

Various Matters.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.

To the People of the U. States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the unconstitutional proceedings in Georgia, possesses an uncommon degree of interest. At every step, you are accosted with the enquiries, "What will Georgia do?" "If she resist, what will the President do?" "If he will not act, what will Congress do?"—But why these questions? Is there any room for doubt? Is it really become a question with the free citizens of America, whether the Constitution is become a dead letter, and whether the officers of Government are irresponsible agents? If such be our condition it is high time, fellow-citizens, that you should be aroused from your lethargy, and awakened to a proper sense of your danger. You are called upon to rally, as one man, with one heart and voice, around your glorious Constitution. You have now to choose between the preservation of your free institutions, and a virtual dissolution of the Federal Government. You are solemnly invoked by all that is dear to freemen, by the duties you owe to each other and to posterity, to uphold the highest judicial tribunal in the land. It is the palladium of your liberties. It is a citadel which you must defend, if needful, with your last drop of blood. You must "hang your banner on the outward wall" and your watch-word must be THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS!

Fellow-Citizens, be firm! be true to your country, preserve the freedom which was purchased with the precious blood of your fore-fathers! Regard as sacred, the instructions reared for you by a Washington, a Jefferson, and a host of noble worthies! Defend the Supreme Court of the United States, with your lives, if necessary: BUT DEFEND IT! It is an integral part of your Constitution, and necessary to its perfection. Once more, then, I say, DEFEND IT!—And let me entreat you, fellow-citizens, to watch those whom you have intrusted with your public concerns. See that each one does his duty, from the highest to the lowest. Your President has sworn—solemnly sworn, to maintain the Constitution.—Dare he violate his oath? Dare he prove recreant to his most solemn obligations? If he dare—IMPEACH HIM! Let the universal cry be—IMPEACH! and from every plain and valley, from every rock and mountain, echo will answer, IMPEACH!

Do you ask, fellow-citizens, what Georgia will do? Let her pursue her own course—let her set herself up above the rest of the Union—above the Constitution—above the Supreme Court—above the solemn obligations of treaties! Let her threaten, and bully, and issue treason from her rebellious presses,—'tis all in vain! Let her provoke a civil war, if such be her purpose; but in so doing, let her not forget, that she is a slave State, as surely as ever St. Domingo was. History is a faithful monitor. Let the authorities of Georgia, then, act as they may, your duty, fellow-citizens, is as plain as if written with a sun-beam. You have no choice, whatever may be the consequence. It is better, that a diseased member should be lopped off, than that the whole (political) body should be kept in imminent danger. While, therefore, you cherish the fond wish to preserve the Union, proclaim to the whole nation, as with a voice of thunder—THE CONSTITUTION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED. HANCOCK.

"Pluck the Public Goose!"

Is the motto of the Wolf faction that "lord it over the people's inheritance." Every effort is made by those in power to pluck the public treasury while a pepper-corn is to be found in it. At this time of the involved finances of the State, when heavy drafts are being made on her credit to carry on the public works, who would have thought that the administration would have brought forward and passed a bill granting specific SALARIES to the Clerks, Assistant Clerks, Doorkeepers, &c. in addition to their daily pay? Yet such is the fact! "Tell it not in Gath!!" Yesterday the bill passed its third reading in the House, granting a salary of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ANNUM, to the Clerk of the Senate and House of Representatives, and FOUR DOLLARS A DAY EACH, DURING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM and FOUR DOLLARS A DAY each, during the Session of the Legislature, to the transcribing clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Sergeant at Arms and the Doorkeepers; with corresponding salaries to the assistant doorkeepers.

Here is "ECONOMY and REFORM," for you, Farmers and Mechanics of Pennsylvania; and those that earn your money by the sweat of your brow? Look at this evidence of the PRODIGALITY and EXTRAVAGANCE of Gov. Wolf and his supporters!! FOUR DOLLARS A DAY, is not compensation enough for these gentlemen, while they are engaged in their duties. They must have a SALARY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to pay for electioneering during the recess of the Legislature; more money than a farmer can clear from a pretty good farm by hard labor, with himself and family in one year; or than a hard laboring Mechanic can earn by carry on a trade? This money too is taken out of the pockets of those that labor, by taxation. Look at these facts, Farmers and Mechanics of Pennsylvania, and say whether you will support the present corrupt and profligate administration, or go for RITNER and REFORM. [Pa. Telegraph.]

