

Geo. Saunders is the person whose resolution on the public printing has made so much talk in the House of Representatives, and is from North Carolina. Mr. Wright is from Ohio. The cause of offence we believe was, that Gen. Saunders, after launching anathemas against all office-seekers, office-holders, and others living upon the "public crib," was reminded in the House by Mr. Wright, that he, the aforesaid Saunders, had very recently sought to fasten his teeth in the "public crib," in the shape of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, for which office he was an unsuccessful applicant.—Mr. Wright, referring to Mr. S.'s disappointment, and to his resolution calling on Mr. Clay for his reasons for removing certain printers, suggested that the latter should be so amended, as also to ask from the Judges of the Supreme Court their reasons for having appointed another person Clerk. This, and the comments thereupon, roused, we believe, the wrath of the gallant General to the challenging point.

FIRE.

A fire lately occurred at Louisville, Ky., which consumed three large buildings, occupied as store houses. The loss of property is estimated at 22 or \$23,000.

A very calamitous fire broke out at Norfolk, Va., on the night of the 8th inst., in which it is stated, upwards of one hundred houses were destroyed. The wind blew very strong from the south west.

The Griswold Manufacturing Company's Woollen Factory, at Jewett's city, Connecticut, belonging to Breed, Trumbull & White, was entirely consumed, with the machinery, and a large quantity of stocks, on the 5th inst. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, which was insured at Hartford.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Several flat bottomed boats, with families on board, laden with household stuff, provisions, implements of husbandry, &c. have passed this place within a few weeks past, bound for the province of Texas.—Success to the new settlers, and the spirit of enterprise.—*Portsmouth, Ohio, Times.*

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The citizens of Baltimore are all excited on the subject of a rail road from Baltimore to the Ohio river. A large meeting was lately held in that enterprising city, at which a committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and to make a report. This has been done. A friend has just furnished us with the report, and we have read it with the deepest feelings of gratification. We have long since been satisfied of the practicability and superiority of Rail Roads, over every other means of transportation, and whilst a resident in another State we exerted ourselves to the utmost in trying to render the rail road system more popular and acceptable than a canal. The result of Mr. Strickland's visit to England, has confirmed our prepossessions in favor of this species of internal improvement, over all others. We have lately joined in the cry in favor of canals because we considered this was as far as public opinion was as yet prepared to go. Canals are certainly a great deal better than turnpikes, or precarious water courses; but rail roads are as much superior to Canals as Canals are to the Pennsylvania turnpike. We therefore hail the spirit that is rising in Baltimore, we are pleased that such an enterprising place should have taken up the idea, and we almost rejoice that the affairs of that city have been so threatened, as to render the attempt indispensable to her prosperity.

The trade and productions of the inexhaustible and fertile plains of the West have become the grand object of contest for our Atlantic cities. The struggle is a proof of their penetration; the game they play is a glorious one; the palm of victory will be splendid; they who achieve it will be placed on the flow tide of fortune, and boundless wealth and influence will be the natural result. The West herself, in the event of success, will burst into a new state of existence and find that although too long neglected, she is doomed to take a rank, equal, in natural advantages, to our hitherto, more happily situated Atlantic borders.

With our Rivers and canals alone the destinies of Ohio bid fair to be brilliant.—But we are not disinterested observers of the struggles of our eastern brethren.—We say to them "God speed you." Let them who "win us, wear us." We are heartily tired of a Louisiana Monopoly; it cannot be possible that the immense productions of the almost boundless region of the West, are to be doomed always to be filtered through the commission houses of Orleans, or subjected to the precarious market of that city. It would be a matter of singular speculation, however, if after all the magnificent and praiseworthy exertions of New York, and in spite of the athletic wealth of Philadelphia, Baltimore, "little Baltimore" should step in, and carry off the prize.

The report does not contain any matter novel to us; we had a year since, examined all the data, particularly those of England, upon which the report is bottomed. But as many of our readers may not have turned their attention this way, we extract a few of the calculations, which may afford them some interest.

The estimated length of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Baltimore to Pittsburgh is 390 miles.

Length of the contemplated Rail Road from Baltimore to Wheeling,

250 miles.

Distance saved by Rail Road 140 miles.

The U. S. Engineer estimates the cost of the Canal, at \$22,375,427

Say that it cost \$12,000,000

Estimated cost of the Rail Road

\$5,000,000

Amount saved by Rail Road \$7,000,000

Estimated price of tolls on the Canal per ton, from Baltimore to Pittsburgh,

\$5 85

Estimated tolls on Rail road per ton,

\$2 50

Amount saved,

Time employed in passing a boat on the contemplated Canal from Baltimore to Pittsburgh

214 hours.

