

So long as the egg contains any heat, it will dance about on the table.

By holding a faded red rose over a chafing dish of hot coals on which some sulphur has been placed, it will become quite white. In this state, dip it into water, and then place it in a drawer for a few hours; when taken out it will be quite red again.

If the surface of a bowl be sprinkled well with lycopodium, the hand may be thrust into the water without wetting it.—When withdrawn a slight shake will rid the hand of the powder.

Western Tiller.

Frankfort, January 14.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following documents were received by the last Milledgeville Journal. And they show the important fact, that an issue has at length been made between the Judiciary of the United States, and the state of Georgia! It must have a termination; and either the national authority, or the state authority, involved in the premises, must succumb. The Chief Justice of the United States has called on the state of Georgia to show by what authority she has sentenced to death an individual not subject to her laws. This Georgia refuses to do, and declares, that she will resist the mandate by all the means in her power. But we cannot make the case plainer than it already stands in the documents themselves. We deem its occurrence one of the most important events in the history of our country—the most important perhaps, since the adoption of the national constitution.—Kentuck'n.

From the Milledgeville Georgia Journal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The following communication was received from the Governor, which, after being read, with the accompanying document, was referred, on motion of Mr. Haynes, to a Select committee, composed of Messrs. Haynes, Beall of Twiggs, Howard of Baldwin, McDonald and Scholey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

December 22, 1830.

I submit to the Legislature, for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to be a citation of the state of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court, on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the state in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which in criminal cases, has been vested by the constitution exclusively in its Superior Courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court, for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the Courts of the state, in the exercise of their Constitutional Jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws may have placed at my command.

If the judicial powers thus attempted to be exercised by the Courts of the United States, is submitted to, or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the State Governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present highly favored country.

(Signed) GEORGE R. GILMER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To the state of Georgia Greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be held at Washington, on the second Monday in January next, pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia for Hall county, in the county of Hall, wherein Georg Tassle, alias George Tassels, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassle is plaintiff in error, and the said State of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said George, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness, the honorable JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the United States, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

(Signed) J. MARSHALL.

Ch. Just. of the U. S.

The committee to whom the above had been referred, made the following report, which was agreed to by the House, and concurred in by the Senate:

Whereas, it appears by a communication made by his excellency the Governor to the General Assembly, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has sanctioned a writ of error, and cited the state of

Georgia, through her Chief Magistrate, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to defend said state against said writ of error, at the instance of one George Tassels, recently convicted in Hall superior court.

And whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this State, in accordance with the existing laws of this state, is an original and a necessary part of sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with—

Be it therefore resolved, by the Senate, and House of representatives, &c. That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the administration of the criminal laws of this state, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

Resolved further, That his excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this state, is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this State.

And be it further Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, with all the force and means placed at his command, by the constitution and laws of this state, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of this State.

Resolved, That the state of Georgia will never so far compromise her sovereignty, as an independent state, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States by the writ in question.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, to communicate to the Sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall county.

Supreme Court. On Wednesday last, the Governor nominated to the Senate for the office of supreme Judge, Hon. Isaac Blackford, Hon. Steven C. Stevens, and Hon. John T. McKinney. On the afternoon of the same day the Senate, with closed doors, took up the nominations, and that of Judge Blackford was unanimously confirmed.—On the nomination of Col. Stevens, the vote stood ayes 3—noes 13. On the nomination of Gen. McKinney, ayes 8—noes 15. No other nomination has yet been made, and it is quite uncertain who may fill the two vacant seats. No charges existed against the old members of the court, and a strong sympathy in their favour may be truly said to have produced the rejection of the nominations of Messrs. Stevens and McKinney. We would not be surprised to see the vote on the nominations of the two latter gentlemen reconsidered, and confirmed. Ind. Democrat, Jan. 15.

### EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

This day was celebrated by a large company of gentlemen, composed of members of the Legislature, citizens from various parts of the State and residents of Indianapolis, without distinction of party.