The "Republican" members of the New Jersey Legislature, have nominated Mahlon

Dickerson, as their first choice, for the office of President, and Martin Van Buren as their second.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

In no contest for the Governor's chair has there been at so early a period of the contest, more strong indications of the candidate favored by the people, than there is now expressed throughout the State for JOSEPH RITNER. These indications are daily increasing, and should they continue till the election, the majority for the People's man will be greater than was ever before given. There appears to be a fixed determination amongst the people of all parties, to hurl from his seat the present executive, who acts as the mere agent of the Sutherland faction. The attempts to support him by all the little intrigues and chicanery of those "men of principle in proportion to their interests," will fail. The Aldermen's bill and the Oyster cellar bill will not sustain him. These acts have set a deep current against him. His inconsistency, if not hypocrisy, in advocating the objects of the Temperance Society, and then getting up and signing a bill creating hundreds of TIPPLING HOUSES, and making THOUSANDS of drunkards, has aroused a feeling amongst the temperate and moral—the conservators of the public morals and the public peace, that will not be allayed. His recommending the great extension of improvement, to make votes, the culture of the vine, the mulberry, &c. &c., at the expense of the industrious class of community, has prostrated what little influence he once possessed. He is in the hands of bad advisers, and must go down. He has rejected his best friends, and they have said "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." None will be left in his ranks but the office holders, and the Masonic portion of the community that wish to ride over the rights of the People. [Pa. Tel.]

CANAL REPAIRS.

In the House, yesterday, the Canal Commissioners reported on the resolution offered by Mr. Burrows, requiring the amount of repairs done on each division of the canal; the years in which done; the amount paid; the amount due, and the sum necessary for the present year. The following is a summary of the report:—

Sum now due	\$58,391 45
Sum necessary the present year	341,608 55
	\$400,000 00
Western Division.	
Money expended in	
1829	5,667 59
1829	32,179 69½
1830	51,536 79½
1831	90,105 42
Total	179,789 50
Amount due	170,739 50
	19,472 98½ due sup.
Juniata Division.	
Money expended in	
1829	8,126 51
1830	76,502 31½
1831	63,347 95
Total	147,976 77½
Amount due	147,976 77½
	6,061 61
Eastern Division.	
Money expended in	
1829	15,810 93½
1830	39,904 43
1831	11,709 49½
Total	67,424 86
Amount due	67,424 86
Delaware Division.	
Money expended in	
1830	25,207 88
1831	85,890 28
Total	111,188 16
Amount due	111,188 16
	16,046 12½
Susquehanna Division.	
Money expended in	
1829	320 77
1830	31,345 78
1830	6,379 13
1831	16,322 16
Total	54,367 79
Amount due	54,367 79
	11,000 00
North Branch Division.	
Money expended in	
1830	6,330 18½
1831	60,344 38
Total	66,674 56½
Amount due	66,674 57½
	1,447 11
West Branch Division.	
Money expended in	
1830	1,436 65½
1831	27,429 92
Total	28,866 57½
Amount due	28,866 57½
	4,303 62
French Creek Feeder.	
Money expended in	
1830	15,802 70
1831	4,399 85
Total	20,202 55
Amount due	15,877 61
Col. and Phil. R. Road.	
Money expended in	
1830	2,204 64
1831	3,685 41
Total	5,890 05
Amount paid	678,035 89½
Amount due	58,314 95
Grand total	636,447 33½

By the amount of expenditures in repairs, and in the alteration of plans injudiciously laid down, the people have a specimen of the incompetency and mismanagement of the administration. The revenue derived from the millions of the people's money, amounting, last year, to \$38,000!!!—while her expenditures for repairs have exceeded \$736,000!!! If the present administration hold their power over the people, a few years longer, what will their condition be?—Borne

down with taxation, by the aristocracy, to support their adherents. [16 March 10.]

RAIL-ROAD PROSPECTS.

Since the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, for travelling and transportation, from Baltimore to Frederick, in December last, at a time when the railways were covered with snow, the weather has been almost uniformly disagreeable, often so severely cold, as to deter from travelling all who were not urged by some very pressing necessity. In truth, from the first of December until the middle of March, the winter has been the most severely uncomfortable of any we have experienced for a great number of years—yet amidst all the difficulties which necessarily attend the commencement of a new system, where the very plan had to be invented without any precedent to guide, and the detail, of course, often altered, as circumstances required, or experience taught—where numerous agents were absolutely necessary to put the great machine in motion, but all uninformed as to the mode of operation, and sometimes embarrassing its movements by well meant but mistaken exertions—we say, notwithstanding all these difficulties, there was no period of even one month, from the time that the transportation was commenced, until the present day, that the receipts for the use of the road did not greatly exceed the whole expense of moving power and agents, including all matters exclusively or properly chargeable to the account of travel and transportation.—This information we state on the best authority; and from the same source we have the gratification to state, what we are sure it will gratify all the worthy part of our community to learn, that the receipts from the use of the Rail-road now exceed FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS per day—while the expenses are certainly less than half that amount—so that the net daily income is nearly, and probably by the first of April, will be quite and perhaps exceed THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS per day. For, as the weather improves, the income especially from travelling, increases, without any, or almost, a comparatively small increase, of expense.—And by the first of April, the track of Railway will be completed to the Point of Rocks, which will cause a great addition to the income from transportation, and bring a large increase of valuable productions from new sources to our city.—The travelling will also be proportionally increased, as well from business as from pleasure and curiosity—while a considerable portion, probably one-eighth, of the whole present or recent expense of transportation, incurred by the conveyance of materials for laying the rails, will cease in a few days, as that operation is nearly completed; and although it is highly beneficial in saving expense to the company, it adds nothing to its income.

