

namely, what is to be done with the surplus funds? the whole expenditure not exceeding thirteen millions, whilst the revenue amounts to twenty five. The remedy would be easy, by a reduction of duties, were it not for its interference with the protecting system. The consideration of this subject has finally arrayed a large party against the Tariff laws, who are otherwise not opposed to their policy, and would consent to the application of the necessary existing duties to that purpose, but will never give their support to the application of duties for that sole object, to constitute a surplus fund, the distribution of which must prove a fertile source of discord among the States of the Union. You may therefore consider it as certain, that the Tariff laws will be immediately modified, and the duties greatly reduced, not from any conviction of the impolicy of those laws, or of their failure in promoting the objects for which they were originally passed, but for the reasons above stated. On all articles which they never expect to produce advantageously in this country, the duties will be totally abolished. On tea, coffee, cocoa, wine oil, &c. On sugar, partially, only, on account of the vested interests in Louisiana and the ready market it affords for the surplus slave population of Virginia, Maryland, &c. These objects will principally occupy the attention of the legislature during the present session, which commences on the 1st instant. There seems now to be little doubt of Mr. Jackson's re-election to the Presidency, which mark of public approbation I think his conduct well merits.

"I was introduced to him at Washington—his age apparently about 65—his manners and address dignified and pleasing; in these respects he shows to great advantage by comparison with his predecessor. The literary accomplishments of the latter he certainly does not possess and does not pretend to them, nor is it clear, in a government of communities, that they are essential. The strong and discriminating judgment which can instantaneously select the truth from a mass of fallacies, and act upon it with persevering decision, which quality Mr. Jackson is eminently supposed to possess, is of much greater importance.

"This portion of the world presents now an extraordinary object for contemplation and study. A population steadily doubling every twenty five years, whilst the ordinary expenditure remains fixed, rendering the same taxation proportionally lighter every day,—universal freedom of opinion existing in its widest sense,—money possessing no political influence, whilst property has its just weight—the government established on the avowed principle of subordination to the benefit of the numerical majority, and on a basis so secure, that treason by the constitution, can exist only in overt acts,—every officer, from the highest to the lowest, positively a servant of the public, and subjected to real responsibility—all titles, except those strictly official, proscribed by the moral feeling of the community,—entails unknown,—the public debt extinct, and legislative exertions necessary to reduce the revenue to the level of the expenditure,—the mass of the people more intelligent than any other nation on the globe, resulting, not from fortuitous circumstances, but in the conviction of the higher classes, that universal intelligence constitutes the best security of a free republic—add to this intelligence an active industry and persevering economy, which even now drive the English out of every field of competition, in which they meet on equal terms, and say what is to be the result of such an extraordinary combination of qualities and circumstances? Whatever shape it may take, I cannot help thinking that it will ultimately come by surprise upon the nations of Europe, like the irruption of the northern hordes. The giant strength both moral and physical, which is here accumulating, will not be made apparent by degrees—it will lie dormant until an object and a crisis call it forth. I am not now echoing the sentiments of these around me, for I find no individuals here exalted in their own opinions; few indeed, who will converse with me on these subjects as much as I could wish—my opinions are founded upon a serious consideration of operating causes, which are novel in the history of nations, and must lead to novel results, but of which the great mass of the natives seem hardly sensible."

From the N. Hampshire Patriot.
United States Court—The opposition speak of the Supreme Court of the United States as entitled to all respect, as nearly infinite in wisdom, and as almost omnipotent in power. We view it in a very different light. As it is constituted, we look upon it as a relic of aristocracy borrowed from England, and brought into existence before the statesmen of the revolution had had sufficient experience duly to estimate the blessings of liberty, or to test the capacity of the people for self government. The party of which Hamilton was the head, failed in securing a Senate for life, but consoled themselves with having placed the Court nearly beyond the reach of the people. Since then the Court has been grasping at power, and extending its jurisdiction, until it aims at control over the criminal laws of the States, and the States themselves. Judge Marshall was never a republican, and the Court of which he is the head, is little else at the present day than an electing machine, employed by the

aristocracy of the country to break down the sovereignty of the States, and produce a consolidated government. So long as this Court kept within constitutional bounds and moved along in its legitimate sphere, it was entitled to as much reverence and respect as any of the other departments of the government, and no more; for it is absurd to say that the President, who is the head, or the Congress which is elected by the people, are entitled to less respect than the Court of their creation.