Suitable arrangements were made by a committee appointed for that purpose consisting of Messrs. Casey, Crume, Hawk, Finley, Stewart and Bussell.

The Hon. D. Robb officiated as President and Gen. N. Noble as vice President—Generals Stapp and Drake as marshals.

D. Wallace Esq. of Franklin, delivered a very appropriate and patriotic address in the Representatives Hall, before a large audience, after which the procession returned to Brown's Mansion House, where the following toasts were drank, and the ceremonies ended without the slightest occurrence to mar the festive and good feelings of the day.

1. The day we celebrate—The gratitude of a nation and the admiration of the world proclaim its splendor, and award immortal honour to the actors in the scene:

2. The Union of the States—"It must be preserved."

3. The memory of Washington, Adams and Jefferson.

4. The Surviving Ex-Presidents of the United States:

5. The President, vice-President and heads of Departments:

6. The Constitution and Congress of the United States:

7. The soldiers of the Revolution and late war:

8. France and Lafayette—Americans will never forget their early and efficient friends:

9. National and State improvements

—liberality without extravagance—economy without parsimony:

10. Our Sister Republics of the South:

11. The Press—where it has liberty without restraint, there is unalloyed freedom.

12. Indiana—Rich in soil, with the aid of art, she will ere long develop other advantages and resources.

13. Our Country. Ib.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### EXAMINER—No. XII.

Fellow citizens: this number is to advise you of the love our General Assembly bears to the constitution of Indiana. I would remark that there are many strong advocates for constitutionally supporting our government in that body, but unhappily they are the minority.

PETITION PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the General Assembly of the state of Indiana: The undersigned begs leave to present to your honorable body, for impeachment, the following named gentlemen for holding two or more lucrative offices at the same time, in violation of their oaths and the constitution of this state—all of the county of Dearborn, viz John Spencer, for holding three lucrative offices, (sheriff, collector, and deputy marshal to take the census of this county;) James Dill, for holding several lucrative offices, (for holding the office of clerk of the Dearborn circuit court the last seven years, he not being eligible to that office but one term of seven years by election, for holding the office of recorder of this county, for holding the office of clerk to the senate several times, for holding the office of secretary at an Indian treaty, for holding the office of inspector of a land office in the state of Mississippi under the general government;) James W. Hunter, for holding two lucrative offices, (justice of the peace and postmaster;) Thomas Palmer, for holding two lucrative offices, (justice of the peace and treasurer of this county;) and George H. Dunn, for holding two lucrative offices, (probate judge and marshal of the town of Lawrenceburgh.)

I beg leave further to present to your honorable body James Dill for impeachment, for usurpation in office. At our last annual election James Dill was a candidate, for the third time, for clerk of the Dearborn circuit court, and obtained a majority of voters over Samuel Morrison, who was also a candidate, and qualified as the law directs and constitutionally eligible to that office. Notwithstanding Mr. Dill's ineligibility to hold the office, (report says,) he is commissioned clerk of the Dearborn circuit court for the third term of seven years by election, in violation of Mr. Morrison's constitutional right to that office.

I beg leave to present to your honorable body James Dill for giving a challenge to Amos Lane, to fight in single combat with a deadly weapon, since the first day of January eighteen hundred and nineteen. Mahlon Brown was chosen second by Mr. Dill, but did not accept; John T. Bishop was present.

Respectfully submitted to your candid and constitutional decision, by your humble fellow citizen,

JONATHAN WOODBURY.

Lawrenceburgh, January 1, 1831,

State of Indiana, } Set.

Dearborn county, }

Before me, Benjamin Fuller, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, in the township of Lawrenceburgh, personally appeared Jonathan Woodbury, of lawful age and duly affirms according to law, that the above statements are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief; further this deponent sayeth not.

JONATHAN WOODBURY.

Signed and certified before me, this 3d day of January 1831. In witness of the same I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal.

BENJAMIN FULLER,

Justice of the peace. [Seal.]

Mr. Pollock, Sir—please to lay these charges before the Assembly in due form. The people in this section of the state are very anxious to have the constitution supported and its violators punished. I am, dear sir, yours sincerely.

