



ROCKVILLE.

SATURDAY APRIL 7, 1832.

The following is the result of the election for township officers, held on Monday last:—

For Justices of the Peace.

*Matthew Noel	237
*John M. Garrigus	195
*Melchert Helmer	147
Henry Slavens	141
James B. Naylor	51
John Kelly	38

For Constables.

*William Kilgore	177
*William Puett	124
*Elias Goble	118
William Swaim	106
Alexander Puett	96
James E. McDaniel	53
John P. Hays	46
Mark A. Garrison	23
David P. Fisher	19

Those marked thus (*) are elected. There were 306 votes taken in this (Adams) township.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A new Post Office has recently been established in Montgomery county, two miles North of the line dividing this and Montgomery county. The name of the office is Waveland—James Allen, Post Master.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Jackson State convention was held on the 5th of March, at Harrisburgh, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Gen. Jackson was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and the balloting for a candidate for Vice President stood as follows:—

	1st	2d	3d
Dallas	58	58	57
Wilkins	54	55	55
Buchanan	17	15	17
Van Buren	3	4	3

On the 10th ballot, the vote stood, for Wilkins 67—for Dallas 63—for Van Buren 1. Mr. Wilkins of course becomes the candidate of Pennsylvania for the second office in the gift of the people.

The Hon. Jonathan Russell, one of the American Commissioners at Ghent, and afterwards Minister to Sweden, died at his residence in Massachusetts, on the 16th of February.

Louisville Journal.

John Jones, who was tried at the Fall Term of the Bartholomew Circuit Court for the murder of John Ray, and to whom, in consequence of some illegality in the proceedings, the Supreme Court granted a new trial, has been again tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung. The 20th of April is the day fixed for his execution.

In. Journal.

GALILEE. This country would be a paradise were it inhabited by an industrious people under an enlightened government. Vine stalks are to be seen here a foot and a half in diameter, formed by their twining branches, vast arches and extensive ceilings of verdure. A cluster of grapes two or three feet in length will give an abundant supper to a whole family. The plains of Esdralon are occupied by tribes around whose tents the sheep and lambs gambol to the sound of the reed, which at nightfall calls them home.

Edinburgh Cabinet Lib.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Globe March 17,

In the Senate yesterday, the bill appropriating \$5,000, and \$1,000 per annum for five years, for the purchase of law books for the Library of Congress, was passed. Several private bills were passed. Mr. Robinson offered a resolution concerning the extension of the privilege of franking to members of the State Legislatures. The bill to exempt merchandise, imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the act of May, 1828, respecting the Tariff, was considered, and, after some discussion, laid on the table for the present. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, and Mr. Bibb spoke about two hours thereon, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, for reasons stated, asked to be excused for the remainder of the session, from serving on said Committee. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Cambreleng, J. S. Barbour, Drayton, Bates of Maine, Sleigh and Mercer, and supported by

Messrs Denny, Davis of South Carolina, and Dearborn. Mr. Everett moved to postpone the motion until Monday, and Mr. Stewart moved to postpone it until Wednesday next. At the suggestion of Mr. Wayne, Mr. Adams withdrew the request for the present. Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Surveyor General's Office in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Michigan. Considerable time was spent in the consideration of the general apportionment bill for the support of government for the year 1832. Various amendments were proposed and agreed to, and others rejected or withdrawn. The bill, as amended, was eventually ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. ROOT, was then taken up:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States ought to be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification.

The people of each State, qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof, shall give their votes directly for a person to be President of the United States; and the persons having the greatest number of votes in such State, shall be declared to have therein a number of votes equal to the whole number of Members in both Houses of Congress to which such State may be entitled. The votes of the people of several States shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the United States; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared President of the United States after the 3d day of March next ensuing. In the event of the highest candidates having an equal number of votes, the two Houses of Congress, by joint ballot, shall determine and declare which of them shall be President of the United States.

The Vice President of the United States shall be elected in the same manner; but in the event of an equal number of votes for the highest candidates, the Senate shall determine which of them shall be Vice President.

The President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected for—years; but the President shall be ineligible for the next term.

Mr. ROOT made some remarks in support of the principles of the resolution, in which he enforced the propriety of acting upon this subject in a period of tranquility, when the public mind was not wrought up to a high state of feeling. The present period he considered, peculiarly auspicious for its proper consideration—there being no doubt entertained among the judicious part of the community, of all parties, as to the result of the next Presidential election. It was our duty at such a time to prepare for a future crisis. He went into a variety of arguments and illustrations in support of the principles of the amendment, which we are compelled to omit, at this time, from want of room.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The following is a synopsis of the Bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, reported yesterday by Mr. Dallas, from the Select Committee.

Sec. 1. Provides for a renewal of the charter for fifteen years,

2. Directors authorized to appoint two or more officers to sign and countersign notes below one hundred dollars.

3. No notes (under \$50) to be issued from the Bank or any Branch, unless they be payable at the bank or branch whence issued, except at the request of the persons to whom they are delivered.

4. The notes of the Bank, though payable at a particular place, shall be received by every branch in payment of balances due by any State Bank.

5. The Corporation prohibited retaining any real estate, other than for banking purposes, longer than two years, under a penalty of \$10,000 in each case.

6. Not more than two branches to be established or retained in any State, and not more than one, except in the states in which they now exist, without the assent of the Legislature.

