

From the National Intelligencer.  
THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

We do not know for what purpose the error is so assiduously propagated and carefully cultivated among the inhabitants of the Southern States, that the Northern (or Eastern) States are inimical to their interests. It is even taught in their schools, and it is more familiarly inculcated on the court-house greens, at their festive meetings, and even in their Legislative halls. Yet, nothing, we are satisfied from long and close observation, can be more untrue. There are fanatics every where; and there may be a few such in the North, who would be mischievous if they had power equal to their will. But they are over-ruled and kept down by the irresistible force of public opinion; and they would be by force of a different character, were they to attempt to put in practice any of their vain theories in reference to the particular interests of the South. We aver, that, in the whole course of our experience and intercourse with the inhabitants of the Eastern States, whether there or at home, we have scarcely ever heard a sentiment seriously broached, by an intelligent man among them, to which any candid and right-minded Southern ought to take exception.

In corroboration of this remark, we copy from a late Boston paper the subjoined extract from a Charge lately delivered, to a Grand Jury, in that city, by the presiding Judge of the Court. Judge THACHER, the author of the Charge, is a learned and eminent jurist, and the tone of the extract which we make from it, proves him to be an enlightened philanthropist as well as a profound Judge. This extract, we boldly pronounce, shows what is the real feeling of the North and East on the subject of Slavery, &c. at the same time that it goes far to prove the entire good faith which the influential men of that country are disposed to keep with the South.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATION.—The following extract from a Charge at the opening of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston, in March, 1832, is published, with the consent of Judge Thacher, at the request of the Grand Jury to whom it was addressed:—

Gentlemen: To one other subject of a general character, connected with our domestic peace, and bearing upon our political relations, I will ask a moment's attention. Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business. To attempt to confound the elements of society, is the work of an incendiary.—The errors and imperfections of the political system, defects in its laws, and efforts for its improvement, are proper subjects for grave and decent discussion. But society must not suffer the passions of men to be its legislators. If defects exist in the political system, the wisdom of the sages of the State ought to be put in requisition, to effect their amendment. In other hands, an unskillful remedy will be apt to increase the disease.

In this Commonwealth, the great principle of equality among the citizens exists legally and practically. But we are one of several States, united under a national bond. If individuals in private life must use their liberty so as not to do wrong to others, surely each State, in the exercise and enjoyment of its political rights, is bound to respect those of every other State in the Union, and to do nothing, and to suffer nothing to be done by its citizens, to their prejudice: While we expect this from their justice, we, on our part, are bound by the golden rule, to mete to them the same measure.

We know that slavery exists in many of these States—unhappily entailed upon them by their ancestors, while they were Colonies of Great Britain. Their eminent citizens and statesmen, perceiving with just alarm the growing evil, in all its magnitude have begun to consult for its removal. It cannot be proper or lawful for those who are happily free from this great calamity, to do any thing to add to its difficulty. We ought rather, as brethren of the same family, and bound to cultivate the ties of brotherhood, to aid them with our wisdom and benevolence, and to encourage them to complete the great work. But whilst it is recollected that this evil has been riveted upon their society by a course of ages, it must not be forgotten that it will require much time to effect its removal. Violence may greatly retard, but cannot expedite, that desirable event.

Now, gentlemen, it is undoubtedly a misdemeanor, and indictable as such at common law, for one to attempt to persuade another to commit murder, robbery, perjury, or any other crime, whether such persuasion be verbal or written; and whether the offence be perpetrated in consequence of such persuasion or not. So it is a misdemeanor to attempt to commit any crime, where the unlawful intent is manifested by an overt act, which indicates such intent. It is not material whether the crime is to be perpetrated here, or in some other place. It is sufficient, if it be shown that the unlawful intent existed here, and that the deed which manifested that intent was done in this country. To publish a paper here, with the intent to send it to another State, to persuade one or more persons there to commit murder, or treason, the law regards as a libel of peculiar atrocity, and no supposed freedom of the press will screen the author or the publisher from the penal consequences of the deed.