In the late decision against Georgia, every State in the Union is just as much interested as Georgia herself; for could the Court liberate Worcester and Butler, it may open the doors of every states prison in the Union, and set aside any law of any State. We contend that the Court has no such power. They once assumed jurisdiction over a State at the suit of an individual of another State in face and eyes of the authority of the Federalist, which is better authority than theirs, and this usurpation led to an amendment of the Constitution. But the power they now assume will strike a State out of existence, if acknowledged by the people. The Court, it seems, have threatened not to meet again, unless this decision is carried into execution. We hope they will adhere to this threat, for quite sure are we that it never will be, and never ought to be executed—and such a step would at once lead to a reorganization of the Court upon more republican principles. The opposition—the "war, pestilence and famine party"—are hoping to involve the country in a civil war with Georgia—but it will not come to that. The public sentiment of the country is universally against the decision, and in favour of Georgia, and neither the Court, nor the friends of the missionaries have the physical power to advance a single step towards carrying into effect a decision, which, if acquiesced in, at once reduces the States to a state of colonial dependence.

North Eastern Boundary.

The following is the resolution passed by the Legislature of Maine in secret session, relative to the North Eastern Boundary:

Resolved, That upon the appointment by the President of the United States, of a person or persons to enter into negotiation with this State for the relinquishment, by this State to the United States, of her claim to said territory and for the cession of the jurisdiction thereof, on the one part, and for an ample indemnity therefor, on the other part, and notice thereof being communicated to the Governor, the Governor with advice of Council be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint three Commissioners on the part and in behalf of this State, to treat with such person or persons, so appointed by the President on the subject aforesaid; and any agreement or treaty to be made in pursuance of this Resolve, is to be submitted to the Legislature of Maine for approval or rejection; and until such agreement or treaty be so submitted to and approved by the Legislature of Maine, nothing herein contained shall be construed, in any way as implying the assent of this State to the boundary recommended by the Arbitrator, or to the right of the General Government to adopt or sanction that line instead of the line described in the treaty of 1783.

Another Indian Expedition!—The notorious Black Hawk, the Chief of the Sac Indians, who gave us so much trouble last season, has again visited our territory in the vicinity of Rock River, accompanied by a large number of warriors, with a determination of raising a crop, or contesting the soil. In consequence of this intelligence, Gov. REYNOLDS has made a call on Genl. NEALE of this place for 600 mounted volunteers to repair to Beardstown forthwith. This requisition falls with a heavy hand upon the county of Sangamon, whose crops were last year deficient by the absence of a large portion of her citizens on a like expedition, and the almost entire destruction by the early frosts of what remained. We are informed that 300 volunteers are on their march from the counties of St. Clair and Madison, and that Greene and Morgan have been called on for their respective quotas.

The following is a copy of the order of the Governor to Genl. Neale, of this brigade, which was received yesterday by express: [Ill. Herald.]

BELLEVILLE, April 16, 1832.

To GEN. I. M. NEALE:

You are hereby commanded to cause six hundred men of your Brigade to meet at Beardstown on the 22nd instant, without fail. I have ordered the Colonels of your Brigade to furnish their proportions of men out of their respective Regiments, for fear you might not be at home. You will call on the Militia nearest the rendezvous. Each company to be composed of fifty men, and to elect its own officers. Mounted Volunteers are preferred. If none such will offer their services, then you are to draft, which I hope will not be the case.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Commander in Chief.

A writer in the Alexandria Gazette, well known for his scientific acquirements, gives the following satisfactory explanation of the difference in the calculation as to the day on which Easter falls this present year:

Easter.—The time of this festival is the Sunday following the full moon that occurs on or after the 21st of March.—When the moon falls on Sunday, Easter is the following Sunday. The time of the next full moon, on the meridian of about 60 degrees west longitude from Greenwich, will be exactly at midnight between the 14th and 15th instant. In London time this will be about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th; in Washington time, a little before 11 o'clock on the evening of the 14th. The computation of the civil day, commencing at midnight, it happens the present year, that, between the meridians of about 60 degrees W. and 120 degrees E. of London, which includes Europe, Africa, and the greater part of Asia, the full moon occurring on the 15th, Easter day will be the 22nd. West of the meridian of 60 degrees W. longitude, which includes all North America, and the greater part of South America, the moon occurring on the evening of the 14th, Easter day will be the 15th. In these parts, therefore, the true Easter day will be on the 15th of the present month. By the ingenious formula of Gauss, however, by which it is generally computed, Easter falls on the 22d inst. to the whole world.

B. H.
Alexandria Boarding School,
4th mo. 9th, 1832.

Smoking Chimneys.—In the January number of that literally valuable work, the Journal of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, we notice the following plan for the cure of smoking chimneys, which is well worthy of notice and a trial:

"Let a roof, or inclined plane be made of tin or sheet iron, or boards from the top of the chimney walls, outwards and downwards, at the angle of 45 degrees with the perpendicular walls, extending two or three feet from the top each way, more or less, according to the size of the chimney. With such an arrangement at the top of the chimney, the draft will be greatly increased by a strong wind. The experiment has been tried at the suggestion of the writer of this paragraph, with complete success. The moous operandi is obvious. The more violently the wind blows, the more will the weight of the column of air over the chimney be lifted up by the oblique direction given to it, by its striking against the plane; that is, a partial vacuum will be created exactly over the top of the chimney."

