

Difficulties with the nations of South America; and in effecting an advantageous treaty with the Ottoman government, we perceive ample evidence of the capacity, the vigilance, and the untiring devotion of the President to the great interests of our country.

2. Resolved, That while in the prospect of long and continued peace, the advancement of all the great interests of our country, the increase of our commerce, and the steady growth of our manufactures, the success of the mechanic arts, and the prosperity of agriculture, we have the evidence of the wisdom of the measures of the administration in its fruits—We have occasion to rejoice that the increasing popularity of that administration, affords plenary testimony to the truth of the great maxim that the people are capable of self-government, and have the intelligence to understand and the wisdom to secure their highest interests.

3. Resolved, That while in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the simultaneous reduction of taxes, we have the most ample evidence of the economy and prudence of the government, and their disposition to lighten the burdens of the people; we cannot fail to hope, from the earnest endeavors and anxious solicitude of the President to arrange and settle every local difficulty existing in the Union upon the safest and most equitable basis, for a long continuance of the Union and prosperity of the Republic.

4. Resolved, That we feel it to be our duty as patriots—as friends of our country, of liberty and equal rights, to sustain, by every effort in our power, the men and the measures of the administration.

5. Resolved, That we approve of the Republican convention proposed to be held at Baltimore, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. That we consider adherence to regular nominations a principle of vital importance to the union, harmony, efficiency and success of the great party of the people; that we will cordially acquiesce in its decisions—and that it be recommended to our friends in the several counties who have not yet acted in the matter, to appoint delegates to that convention.

6. Resolved, That we recommend our fellow citizen MAHLON DICKERSON, as a suitable candidate, to be supported by the delegation of New Jersey in that convention, and that they be requested to present his name as the first choice of New Jersey.

7. Resolved, That we view the recent proceedings in the Senate of the United States in resisting the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, while he was prosecuting a negotiation of the highest importance to the country, and thereby subjecting us to expense, and our interests to jeopardy, as an act of wanton, unprecedented, and totally unjustifiable party violence, unbefitting the character of the Senate, and deserving the unqualified reprobation of the people. And therefore, Resolved, further, That the Delegation of New Jersey, be requested to support Martin Van Buren as the second choice of New Jersey for the Vice Presidency.

8. Resolved, That this meeting cannot admit the claim of any one State to nominate a candidate for the support of the people of the United States as a right, and deprecate any such attempt, as calculated to divide the great republican party of the Union, and as repugnant to the principles which have been hitherto recognized and acted upon by the party.

9. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Republican young men of this State to hold a General Convention in this city, on Thursday the 7th day of June next, to take measures for a more efficient organization and co-operation throughout the State, for the support of the honor, the interests and the administration of State and country.

10. Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to act as a Central Committee, and that the said committee have power to appoint committees of three more members in each county to co-operate with them, that they consult with the chairman of the last Republican state convention for the selection of candidates for congress, and electors of President and Vice President, and make all necessary arrangements for the ensuing elections.

Upon which, Stacy G. Potts, Robert F. Stockton, Wm. N. Shinn, James S. Green, and Samuel R. Hamilton, were appointed said committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in all the papers of this state, friendly to the administration.

DAVID RYERSON, Chmn.  
FERNAND F. SCHENCK, Sec.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 1:

"The American ships captured by the Portuguese naval forces below Terceira are about to be restored. The Portuguese commander who ordered the capture is to be suspended for a year, and an indemnity of nearly 600,000\$ is to be paid by the Portuguese treasury to the American merchants who may have suffered losses by the detention of the vessels."

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The ratification by Russia of the 24 articles, appears now

to be certain, and all the letters from St. Peterburgh which have arrived within the last three days, state that the official publication of it will no longer be delayed.—[*Message des Chambres*.]

#### MEXICO.

We have been favored with a supplementary number of the *Procurador del Pueblo*, published at Matamoras, containing the following letter from General Teran, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. It abounds with principles of sound policy, and with views of things particularly interesting in the present posture of affairs.