Time employed on the contemplated Rail Road from Baltimore to Wheeling at the minimum rate of travelling

62 hours.

Time saved by the Rail Road, 152 hours.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. GA.

Milledgeville, 21st Feb. 1827.

GENTLEMEN: I was glad to learn by the mail of to-day, that measures had been taken by the President subsequently to the communication of the Secretary of War of the 29th ult., to procure the lands left out by the instrument called the new Treaty.—I have uniformly urged this measure on the General Government, from the moment it professed a willingness contingently to adopt it, and in no part of the correspondence more strenuously than in my letter to the Secretary of War of the 26th January, a copy of which was transmitted to you by the last mail. It was known to me that a sincere desire to procure them accompanied by corresponding efforts, could not fail of success, and I had felt both surprise and regret that any reluctance had been manifested so to have recourse to the necessary measures without delay. The reasons assigned for the postponement were in no aspect of them satisfactory, and so the President was informed in a candid and amicable spirit.

You are at liberty to state, to the councils before whom you represent the interests and rights of the State, what has been repeatedly represented to the President himself, that the Governor of Georgia has never at any time entertained the idea of resorting to military force to counteract measures of the Government of the United States, but on the occasion when it was deemed better in honor, in conscience and in duty, to sacrifice every thing we hold dear, than unresistingly to submit. On the last occasion, when military coercion was threatened, the President was promptly and candidly informed of my resolution to meet that coercion in a military manner. So far as a determination was expressed to resort to the civil process, it was decided to resort to the like process to sustain, according to the Constitution & laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State, the public officers of Georgia engaged in the execution of their duties under the orders directly of its Legislative and Executive authorities—an obligation on our part enjoined by the very sanction which the President in his late message refers to as being paramount to that of any human power, and of course equally imperative with us as with him.

I cannot acknowledge a power in the United States to bring before its Judicial Tribunals for trial and judgment and punishment, the Governors or Judges, or Representatives or other Officers, as such acting under the authority of the Constitution and laws of the State. Whilst, therefore, no intention exists to resist the civil authority of the U. States, I consider myself bound to afford to officers of Georgia acting under my orders, all the protection I can, consistently with the constitution and laws—and I can never admit that wrongs done by officers of the United States to officers of the State, shall not be inquired into, and redressed by the state tribunals.

I consider all questions of mere sovereignty as matter for negotiation between the states and the United States, until the competent tribunals shall be assigned by the

constitution itself for the adjustment of them.

I am not wanting in confidence in the supreme court of the United States, in all cases falling within their acknowledged jurisdiction. As men, I would not hesitate to refer our cause to their arbitration or umpirage. On an amicable issue made up between the United States and ourselves, we might have had no difficulty in referring it to them as judges, protesting, at the same time, against the jurisdiction, and saving our rights of sovereignty. If the United States will, with or without the consent of Georgia, make a question before the supreme court, it will be for the government of Georgia ultimately to submit, or not, to the decision of that tribunal.

But according to my limited conception, the supreme court is not made, by the constitution of the United States, the arbiter in controversies involving the rights of sovereignty between the states and the United States. The senate of the United States may have so considered it, because it has been proposed to make that honorable body itself the arbiter and umpire between them. The states cannot consent to refer to the supreme court, as of right & obligation, questions of sovereignty between them and the United States, because that court, being of exclusive appointment by the government of the United States, will make the United States the judge in their own cause; this reason is equally applicable to a state tribunal. Hence, the difficulties likely to arise even by a resort to the civil process, and thus you will perceive how infinitely preferable it is to carry into effect immediately the measure contemplated by the instructions to the agent.

It is indeed to be lamented, that a person so well known here for his unfitness, should have been charged with such an office, but this very knowledge will make the failure, if the failure happen, not our fault, but the fault of his employers.

Of all the wrongs wantonly and cruelly inflicted, none have been borne with more patience than the charge of seeking a solution of the union. My intentions have been to cement and perpetuate it, by preserving, inviolate, the rights of the parts to the compact, without which the compact would be of no value, and to this end I have unceasingly labored. Time may probably disclose, that a very imperfect judgment had erred in the adoption of the best means, but the intentions will remain the same, and he who must finally judge, will certainly not mistake them.

Hoping that the president will not fail in the contemplated negotiation, and that the matters in difference may be speedily and amicably adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the parties in controversy, I have not hesitated to make you this frank disclosure and explanation, that you may use it at your discretion to promote the peace and harmony which ought ever to subsist between the states and the United States, and in which I assure you none can feel deeper concern than,

Yours, very respectfully,

G. M. TROUP.

The honorable senators and representatives from Georgia, in congress of the United States.