We hear from Georgia (says the Nat. Intel.) that a considerable number of the Cherokees have agreed to go beyond the Mississippi, and that indications rather favor the belief that the body of the nation will, upon certain conditions, voluntarily emigrate. It has always been our opinion, that it might be to their interest and general welfare to do so.

From your Correspondent, at Washington.—"DEAR SIR:—I shall not attempt to tell you what both houses of congress are doing, for the best of reasons—there is nothing to tell. They meet regularly every day, except the day succeeding that on which they happen to adjourn over one—and when they proceed to debate the tariff question, the bank question, the appropriation bill, and the appropriation bill, and offer a host of vote catching resolutions, and finger-length bills, and then they adjourn. On the next day they meet and debate the tariff question, the bank question, the appropriation bill, and the appropriation bill. On the day following, ditto, ditto, ditto, including a message from the President, which is 'read on the table.' Some very long speeches have been made.—[Terre Haute Register of April 21.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
5th April, 1832.

The ratification of the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and of Limits, between the United States and the Republic of Mexico have this day been exchanged by the Secretary of State and the Charge des Affairs of the Mexican U. States.

Mrs. Royall is hauling the members of Congress over the coals. She says, "their whole time (at least nine-tenths of them who are not sick) while here, is divided between temperance meetings, missionary meetings, Jackson meetings, Clay meetings, oyster meetings, champagne meetings, and last, tho' not least, lady meetings."—[Boston Statesman.]

Gen. MARSHALL, Indian Agent, (says the Cass County Times,) left this place this morning, to meet the chiefs and head men of the Potawatimie nation, in council, at a place selected by themselves, eight miles north of this town. The object of the council, we understand, is to ascertain, if possible, what ought or can be done, to atone for the murder of one of their chiefs, a Miami. We shall probably have an opportunity of making the result of their deliberations known in our next.

We understand that a rupture has taken place between the Professors and President of the Indiana College, at Bloomington, to such an extent that all social intercourse between them had discontinued. This or any other thing calculated to retard or defeat the purpose of the institution, is to be sincerely regretted by every one who feels an inter-

est in the great and glorious cause of education. We trust that the Trustees will with all due promptness, remedy this dereliction.—[Annotator.]

Mr. Buchanan, our Envoy to Russia, (says the Lancaster, Penn. Journal,) sailed on Sunday last from New York, in the packet ship Silas Richards, for Liverpool.

MEXICO.

Files of Mexican papers have reached us to the date of the 14th of March. The following are official extracts relative to the recent engagement at Tolome.

"The action took place on the 3d of March, on the plain of Tolome. The onset was furious in the extreme. The first five commenced at 10 in the morning and lasted till 5 in the afternoon, when victory decisively declared itself in favor of the troops of the government. The number of killed and wounded on the part of General Calderon was somewhere about 100, while the loss on that of the insurgents amounted to nearly 300, killed and wounded, and about 500, prisoners; among those who fell, were Colonels Landero and Andonagui, and Lieutenants Lopez and Estepan. The redoubtable Santa Anna would doubtless have shared the fate of these officers or been made prisoner, had he not early consulted his safety in flight.

"The prisoners taken by General Calderon were immediately sent off to Jalapa and, as we are assured by an officer engaged in that duty, leading with curses the name of Santa Anna, whom they loudly called a coward, for having deserted them in the most critical moment of the engagement. The precipitancy with which the Hero of Vera Cruz fled from the field, is attested by the fact, that his hat, stock and cloak were picked up at various distances from the scene of action. Thus did he return back, covered with shame, to Vera Cruz; but, not content with that, he must, forsooth, seek to gloss over his disgrace by attributing this 'casualty' (to use his own expressions) to the drunkenness of Landero and cowardice and disobedience on the part of Andonagui; while the fact is, that they bravely sustained the brunt of the action, while the hero was in full flight—the former having fallen but a few yards from the spot where Gen. Calderon's artillery was ranged, in an attempt to make himself master of the same at the point of the bayonet, while the latter met his death rather than bear the disgrace of surrendering.

"So much for Santa Anna's good faith in the rhodomontades and falsehoods with which he filled the pages of the *Censor*! declaring, at one moment, that his troops had maintained the contest with becoming vigor, and in the next that they had been too intoxicated to be able to do their duty! Surely it was enough to have sacrificed the lives of these brave officers to his ambition, without dishonoring their memory by calumny and falsehood."