"May it please your Excellency:—Fully sensible of the flattering compliment that has been paid me by the honorable legislature of this State, in conferring so much importance on the expression of my sentiments relative to the declaration of General Santanna in Vera Cruz—sentiments which I share in common with your Excellency, conceived as I am of the necessity of maintaining unalterable public order and tranquility. I have the honor to assure your Excellency that, independently of the common duty of subordination, the principles of republicanism adopted by the nation, and of which I shall consequently be a faithful observer, determine me to oppose every declaration or arbitrary act of citizens, tending to interrupt the ordinary course of civil order; and the more so, if such conspire to weaken the bonds of our institutions, as is the case with those that have been repeated in different places and occasions amongst us, the real object of which is to give the military power an ascendancy over every other authority.—The former plans at Jalisco, and the present attempts at Vera Cruz, are moulded from the same materials, though they appear different in respect to the motives and circumstances in which they originated, both arising from an infringement of the military upon the civil power; at one time attacking it openly, at another insolently offering it that protection, of which, doubtless, it stands in no need; for, in a republic, the authority and power derived from the law, ought to be superior to all the generals, all the garrisons, and all the armies in the country, unless these should have previously usurped a superiority, of which they make an ostentatious parade, in pretending that it is exercised in defence of the rights of the people. These observations, applicable at all times and circumstances of our republic, compel me to regard as an enemy to our institutions, the individual who rises with a pretence that his right is superior, or his voice more worthy of attention, whatever appearance of justice his claim may have; for I conceive, that, in respect to justice, the most just is to maintain inviolable the bonds of the federation, and to profess his creed—that all authority not emanating from the constitution and the law, is an invasion of the rights of all, and that a republic must be a mere chimera, which is not founded on such principles as ought to be supported as often as attacked, let circumstances appear as different as they may. Actuated by these views, I will use every endeavor that the three States under my command may maintain their respective governments, free from tumultuous petitioning."

#### IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

The Council of Chiefs of the Creek Nation, held near this town, has just terminated. This Council as we remarked in the last Enquirer, was convened to deliberate on the terms of a treaty recently proposed by the United States, through one of the Creek Delegation at Washington. The result of the meeting has been that the Delegation now at the Seat of Government has been increased, which additional number, with the U. States Agent, Col. Crowell; passed through this town on the 1st inst. on their way to Washington. The entire Delegation is vested with full power to dispose of the Territory now in the occupancy of the Creeks in Alabama.

We are unapprised of the particular terms on which the Delegation is authorized to conclude a Treaty. We understand that the Government acquiesced in the propriety of granting reserves in the shape of one mile square to such heads of families as choose to remain and submit to the laws of Alabama. It was stipulated, too, we believe, by the Government, that these reserves whenever the proprietors desired to emigrate, should be valued by four Indians and a white man, a commissioner to be designated by the U. States. The prevailing impression is, that the Delegation is instructed to take reserves for the use of such Indians as are averse to abandoning the Creek country.

*Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.*

*Mysterious Circumstance.*—On Thursday morning, a three masted vessel was seen off Bug and Bun Head, on the Wexford coast, in full sail, which place is considered very dangerous, even for small craft, in consequence of the great number of rocks which are along that part of the coast. The people on shore, alarmed for the safety of the crew and vessel, hastened down to the sea side to apprise those on board of their danger. The people shouted and made every pos-

sible signal, but no answer returned from the vessel. She continued to near the shore, and in a short time she came alongside the island, without meeting any accident, contrary to the expectations of the anxious and astonished spectators.—The Waterguards put off in a boat and boarded the vessel; and on examination, they found there was no person on board, dead or alive! The sails, rigging, and vessel were in the most perfect order, and she appeared not to have suffered the least injury in any respect. She is a foreign vessel, and is principally laden with oil. A box of dollars was found on board: also three watches suspended from nails close by the berths in the cabin. What adds to the mystery is, that the log book was filled up and dated on Wednesday, the day previous to her being discovered.

The Waterguards, who still remain in possession, will not be allowed by the country people to go ashore, as they are apprehensive the crew died from cholera morbus but, if this were the case, some of the bodies would be found on board. The most probable conjecture is, that the crew abandoned the vessel, fearing a wreck, or, that they were washed overboard on Wednesday night, during which it blew very hard. We expect to be able to give further particulars about this singular business in our next.—[*Waterford Mail*.]

From the U. S. Telegraph.

*Revolutionary Pensioners Bill.*—The following is an abstract of the bill reported by Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and now under consideration in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 1. All the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the revolution, either on the continental establishment, in the militia, state troops or volunteers, who shall have served nine months or more, are entitled to a pension.

Sec. 2. Each who shall have served less than nine months, and not less than six months, shall receive a pension in proportion to the term of his service to nine months.

Sec. 3. Those who shall have served two years, shall receive full pay of the captain of the line.

Sec. 4. Extends the provision of the act to the navy.

Sec. 5. Prisoners of war to have the time of their captivity added to the time of service.

Sec. 6. Pension not transferrable nor liable to attachment, levy, seizure, or other legal process.

Sec. 7. In case of death of a pensioner, the amount of pension due to them to be paid to his widow, children, or other legal representative.

Sec. 8. Pension under the act to bear date from January 1st, 1830.

Sec. 9. Refers to the mode of application for a pension, which is to be oath of service, &c before the District Court of the United States, and the transmission to the Secretary of War of a certificate under the seal of the Court, that the declaration of the claimant, in the opinion of the judge or court is true.