We have been careful in inquiring and cautious in making the above statement, but we deem it a duty to make it at this time, because much exertion has been used, and with considerable effect, to induce a belief, that the expenses of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road greatly exceed the receipts. With what view such a report has been circulated we shall not inquire. A disposition to circulate gloomy forebodings, is not inconsistent with honesty of intention—but we cannot consent, that any Stockholder should be misled with wrong impression, and induced to sacrifice his stock, when it is certain beyond a rational cause of doubt, not merely that it will be—but that, it is productive. We therefore, in all sincerity, congratulate the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road on the actual state and cheering prospect of their affairs.—Baltimore Gazette.

A letter from Palermo of the 3d January states, that in the place of the volcanic island which had existed for some months between the Sicaea and Pantelleira, and disappeared lately, is now seen a column of boiling water, about 24 feet in diameter, rising from between 10 to 30 feet above the surface of the sea, and exhaling a strong bituminous odour.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 12:—"This afternoon, about five o'clock, we had the most awful storm I ever witnessed, accompanied for a few minutes with hail, which broke an immense number of panes of glass in all parts of the city.—Two thousand panes were broken at the Marine Barracks. The storm was followed by a clear sky, with a bland and delightful air."

Georgia and the United States.

We find in the Georgia Journal received yesterday the subjoined letter from one of the Senators of the United States from that State. It is of great interest at the present moment, not only as disclosing the views entertained by a most influential citizen on a certain momentous subject, but also indicating the disposition of the President of the United States on the same subject. It seems that the judgment of the Supreme Court, which the Chief Magistrate of the Union ought to be the first to respect and how to, is considered as a blow aimed at us.—National Intelligencer.

From the Georgia Journal, of March 15.

EXTRACT.—We submit the following letter just received, from a man whose opinion on all great occasions will always be listened to in Georgia, with affectionate and confiding interest:

WASHINGTON, 5th March, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The people of Georgia will receive with indignant feelings, as they ought, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights. I hope the people will treat it, however, as becomes them: with moder-

ation—dignity, and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unhurt by what will prove to be a *brutum fulmen*. The Judges know you will not yield obedience, to their mandates, and they may desire *pretextus* for the enforcement of them, which I trust you will not give. The Chief Magistrate of the United States will perform all his constitutional duties; but he will not lend himself to party, to perform more. He will, if I mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union; and if the blow be aimed equally at *him* and at us, it would be ungenerous, by an improvident act of ours, to make him the victim of the common enemy. The jurisdiction claimed over one portion of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases they will be sustained by the Janities of the North. Very soon, therefore, things must come to their worst; and if in the last resort we need defenders we will find them every where among the honest men of the country; whom a just and wise conduct will rally to our Banner—for the rest we care nothing.

Dear Sirs, very respectfully yours,
G. M. TROUP.

A letter from the Washington Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, under date of March 20th, has the following passage:

"Gov. Lumpkin has advised his friends in Congress, in letters received this day, that he will not discharge the Missionaries, that he will not abandon the survey and disposition of the Cherokee lands, and that he will enforce the laws of Georgia, in relation to the Indians and their territory, in opposition to the laws of the United States, or the mandates of the Supreme Court.—He is also said, in the Governor's letters, that the people of Georgia and their constituted authorities will all support him in maintaining the laws of Georgia. By the same mail letters from Georgia, of a most excited kind, in relation to the Tariff, are received.

The writers threaten no less than nullification and war, in case the principle of Mr. Clay's resolution be adopted."

From GEORGIA we learn, through a private channel, that the Mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of S. A. Worcester vs. the State of Georgia, (the Cherokee case) having been delivered to the Court to which it was addressed, a motion was made by the Counsel for Mr. Worcester to reverse the judgment of that Court, according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that the motion was refused by the Court. A motion was then made that the Mandate of the Supreme Court, should be placed on the record of the Court, accompanied by a motion for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and that this motion was also refused. The argument of those motions occupied two or three days, and the decisions were rendered without any written opinion thereon. Finally, a request was preferred for a certified statement of these decisions of the Court, and it was denied; the Judge taking the ground, as we had anticipated, of *disregarding* altogether, the Mandate of the Supreme Court.—Nat. Intel.