To-morrow we shall be able to present our readers with Genl. Calderon's official account of the engagement.

STATE OF INDIANA,

KNOX COUNTY.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT,

March Term, 1832.

Richard Beck, vs. Harriet Beck.

AND now at this time came the complaint by Judah, his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ORDERED by the court, that the pendency of this complaint be published in the Western Sun, a paper printed in Vincennes, for four weeks successively, according to the statute in such case made and provided. And this cause continued.

Attest,
D. C. JOHNSON, Clerk.
April 11, 1832. 10-1w

STATE OF INDIANA,

KNOX COUNTY.

KNOX PROBATE COURT,

April Term, 1832.

AND now at this time came John McGiffin, administrator of Nathan Webb, dec'd., and filed his complaint, suggesting to the court here, the insufficiency of the estate of said Nathan Webb to pay the debts and demands outstanding against the said estate, and praying generally for relief. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the creditors of said estate be notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, by publication six weeks successively in the Western Sun. And further, unless the creditors of said estate notify said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assumption, upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court, on or before the third day of the next August Term of this court, at which time a final distribution of the assets of the said decedent's estate will be made, such claims will be postponed.

Attest,
D. C. JOHNSON, Clerk.
April 14, 1832. 10-5w

BLANK DEEDS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blanks for Illinois

On hand and for sale at this Office

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT.

Hyacinth Lasselle, administrator of Massonpe-con-guth, deceased,

vs.
John O'Brien and Michael Burns, surviving executors, and Michael Burns and Eleanor his wife, Michael Conway, and Mary his wife, and the heirs of James J. O'Brien, dec'd., John O'Brien, Margaret O'Brien, and Joanna O'Brien, devisees of Thomas Jones, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the defendants that the plaintiff has this day filed his petition in the Clerk's Office of the Knox Circuit court, praying that execution may be awarded for the sale of certain real estate in Knox county, which was devised to the said Eleanor, Mary, and James, now deceased, by Thomas Jones, deceased, to satisfy a certain judgment on scire facias, in favor of the plaintiff against the said executors, in the said Knox Circuit court, and that they the said defendants do appear on the first day of the next ensuing term of the Knox Circuit court, to be holden at Vincennes, on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any they can, why execution shall not be so awarded.

Attest,
D. C. JOHNSON, Clerk.
April 14, 1832. 10-1w

THE Saturday Courier.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

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The publication of the *Courier* was commenced in April last, since which time it has received a patronage so unexampled that more than seven thousand copies are now distributed weekly through all parts of the United States. This fact, which has no parallel in the annals of the periodical press, will show the high estimation in which the *Courier* is every where held; and that the same ratio of increase will continue, may fairly be presumed, inasmuch as since the commencement of the present month, nearly one thousand new names have been added to the subscription list.

The *Courier* possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c.; notices of the fine arts; Humorous; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Prices Current of the grain market; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, of the latest dates; and an abstract & summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader.

The *Literary Department* of the *Courier* is watchfully superintended, and no article is admitted which does not possess positive merit. One hundred dollars were paid for a Prize Tale which was published in this paper on the 7th of January, and other inducements have been offered to secure original contributions. Among the voluntary correspondents of the *Courier* are Miss Leslie, (author of several publications, which have been highly applauded by American and European critics;) Richard Penn Smith, the celebrated Dramatist, Novelist, and Magazine writer; Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, the accomplished author of the prize-tragedy, "De Lara;" Miss Bacon, the fair writer of the pathetic "Love's Martyr," &c. And many others whose names are equally distinguished; besides a number, whose productions under fictitious signatures, have elicited general approbation.

In the selection of literary matter, the publishers of the *Courier* have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals; & among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be specially enumerated Bulwer's new Monthly, Campbell's Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's La Belle Assemblée, World of Fashion, and the United Service Journal. Through their agent, Mr. WILKINSON, they are also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

A portion of the *Courier* is appropriated to *Sporting Intelligence*, and particularly to that branch which relates to the Turf. Subjects of this kind are introduced as often as a proper regard to variety will admit. Descriptions of favorite horses, their pedigree, performance and appearance, accompanied with engraved likenesses, are occasionally given, in furnishing which, assistance is procured from several distinguished sportsmen.

In preparing the contents of the *Courier*, strict regard is paid to *News*. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given; and whenever a press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and full, and embraces a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country, is regularly prepared and published.

In order that those who love to laugh, may find matter for their mirth, each number contains a mélange of *Humorous Subjects*, some of which is illustrated by an engraving executed by a skilful artist.

The Editorial Department embraces reviews of new publications; notices of the fine arts, &c.; remarks on general topics; descriptions of public improvements, amusements, &c.; discussions of suitable subjects, dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation, shall be frankly dealt with, and no stationer's influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

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