*The Public Debt.*—We have lately conversed with an intelligent American gentleman, who has recently returned from a visit to England. He says that the interest which exist in that country in regard to the extinguishment of our public debt, is intense. So wholly unaccustomed are the British people to the idea of a government's ever getting out of debt, after it has once got into it, that they can scarcely be made to believe in the possibility of it; and our informant was repeatedly referred to by inquirers, who were anxious to know, from good authority, whether it was true that the public debt of the United States could all be paid off by the 4th of March, 1833.

This same gentleman, who also visited the continent of Europe, is of opinion that a greater blow for liberty cannot be struck, than the speedy and entire extinguishment of our debt. It will operate all over Europe like an electric shock, by proving to the world that nation of thirteen millions of people can be governed at an annual expense not exceeding the interest of the annual sum paid by the people of England, for the support of their government. Let then, the consummation of this desirable event be aimed at by every true friend of liberty, and let a national jubilee proclaim the astounding fact, with such demonstrations of joy as will resound thro' all the earth. In such a celebration the friends of peace and economy could most cordially unite, for nothing has a greater tendency to keep down the love of war, than an abhorrence of a public debt and high taxes.

*Banner of the Constitution.*

The Virginia Legislative Convention, (says the Louisville Advertiser,) after unanimously nominating Genl. Jackson for re-election, determined by a vote of 97 to 34, to make no nomination for the Vice Presidency. This is a decided indication that Virginia will support the individual that may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention for the Vice Presidency.

To elucidate the adequacy of the protection afforded by the present tariff to American blacksmiths, we state the fact, that a single commercial house in New Orleans advertises for sale—200 casks

Carolina hoes—350 casks and bags trace chains—130 casks log chains—1000 sets wagon boxes—20 casks sad irons—100 bags wrought nails—200 mousehole anvils, and 5 casks blacksmith's hammers—all imported from England. The day is not far distant, when the blacksmiths of Pittsburgh will be convinced that they cannot afford to make their own hammers. Let them look to it.

[*Lou. Adv.*]

A gentleman in this City has received a letter from General Lafayette, dated the 31st of December, in which he informs him that he had been very ill of an inflammation of the breast, but was on the recovery. At the date of that letter, the General was yet confined to his bed.

*Washington Globe.*

**ANTIDOTE AGAINST MICE.**  
Mr. Macdonald, of Scalps, in the Hebrides, having some time ago suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre, and at the top of each stack, as it was raised three or four stalks of *wild mint*, with the leaves on, gathering near a brook in a neighboring field, and never had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and other articles kept in store, and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the articles to be preserved.

**EARTHQUAKES.**

We take the annexed extract from a letter addressed by a young gentleman in Valparaiso, to his parents in this city, dated VALPARAISO, DEC. 7, 1832.

"During the last week we have had several shocks of earthquakes—one of them very severe. I was in the street; but I assure you, I made my escape in a hurry. It is no joke to observe houses toppling over one's head.—Ours, however, is built of wood, and is therefore, in a measure, free from danger.

A ship arrived yesterday from Peru, bringing accounts that Anen, a seaport town to leeward, is entirely destroyed—Not a house is left standing. Taena, an inland city, is also much injured. Mr. W.—felt the same earthquake 300 miles at sea"—[*Ibid.*]

**THE LADY'S BOOK, PREMIUMS.**

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz.—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,  
Written for the *Lady's Book*,

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*Suitable for publication in the LADY'S BOOK,*

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Competitors for these Premiums, will address their communications, *free of postage*, to L. A. GOODEY & CO, No. 112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the disposal of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Editors of papers exchanging with the Lady's Book, and others friendly to the promotion of Literature, are requested to give the above five insertions in their respective papers.

December 24—46

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112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

**STATE OF INDIANA,**

PIKE COUNTY, PROBATE COURT,

JANUARY TERM, 1832.

John Chambers, administrator of John Dobbins, 2

The Creditors of decd. estate.

THE administrator herein, having filed his complaint, representing said estate to be *Insolvent*, and praying for relief—it is ordered by the court, That the creditors be notified of the pendency of said complaint by a publication for six weeks successively, in a newspaper printed at Vincennes, that unless they notify said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement thereof, in the office of the Clerk of the Pike county Circuit court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of said decedent, said claims will be postponed.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Adm.

January 6, 1832.

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#### PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

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Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASSET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASSET, has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed, will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASSET, as well as the prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of ORIGINAL MATTER, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labours with success, & contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists in the city they will suffer nothing by comparison—These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year, exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no lower than the CASSET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—PORTRAITS of distinguished characters; plates of the NEWEST FASHIONS, both of Europe and America; VIEWS of AMERICAN SCENERY, particularly striking and interesting; NATURAL HISTORY; EMBROIDERING; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE; BOTANICAL PLANTS, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snare of vice; to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the published trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labours, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to POETRY, ANECDOTE, LIGHT READING, AMUSING SKETCHES, and those <