CANDIDATE.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

New Goods!

JUST received, from Philadelphia, a neat and plain assortment of

DRY GOODS, &
HARDWARE.

Among which are

100 pair super morocco and prunelle shoes, Calicoes, Seersuckers, Washington Stripe, 4-4, 7-8 & 3-4 Muslins, brown & bleached, 6-4 & 4-4 Cambric } Muslins, do. do. Book } Silks, Braids, Linen & Cotton Checks, Gorum and Metal Buttons, Razors, Strops & Paste, &c. &c. &c.

J. P. PLUMMER.

31 mo. 29th, 1827.

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NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE concerned will TAKE NOTICE, that their Notes and Accounts are left in the hands of E. Lacey, Esq. for collection, with orders not to issue thereon until thirty days from the date hereof. Those who fail to settle within the above time, may expect to be waited on immediately, by a proper officer.

SAMUEL. W. SMITH.

Richmond, 31st March, 1827.

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The undersigned will continue to buy BEEF, SHEEP, and CALVES, for which the highest price will be given in CASH, throughout the season. Apply at Robert Morrison's store, in Richmond.

DANIEL REID.

March 12, 1827.

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BLIND FEDS

PIECE.

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. GRAY,

EGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of Richmond, and Wayne generally, that she is now carrying on the above business, in their branches, in the house formerly owned by Levi Stratton, and immediately opposite Mr. E. Lacey's, where all orders which she may be favored with, will be executed in the best and most fashionable manner.

She will alter and whitew Ladies' Leghorn and Straw Hats and Bonnets, in a superior manner to any thing heretofore done in this place. Also: Plain Sewing of all kinds done in the best manner and shortest notice. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions regularly from the East, she hopes to give general satisfaction.

Produce of all kinds will be taken at the highest market price in exchange for her work.

Feb. 16, 1827.

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CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

JOHN M. LAWS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, on Main street, two doors east of David Holloway's, where all work entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to. He, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom.

N. B. Clocks and watches of every description carefully repaired and warranted.

Richmond, August 11, 1826.

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MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS ELIZABETH D. BAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Richmond, and its vicinity, that she has commenced the above business, on Main street, three doors east of Jno. Baldwin's tavern, where all work entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to. He, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom.

Produce of different kinds will be taken, at the highest market price, in exchange for her work.

March 16, 1827.

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SALE OF LOTS IN CENTREVILLE.

WILL offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 23d of April next, about TWENTY LOTS in the town of CENTREVILLE, most of which are conveniently situated for business, and are good building lots. Terms made known at the sale. A liberal credit will be given. Sale to commence

O. ANTHONY.

March 16, 1827.

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NOTICE

Advertiser respectfully informs the public, that he has been for some time engaged, with the approbation of the Judges with whom he is associated on the bench of the Supreme Court, in preparing the decisions of that Court for publication, with notes and references, and that the printing will be commenced in this place, as soon as it is ascertained that a sufficient support can be depended on to justify the undertaking. This work will contain four or five hundred pages, and will commence with the decisions delivered at the first term of the Court. It shall be neatly bound and lettered, and in every other respect handsomely executed. The price to subscribers, upon delivery, will be four dollars. No expense or trouble will be spared by the Reporter, to render this book acceptable and useful, and he flatters himself with the hope, that he will receive the encouragement of a liberal public.

ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Indianapolis, 1st Jan. 1827.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM,

And Ladies' Weekly Gazette;

OF which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper, and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository of abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travels, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such objects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen; embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original Essays and Poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (six Gold Medals, of the value of \$210) offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

Terms, only \$2 per annum, payable in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no unpaid letters taken from the post office. Address Thomas C. Clarke, Philadelphia.

SUGAR.

We are particularly fond of sweet things, we will receive, on subscription for the Leger, any quantity of good SUGAR, for which the current price will be allowed.

PRODUCE.

THE following articles of produce will be received on subscription for the Leger, at the market price, if delivered at the Office, at William Wright's store, in Milton, or at Mills' store, in the Tennessee Settlement—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Bacon, Sugar, Ginseng, Bees-wax, Candles, Flax, Wool, Linen, Rags, &c.

Grain, Bees-wax, Sugar, Ginseng, and Rags, will be received at Col. Rose's mill, in Union co. at Maj. Lewis' tavern, in Liberty, by Jon. Youse, in Brownsville, and by Dr. Way, in Newport.