In that country from which we drew our principles of jurisprudence, it is laid down by the highest judicial authority, that every publication which has a tendency to promote public mischief, whether by causing irritation in the minds of the people, that may induce them to commit a breach of the public peace, or whether it be more public

and specific, extending to the morals, the religion, or magistracy of the country—is a libel. Any publication which tends to degrade, revile, and defame persons in considerable situations of power and dignity in foreign countries, is taken to be, and treated as a libel; and particularly where it has a tendency to interrupt the pacific relations between the two countries. If the publication contains a plain and manifest incitement and persuasion addressed to others to assassinate and destroy the persons of such magistrates, as the tendency is to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, the libel assumes a still more criminal intention.

Every good citizen must, I think, wish that harmony may subsist between us and the citizens of all the other States. But how is this Union long to be preserved, if those who enjoy its benefits cherish towards each other mutual hatred? If publications which have a direct tendency to excite the slave population of other States to rise upon their masters, and to involve their families and property in a common destruction, are here published and circulated freely, may not the citizens of those States well imagine that such publications are authorized by our laws? If such publications were justified and encouraged here, it would tend to alienate from each other the minds of those whose best political happiness and safety consist in preserving in its full strength the bond of the Union.

Believing that the laws of this Commonwealth are not liable to this reproach, I deem it to be my duty to express to you, at this time, my opinion, that to publish books, pamphlets, or newspapers, designed to be circulated here and in other States of the Union, and having a direct and necessary tendency to excite in the minds of our own citizens deadly hatred and hostility against their brethren of other States, and to stimulate the slave population there to rise against their masters, and to effect by fire and sword their emancipation, is an offence against the peace of this Commonwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor at common law. It is said that pamphlets and papers of such character have been published in this city, and sent into the Southern States, and that they have caused great alarm and complaint there. It cannot be denied, that it is just cause both of alarm and complaint. Some time since, a pamphlet was put into my hands, the author of which, I am informed, has since deceased, which contained, as I thought, enough inflammable matter on this subject, to set all the south of the Potomac in a blaze. However unwise and unjust may be the system of domestic servitude, it is not for us to put into the hands of the slave the sword and the brand. Nor can any civil or servile war rage in any other State of this Union, without affecting, in some degree, our own peace—since we may be compelled, by our political relation, to bear a part in the conflict. I cannot but hope, therefore, that our citizens, if any of them are so inclined, will refrain, in future, from such dangerous publications—that they will leave to those who feel and suffer from the calamity, to find a remedy and redress for the wrongs of slavery—to time, which meliorates every thing—to the enlightened and humane spirit of our age—and to the benign influences of Christianity.

The Washington Correspondent of the New-York Gazette says—

"A trifling incident occurred in the Senate a day or two ago, which shews the good feeling which may exist between opposing politicians, notwithstanding an occasional display of acrimony in debate. Mr. Clay having gone to the Clerk's desk to note an amendment in a bill he had presented, found that he had left his spectacles behind him in his seat. Asking some one to lend him a pair, Mr. Smith, of Md. (who was in the Chair and is a violent opposer of his) took off his own, and politely handed them to him. Mr. C. of course readily availed himself of the favor. A wag near me rather pleasantly remarked that it was not often these two gentlemen looked at things through the same medium.

"I saw to-day in the Secretary of State's office, some of the originals of Treaties with foreign governments; many of them are curious indeed. Those with France and England have enormous seals, as large as the top of a man's hat, with covers as large as frying-pans; one has the signature of the late George IV. when Prince of Wales: it is the treaty of peace. There are two signed by Bonaparte—one written plainly and distinctly, the other a mere scrawl, being scarcely legible. Napoleon, it is said, never wrote his signature twice alike. The greatest curiosity is the late treaty with the Sublime Porte. It is written in Arabic, on a very stout sheet of paper, about thirty by forty inches in size. The seal is impressed on an enormous ball of red wax, and is attached, not to the treaty itself, but to a large piece of silver-silk, which is used as a sort of envelope for the document.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 3.—Unparalleled rapidity.—The Union Citizens' line steam boat left Philadelphia yesterday morning, at ten minutes past six o'clock, and arrived here at ten minutes past 3, making the whole passage in nine hours, and put us in possession of the morning papers of that city at fifteen minutes past 3 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.  
FROM THE GLOBE.

