.

Mr. Bell wished to reply to some of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio. It might be recollected that some of his (Mr. B.) friends were not well pleased with his position, last session, to the giving away of the public lands. He did not intend by the remarks he made, to charge the gentleman who were the advocates of this bill with a design, or a desire even to obtain possession of the public lands surreptitiously or unfairly; so far from it, he had rather called the attention of the committee to the fact that they could not obtain more by the measures than they might obtain under a general and permanent arrangement. There was another remark which he also wished to notice. However widely he might differ from the gentleman from Ohio on many subjects, there were some relative to the present subject, as to which they were both perfectly agreed. But, in one respect, he did differ with that gentleman. He had never permitted himself to make invidious comparisons between his own and other States. It had been his fate, on former occasions, to listen to tirades of abuse against that State of which he had the honor to represent a portion on the floor of that house. He wished then and there to disabuse the House as to the statements which had been made respecting Tennessee. It was not true that Tennessee had received appropriations such as the member from Ohio had pointed out. She did indeed get an appropriation of 200,000 acres, but it was of lands sold over the heads of those settlers who had become its possessors at the peril of their lives. The lands did not belong to the government. It was true; likewise, that Tennessee had sold another portion of land; he should not say whether he thought they had acted wisely in what they had done; but it was not the property of the Government. The gentleman, then, was not warranted in calling upon the State of Tennessee to disgorge the benefits received from the General Government. He (Mr. B.) was sure his friends knew the views he entertained with regard to the public lands. Tennessee was as deeply interested in those lands as any State; but for his own part, (and he believed he could speak for the larger part of those who represented the State in that House,) he was willing to yield much for the sake of general contentment and harmony. He was not governed in that House by what Ohio had had, or what she had not had—he was willing to adopt that system which was best calculated to produce universal peace and satisfaction. He must, however, again express his earnest hope that gentlemen would wait and see if any general rule was to be established on this subject. If they went on from time to time, making these grants to private corporations, however small the present might be, they would eventually form a very large demand on the public property.

Mr. Clay, after enumerating the several amendments which had been proposed to the bill under debate, observed that they were all worthy of consideration; but, as he believed that the House at that late hour was not prepared to go into the investigation of the several proposed amendments, he should move that the committee

now rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Everett would modify his motion, so as to read "to be selected out of land subject to entry at private sale."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Irvine made a few observations.

The question was then taken on Mr. BELL's motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and the House decided in the negative.

Mr. Williams moved an additional section, granting a township of land to each and every State, for the same purposes.

Mr. Semmes suggested the propriety of extending the benefits of the provision to those States in which, having no special institution for the instruction of those objects of charity, the deaf and dumb, they were brought up at other schools.

Mr. Slade offered a modification of Mr. Williams' amendment to that effect, which the latter accepted.

Mr. Mason objected to the amendment of the gentleman from N. Carolina, (Mr. Williams) on constitutional grounds. If adopted, the House must assume two principles—first, that it had a right to distribute the public lands unequally amongst the States without any regard to the federal numbers—and, secondly, that it had a right to direct the States, as to what use they should make of their respective shares. He denied that Congress had any such right. He was opposed to the bill altogether, but should feel a much stronger objection to it, if the present amendment was adopted.

On the suggestion of Mr. Bates, of Maine, the words "and blind" were inserted after "deaf and dumb" in the amendment of Mr. Williams; so as to include the former in the charitable provisions of the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment, as modified, and carried, ayes 78—noes 43.

Mr. White said, if, as he understood, these grants were to follow the precedent of that formerly made to the State of Kentucky, it would locate them all in the territories. He wished to offer an amendment to alter the law in this respect. [Mr. W. being informed that a provision was already made in the bill which would meet his views, did not offer his amendment.]

Mr. Sevier moved to insert the word "territories" after United States, so as to include the former in the provisions of the bill. The proposition was negatived.

Mr. McKennan offered an amendment, in the absence of his colleague, who had notified his intention to do so, including in the bill the Pennsylvania asylum for the deaf and dumb.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Wickliffe then offered a similar amendment, as to the District of Columbia, which was also rejected.

Mr. Jenifer moved to include grants to States for the purpose of education.

Mr. Ellsworth said, it appeared to be the obvious intention of this amendment to include other institutions than those for the deaf and dumb.

Mr. Jenifer said, that such was his intention.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Clay offered an amendment, subjecting the lands to taxation by the States in which they were located.