7. Bonus of \$50,000 to the Government, payable in the three first years, in three payments.

8. Laws supplementary to original act to continue in force.

The following gentlemen composed the Committee of the House of Representatives to proceed to Philadelphia to examine the books and papers of the

Bank of the United States, and reported whether the said bank has violated its Charter, viz: Mr. Clayton, Mr. Adams, Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Johnson, of Ky. Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Thomas, of Md, and Mr. Watmough.—*Nat. Int.*

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

By the brig Athenian, Capt. Huff, the New-York Journal of Commerce has received Cartagena papers to Feb. 14th, Bogota to the 15th, Tunja to the 27th Jan. and Popayan to the 18th.

The Government of New Grenada have passed an act, suspending the payment of the interest on the consolidated debt of the Republic, until the necessary arrangements shall have been made on the subject, between the three States into which Colombia is divided.

BOGOTA, Feb. 5.—The third debate on the Constitution is far advanced. The first titles, relating to the form of government, the qualifications necessary to citizenship, elections, and the first sections concerning the Legislative body, have been already approved. The greater part of the articles examined at length in the second debate, have been adopted with little or no discussion.

Popayan has declared in favor of the government of Bogota, and is now considered as constituting a part of that State.

A project is on foot to abolish the government monopoly of Tobacco.

THE CHOLERA.

A New Orleans paper states on the authority of two persons from Mobile that a disease had been brought to that port by a vessel from Liverpool of which nine persons were attacked, five of whom died within the space of 12,15 and 20 hours. The disease is supposed to be the Cholera. The report, however, so far as it regards the character of the disease is doubted.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Many persons appear to be much alarmed at the attempt or inclinations that some have shown to unite Church and State, while, on the contrary, most people have ridiculed the idea, as imaginary and altogether unfounded,

But the matter is no longer theoretical. The Legislature of North Carolina have at their last Session consolidated church and state, by defining the (negative) qualifications of Preachers and other Church officers.

DETECTOR.

From the National Intelligencer, THE CHEROKEE CASE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.

Samuel A. Worcester, vs. the state of Georgia.

On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinnett county in Georgia. The effect of this decision is that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing without the licence of the Governor, and without taking oath of allegiance to the State, are declared null and void, as contrary to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States,

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other, and in no respect changed or affected to change

the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil: That the only effect of the European title was, as between European nations, to recognize an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverors.

That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognized the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to self government, as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoverors to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans. They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding the territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities.

He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the Revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims

of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered

to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; but since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the Government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties, between European Sovereigns. He showed also that this had been the established course of things recognized by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts and laws. He then showed that by the Constitution the exclusive power belonged to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians, and to receive cessions of their lands; and to make treaties with them. That their independence of the State Governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws, of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment was entitled to the protection of the Constitution, treaties, and laws, of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered a separate opinion, concurring, in all things, in the opinion of the court. Mr. Justice Baldwin dissented.

Five convicts escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary on the 6th inst, and three on the second.

Boot & Shoe

M A N U F A C T O R Y.

RICHARD DOGGETT

Respectfully informs the citizens of Rockville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, where he will endeavor to furnish those who may favor him with their custom, with the neatest, durable and most fashionable work in that line. His work is substantial and prices reasonable.

Rockville, April 7, 1832 51G

SILVERSMITH

DAVID DARIUS

Inform the public that he has located himself in

ROCKVILLE

Where he will be prepared to attend to the various calls in his line of business, such as Clock & Watch repairing, repairing Jewelry of all descriptions, Engraving, &c. &c. which will be executed with all possible despatch and punctuality. Orders from a distance may confidently expect prompt attention. From his long experience in the business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may require his services.

His shop is South East of the Public Square, near J. Mart's store.

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A LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Montezuma, which if not taken out before the end of the ensuing quarter, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Arnet Thomas, Blunt Henry, Brenton Samuel, Claffin Robt., Craft Elizabeth, Crume William, Carter John, Drake Abn., Dwnwiddie Wm., Evans Evan, Finney Joseph, Forster John, Filson Thomas, Gleason Hart, Giger George, Hogan Joseph, Hamman Abner, Hollingsworth Levi, Harvey James S., Haworth Samuel, Hogan Joseph, Hopper Joseph, M'Kinstry Hugh, Jourdan Woodrow, Jordan Edward R., Jordan Edward, Judd John, Lewis David, Leurrell Albert, M'Kinney Wm 2, Moses Matthew, Montgomery James, M'Nutt Joseph, Milliken Jesse, M'Clinic Andrew, M'Call James, Mitchell John, Maxden James, M'Connell Jonathan, Moody Samuel, Michael John, M'Intire Samuel, M'Kinney Jas., Nehemiah William, Osborn Jesse, Oldridge William, Owen Nathan, Peter Jonathan, Patmot James, Patten Jas., Roos Samuel, Richardson Riel, Redman John, Rich William, Ross Saml., Russell Hugh, Russell Isaac, Reeder Charles T. 2, Stephen Charles, Shirk David, Sheets Martin, Wire John, Wilbord W. W. 2, Williams James, Wright Jacob, Woodard Zachariah, Underwood John.

J. M. HAYES, P. M.

Montezuma March 31, 1832 51

MILLINERY.

MISS JANE ALLEN

Will carry on the above business, at her residence, seven miles North of Rockville. She will whiten and trim Leghorn bonnets, according to the latest and most approved fashions and in good style.

April 5, 1832

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Notice.

My engagements compel me to collect the accounts due to me which ought have been paid. It is not my desire to incur any expense, and would therefore request those persons whose accounts have been standing some time, to come forward and save the cost which must necessarily