JONATHAN WOODBURY.

Mr. JAMES T. POLLOCK, Representative from Dearborn county.

MR. POLLOCK'S LETTER.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8th, 1831.

Sir—Some few weeks past, I received a letter from you, expressive of a disapprobation of an usage supported by some of our office holders in Dearborn county. Those sentiments of yours agreeable to order, were laid before the house of representatives, and referred to the judiciary committee. The rule of the house, as adopted by resolution at the commencement of the session, made me a member of this committee during the time of acting on said petition. I therefore had an opportunity of hearing the arguments advanced against the prayer of the petitioner; which were, that articles of impeachment cannot constitutionally lie for an usurpation in office, and that a violation only of those trusts, placed in the hands of office

holders, will subject them to arraignment before the senate of the state of Indiana; therefore the committee reported inexpedient to legislate upon the subject.

Wishing, however, to hear an expression of opinion, at least in a report of the judiciary committee, I moved the adoption of the following resolution, which, after much debate, was carried by a considerable majority of the house.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be requested to specify the offices which may be held by any one man, according to the intention of the 13th section of the 11th article of the constitution, wherein it is said that "no person shall hold more than one lucrative office at the same time."

I have this moment understood that the judiciary committee will report inexpedient to this resolution on Monday next. Last Thursday's mail brought a second petition from you, of a similar nature to the one first sent, which, on motion of Mr. Crume of Fayette, was laid upon the table, owing to the former legislation on the same subject. Yours with respect,

JAMES T. POLLOCK.

Mr. Jonathan Woodbury.

Fellow citizens, we have reason to rejoice in the firm and independent support of the constitutional rights of the people, by our worthy representative Mr. Pollock; may he be long continued in that station as a watchman and legislator of this state. We are also proud to add the names of Armstrong, McNary, &c. as on the side of the people.

Examiner.

### FIFTH CENSUS.

Mr. Editor—A curiosity, which prevails, not only in our own country, but in all Europe, to know (not to guess,) the population of the United States, has led me to pay every attention to the returns already published. Loud complaints are made, I discover, in some parts of the U. States, of the careless manner in which the census has been taken, in consequence of the appointment of incompetent persons. The inhabitants of Schenectady county New-York, have petitioned Congress, to have the census taken over again. In the city of New-York and in Cincinnati, Ohio, the papers long after the 1st of December 1829, say full returns have not been made. I have also heard complaints from several counties in our own state. In Switzerland county, three families,\* residing within sight of each other, (having 22 souls,) have been neglected. If it shall be found, on further inquiry, that an imperfect enumeration has been made, should not measures be taken to have the census taken over again, at least in those counties where the returns are imperfect? Hickory.

### TREASURY REPORT.

The annual Treasury Report was submitted to Congress, on Thursday.—From an abstract in the National Intelligencer, we collect the following, as its principal statements:—

The receipts of 1829 were nearly twenty-five millions; above twenty-two millions and a half from the customs, and one million and a half from sales of public lands.

For the three first quarters of 1830, the receipts were above twenty-four millions; seventeen millions from the customs, and twelve hundred thousand from sales of lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at five millions.

The expenditures of 1829 were twenty-five millions. Those of the three first quarters of 1830 were something more than twenty millions, and those of the 4th quarter are estimated at above four; making altogether about twenty-five millions.

The amount of public debt paid in 1829 was above twelve millions; that paid and to be paid, in 1830, is above eleven millions. The total amount of of the public debt on the first of January, 1830, was forty-eight millions five hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, consisting of six millions four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and fifty six dollars and seventeen cents of six per cent. stocks; twelve millions seven hundred and ninety two thousand dollars and twenty cents of five per cent. stocks, including the seven millions held by Government in the stock of the Bank of the United States; fifteen millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand and sixty four dollars and eleven cents of four and a half per cent. stocks; thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand two hundred and forty nine dollars and forty five cents of three per cent. stocks; the balance consists of upwards of thirty-two thousand dollars of small items.