Mr. Everett expressed his willingness to accede to the amendment; and it was adopted by the committee.

No further amendments being offered, the bill was agreed to, as amended, by the committee.

DECEMBER 21, 1832.

The house assembled at 12 o'clock. Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Pearce, of R. I.; Cambreleng and Verplanck, of N. Y.; the Speaker, of Va.; Thompson, of Georgia; and Lewis and Clay, of Alabama.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill from the Committee of Commerce, which was ordered for consideration on Wednesday next.

Mr. Wickliffe reported a bill for the establishment of two new land offices in the State of Mississippi, which being read. Mr. Wickliffe moved that the consideration of the bill be put off till Monday.—Agreed to.

Mr. Thompson reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Pettigrew and McKnight.

The resolution offered on a former day by Mr. Adams, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the house the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Buenos Ayrean Government was taken up.

Mr. Adams offered an amendment. He was not sure what had been the instructions given to the Charge d' Affaires of this country at Buenos Ayres. With regard to the question between the United States and that country, he read an extract from the message of the United States of last year, with respect to the Falkland Islands, which seemed to hold out a prospect of amity between the two countries. After some further negotiations with the government of Buenos Ayres, however, the messenger had to return without having come to any final settlement of the question at issue; and the President, in his last message to Congress, spoke of the subject in a different tone. Since the return of the messenger to this country, circumstances had transpired, owing to which he was induced to look upon our relations with regard to that country, as being in a state approaching that of war; and he thought it necessary for the house to inquire whether some measures ought not to be adopted in order to avert such an event? The government of Buenos Ayres had published a proclamation in the Spanish language, of a copy of which he was in possession,

in which that government attempted to make it appear that they had great cause of complaint against the United States, and which, he had no doubt, would have a strong impression upon the minds of the people of that country. Amongst other items in that proclamation, it was said, that Buenos Ayres had large claims for indemnity and satisfaction against the United States.

Mr. Archer believed that there was no foundation for any apprehension of war with Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Adams' amendment was carried.

Mr. Wickliffe's resolution was then taken up.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following be proposed to the States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to take effect from and after the ratification of the same by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, viz:—no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office of trust or profit under the authority of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a list of all appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April 1826, from the members of Congress, during their term of service, and for twelve months thereafter; stating the names of the persons appointed, the State or Territory by them represented, the time when they were appointed, the nature of the appointments conferred, and the amount of salary, or their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment.

A debate ensued, which did not terminate when the hour expired.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAUNDERS, December 29.

Mr. Allen, from the joint committee appointed to examine the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of States, reported, that they had performed the duty assigned them, and found said books to be correct. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following resolution; which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the standing committee on Schools be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law regulating Common Schools, as to authorize the School Directors to lay a tax for the erection and repair of School houses, when there shall be a failure on the part of the householders, to meet for that purpose.

Mr. Carpenter offered for adoption the following resolution; which was ordered to lie on the table for consideration:

Resolved, That the standing committee on Schools be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act, passed March 8th, 1831, as to apply the penalties incurred under the provisions of said act, to the use and support of Common Schools.

Mr. Riddle offered the following resolution; which was also ordered to lie on the table for the present:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the joint committee on the subject of regulating the times of holding Judicial Courts, be instructed to report a bill providing for the erection of a 10th Judicial Circuit, to be composed of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence; and attaching the county of Monroe of the 5th, to the 8th Judicial Circuit; and the county of Franklin of the 1st, & the county of Fayette of the 6th, to the 7th Judicial Circuit; the county of Hardin of the 2nd, to the 1st Judicial Circuit; and the county of Carroll, to the 5th Judicial Circuit.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 31.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor, inclosing a communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied by resolutions of the Legislature of said State, relating to the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, and to the Union of the States; which was referred to the select committee to which the address of said Convention, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States on the same subject, had been referred.

On motion of Mr. Morris, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses, on the above subject, instead of a select committee of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Keith, the resolution from the Senate, appropriating the 2000 copies of Governor's Inaugural Address printed in the German language, among the several counties of this State, was taken up, amended, and agreed to.

The resolution from the Senate, directing the Board of Canal Commissioners to furnish the Board of Directors of the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Road, with a suitable Engineer, was taken up for consideration; when Mr. Hoskin moved that the same be postponed indefinitely. The motion was briefly supported by the mover, and Messrs Edwards, and Allen, and opposed by Messrs Worthington, and Harris; after which the question was taken upon it, and decided in the negative.—On motion of Mr. Paige, the resolution was then ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 1.