A convict in the State Prison in Massachusetts is allowed daily one pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork No. 1. Ten ounces of rye and ten of Indian meal, and three quarters of a gill of molasses, and two and a half bushels of potatoes, two quarts of vinegar, four quarts of salt, two ounces of black pepper and two quarts of rye or barley, for coffee, for every hundred convicts. In Rhode Island, nothing not even bread or black broth are allowed the imprisoned debtor until he has sworn out of jail, and then the creditor has the humane legal right to detain him in prison at will by paying one dollar a week for his support.

John Randolph has been formally announced as a candidate to represent the county of Charlotte in the next House of Delegates. On the same day, says the Lynchburg Virginian, Paul S. Carrington was announced as a rival candidate.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-Second Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, March 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay presented the memorial of sundry citizens of New York, engaged in the Silk trade, praying that specific duties be substituted for *ad valorem* duties on imported silk.—The Vice President communicated the memorial of the New York Tariff Convention, and fifteen hundred extra copies of the paper were ordered to be printed. The Apportionment Bill was not taken up, but Mr. Wilkins gave notice that he should call it up this day.

Mr. Ewing's resolution, respecting removals from office, came up, but was, at the request of the mover, postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Sprague's resolution, for the publication of the names of persons owning unclaimed dividends on public stocks, was discussed and laid on the table. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House the memorial of the Tariff Convention recently assembled in N. York, 30,000 extra copies of which, were ordered to be printed. Mr. McCarty, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to improve the Mail-road from Louisville to St. Louis. A joint resolution respecting the pay of the Marine Corps, was read a third time and passed.

Several bills from the Senate were read twice and committed. The bill author-

izing the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the Naval service, under certain circumstances, was passed. The bill from the Senate for the re-organization of the Ordnance Department, was read a third time and passed.—Yates 101, Nays 66.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilkins introduced a bill, on leave, to give effect to the act of the Legislature of Virginia, authorising the commencement of the Western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The bill to exempt merchandize imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the tariff of 1828, was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, re-committed to the Committee of Finance. The apportionment bill was taken up, and the motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Webster's amendment, providing for the representation of fractions was rejected, was carried. The bill was then re-committed to a Select Committee, chosen by ballot and consisting of Messrs. Webster, Clayton, Forsyth, Mangum and Hayne.—Mr. Foot offered a resolution changing the hour of meeting for the remainder of the session, from 12 to 11.

In the House of Representatives, the bill in addition to an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors to the United States was read a third time, and passed. The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the Public Lands, was read a third time, as amended. Considerable debate arose on the question of its passage, which was eventually arrested by a motion for the previous question, which was sustained. The bill was then passed.—Yates 119, Nays 44.

THURSDAY, March 29.

In Senate yesterday, Mr. Clay presented a memorial, signed by a number of citizens of Kentucky, inviting the attention of the Senate to the subject of colonizing blacks on the coast of Africa. The memorial was referred to a committee, and a resolution was passed, that suitable appropriations be made towards that object; and after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Hayne and Chambers, the memorial, without reading, was laid on the table. The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the U. S., and other bills from the House of Representatives, was read the first and second time and referred.

The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army, approved 30th May, 1830, and the bill for the relief of Jefferson College, Mississippi, were severally read the third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate took up and considered the bill making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1832. The discussion of the various amendments, proposed by the Committee on Finance and by Senators, several of which passed in Committee of the Whole, occupied the Senate to a late hour; when, on motion of Mr. Webster, the bill was laid on the table, and the amendments were ordered to be printed, to give an opportunity of examining more fully into their merits. After having been engaged a short time in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the report of the committee on the charges brought against the Collector of the Port of Wiscasset, was discussed until the expiration of the hour allotted for the consideration of reports and resolutions, when the House, on the motion of Mr. Hubbard, passed to the order of the day. The bill for the relief of Amos Edwards was passed, after some debate, in which Mr. Crawford, Mr. Conner, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Beardsley, and Mr. Wickliffe took part. The other private bills, committed on Friday, were severally read a third time and passed.—The House, after the transaction of some further business, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and took up the Revolutionary Pension Bill. Mr. Ellsworth, who had possession of the floor, addressed the committee with much force and eloquence in favor of the measure; and at four o'clock, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 30.

The Senate yesterday proceeded to consider the amendment reported from the Committee on Finance, to the bill, re-committed, to exempt from duties goods imported without notice of the act commonly called the tariff of 1828. The bill supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the public lands, returned with amendments from the House, was taken up. Mr. King moved that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. Mr. Ewing spoke in opposition to the amendments, and Messrs. Moore, and Buckner in their support, after which, on motion of Mr. Moore, the bill was laid on the table, and the amendments were ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. White the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, in which some time was spent.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers—also, a bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina.—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution—and a bill for the removal of the Land Office from Mount Salus to Jackson in the State of Mississippi, and for the removal of the Land Office from Franklin to Fayette in the State of Missouri—were read a third time and passed.