The existing debt, on the first of next January, will be about thirty-nine millions; nearly one half redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and the remainder at different periods, down to the commencement of 1835.

The imports, for the year ending with the 30th of last September, were sixty eight millions and a half; and the exports something less than seventy four millions. Of the exports, fifty nine millions four hundred thousand dollars were domestic produce.

The duty on imports and tonnage is estimated at twenty millions and a half for the first three quarters of 1830, and

\* The families referred to, are those of Jonathan Shuff, Jacob Shuff, and Zachariah Mantaug.

at above five millions and a half for the fourth.

A reduction of about eleven hundred thousand dollars is estimated in the duties on coffee, cocoa, salt, and molasses accruing in 1831; and of seventy five thousand dollars by the repeal of tonnage duties from the first of next April; with some diminution from the reduction of duties on tea, coffee & salt, on the first of January, 1830.—The increased consumption of the country, the opening of the West India trade, &c. noticed as likely to contract in some measure, the effect of these circumstances; and increase is looked for in the proceeds of public lands.

The receipts of 1831 are estimated at twenty-three millions three hundred and forty thousand dollars, and the expenditures at twenty-three millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand.—The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next, is estimated at four millions eight hundred thousand.

The report suggests the expediency of considering how far "the navigating interests employed in foreign commerce, and particularly in the carrying trade," may without injury to others be relieved from its present depression, which is stated to be serious.

A number of important modifications in the impost system, are recommended, in contemplation of one "approaching crisis in the fiscal policy of the United States."

The following remark is quoted as the most material allusion to the Tariff:—"Should it be contemplated by Congress to make any further reduction of the revenues, preparatory to the period of the final extinguishment of the public debt, it is respectfully suggested, that in order to avoid impairing the necessary means for the ordinary expenditures of the Government or encroaching upon the sinking fund, it will be proper that such reduction should take effect at a period sufficiently remote for the payment of the entire debt as the reduction made at the last session will barely leave sufficient revenue for those objects during the ensuing four years."

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Gazette de France.

Berlin Nov. 17.—(Private Correspondence).—We are here in a state of apprehension with respect to war. All the military men have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march upon the first notice; and this order has not been recalled. The full number of surgeons have been added to all the regiments, and their appointment will extend to three years instead of one. These measures are attributed to the movement of the Russian army, and the extensive preparations making by the Government of Russia. It is said that Marshal Soult has strange hours for transacting business, and we have no doubt his habit must prove rather annoying to place hunters. The Marshal makes appointments for four o'clock in the morning with those who request to have audiences.

A letter received from St. Petersburg by a respectable commercial house, states that the cholera Morbus at Moscow, far from diminishing, is rapidly on the increase. Out of 200 who are attacked daily with this complaint, 100 die in the course of twenty-four hours.

The following is the letter of the Emperor of Russia to the King of France:—

"I have received from the hands of General Athalin the statement of which he was the bearer, of the events foretold to be deplored, which placed your Majesty in a cruel alternative. Your Majesty adopted the only resolution which appeared calculated to preserve France from greater calamities; I shall say nothing of the motives which guided you on that occasion; but I offer up my ardent prayers to Divine Providence to bless the designs of your Majesty, and your efforts for the well-being of the French people.

"In concert with my allies, I receive with satisfaction the desire expressed by your Majesty to maintain the relations of peace and friendship with all European states. As long as those relations shall be founded on existing treaties, and on the firm determination to maintain the rights and obligations solemnly recognized by them, as well as the territorial possessions, Europe will see in you a guarantee of the peace which is so necessary even for the repose of France. Invited, conjointly with my allies, to continue with France under her new Government, those conservative relations, I shall zealously, on my part, employ all the cares which they require, and I shall unceasingly manifest the sentiments of sincerity which it gives me pleasure to express towards your Majesty, in return for those which your Majesty has expressed towards me. I beg your Majesty to receive."

Brussels papers announce the capture at Maestricht, of 2000 Dutchmen and 39 pieces of cannon.