Mr. Doherty, from the committee on Finance, in pursuance of instruction to that effect, reported a bill to provide for the revulsion of all the taxable property in the State; which was read the first time.

The bill rendering valid certain deeds and instruments of writing, was read the third time, and passed; and the title amended to read, "An act to amend an act regulating the proof, acknowledgment and recording of the deeds and other instruments of writing."

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the bill to establish a Criminal Court in the county of Hamilton, was referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Riddle, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati; which was read the first time.

The resolution from the Senate, for the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, &c. &c. was taken up; and after being amended, so as to provide that said committee shall consist of seven members on the part of this House, said resolution was agreed to.

The resolution instructing the joint committee on the subject of regulating the time of holding the Judicial Courts to report a bill

providing for the erection of a tenth Judicial Circuit, and making alterations in the first, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Circuits, was then taken up for consideration; when, on motion of Mr. White-hille, the same was amended by striking out all excepting that which relates to the creation of a new Circuit. A desultory debate then ensued, in which Messrs Campbell of Brown, Riddle, Vance, and Powers participated after which the resolution as amended was ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

THE COURIER, PORTSMOUTH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1833.

John W. Campbell, United States District Judge of Ohio, it seems, considered himself highly insulted in receiving forty-nine votes for U. S. Senator. He published a ridiculous letter on the subject in the *Monitor*, declaring that the conduct of some who voted for him, demanded his "unqualified" reprobation; and that they in doing so had "disgraced themselves." He had repeatedly declined the honor, yet they would vote for him, and therefore he seeks to maintain his judicial consequence by a little superfluous fretfulness. He has heretofore by sufficiency, been considered a sensible, clever gentleman, not likely to do much harm in any station.—He is evidently weary of his reputation, and prefers figuring in the livery of party, to gracing the ermine by the moderation and dignity that become it. Sooner than be suspected of disloyalty, he publicly resents a compliment from the opposition. This is the degrading tenure of office these days, and the Judge seems determined not to lose his by refusing to wear boldly, a shining, well engraved collar.

A military convention, composed of officers from different parts of the state has been recently held in Columbus. They recommend an entire revision of the military laws, and suggest some excellent plans for reorganizing the system. The present one is worse in every way than none at all. The Legislature, we trust, will adopt the suggestions of the convention, and give us an efficient, respectable code.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Legislature of South Carolina, the President's Proclamation was received with a general burst of indignation and contempt. A resolution was instantly passed, requesting Governor Hayne to issue a counter proclamation. That duty has been complied with by the Governor. We received his response too late to enable us to lay any part of it before our readers this week. The subjoined paragraph from a Southern paper will show the feelings that quarter. The Union Convention adjourned two days before the President's Proclamation arrived. They have published a solemn protest against the Ordinance.

A gentleman then asking the reading of the proclamation, Mr. W. P. Finley rose, and went through it. The house listened to it with an exceedingly marked indignation. At the passage, however, where the President calls us "his children," and talks to the State "like a father," there was a general laugh over the whole house.

Messrs. R. Barnwell Smith, Isaac Holmes, and F. Pickens, successively rose, and expressed with great eloquence and spirit, views of equal detestation and contempt against this proceeding. Mr. Smith insisted, that as it breathed the very worst doctrines of consolidation, and called in the most violent methods of enforcing them—and, more especially as it held even the tyrannical doctrine, that we had not even the right to secede, all men, of all parties, must refuse to sanction it by their votes. He called, therefore, for the yeas and nays. They were taken: Yeas 99, Nays 24; every Union man voting against the resolutions.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of this state have under discussion the report of the select committee of twenty one on Federal relations, the substance of which is codified in the following paragraph from U. S. Telegraph. That body has appointed Messrs. Leigh and Fawcett Commissioners to go to Carolina and mediate between her and the General Government. This is rather a high move, even for the renowned Ancient Dominion! So far as her wish for an harmonious adjustment extends, the plan is unobjectionable. But as Virginia is not a party to this controversy more than any other state, the movement savors too much of affectation of sovereignty, as exercised among independent nations. For the sake of Union and peace however, we are willing to waive small matters.

VIRGINIA.

We have only received a synopsis of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature, on the subject of South Carolina and the President's proclamation denunciation of that State, and cannot, therefore, give a very distinct opinion relative to them. The resolutions denounce the tariff, and reiterate the determination of the State not to submit to the protective system. They