Washington, April 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Foor, amended, so as to include seamen, officers and marines of the Navy. Mr. WILKINS moved an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to "Indian Spies." Mr. MARCY moved to amend the amendment, by adding "boatmen, wagoners, and express-riders;" which motion was, after some discussion, rejected, and the bill was laid on the table.—Mr. WEBSTER, from the Select Committee on the apportionment of Representatives, under the Fifth Census, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill. The general Appropriation Bill was taken up: the question being on the amendment, allowing \$4,500 for the expenses of the return of our Ministers from France and England, Mr. SPRAGUE resumed and concluded his speech upon the British Colonial Trade Arrangement, which has incidentally become a subject of discussion. Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Foor gave notice that he should, to-morrow, call up the Pension Bill.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing for the postponement of certain trials involving titles to land in the Territory of Arkansas, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians as a preventive of the small pox, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House resumed, in Committee, the consideration of the general pension bill. Mr. DAVIS of South-Carolina, concluded his remarks against the bill, when, on motion of Mr. CHOATE, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

April 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted changing the hour of meeting, for the remainder of the session, from 12 to 11 o'clock, from and after the 16th inst. The Appropriation Bill was taken up, and Mr. KANE spoke about two hours, without concluding, in reply to the speech of Mr. SPRAGUE on the British Colonial Trade Arrangement. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

The House of Representatives, at an early hour went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill making appropriations for certain internal improvements for the year 1832. A lengthy discussion ensued, when, at half after four o'clock, the Committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

April 9.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. PEARCE resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced on Thursday and continued on Friday, against the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the affidavit of a Mr. McClintock, a removed inspector, alleging charges against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset, Maine. The further discussion of the subject was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to enforce quarantine regulations, which was passed. Numerous private bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House, and, with one exception, directed to be engrossed.

April 10.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplementary to the acts for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution was taken up, and an amendment was offered and discussed, extending the provisions of the bill to those officers and soldiers who fought under General Wayne, Clarke, Harmer, Hamtramck, and St. Clair, in the Indian wars, in the Northwestern Territory, after the revolution. At one o'clock the bill was laid on the table, and the general appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. KANE spoke two hours in conclusion of the remarks upon the British Colonial Trade arrangement, and Mr. HOLMES followed him and spoke without concluding, till the usual hour of adjournment. Mr. WEBSTER gave notice that he should call up the Apportionment Bill on Wednesday, if the Senate should then be full.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. KAVANAGH presented sundry depositions negating the charges brought by Mr. McCLINTOCK, the dismissed Inspector, against the Collector of the Port of Wiscasset, Maine, which were read. Mr. DRAVTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a Military Board for the administration and government of the Ordnance Department, which was read twice. Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill providing for a deficit of appropriation therein named. Mr. WASHINGTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Georgetown Female Orphan Asylum. The bill for the postponement of certain trials in the Superior Court of Arkansas Territory; the bill to provide for the vaccination of the Indian tribes as a preventive of small pox, and fourteen private bills were passed. The House resumed, in Committee, the consideration of the general pension bill. Messrs. CHUTE, DEARBORN, SUTHERLAND, BELL and JOHNSON, of Vir-

ginia, addressed the Committee, when, at the usual hour for adjourning, the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.—The House then adjourned.

April 11.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. GUNBY, from the Com. on the Post-Offices and Post Roads reported the bill for the establishment of certain post routes and the discontinuance of others, with many amendments, which were read, after which they were laid on the table. The Appropriation Bill was taken up, and Mr. HOLMES continued his speech thereon for two hours and a half, when not having concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill establishing a Land District in the Territory of Arkansas. Mr. W. R. DAVIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Mr. STORRS addressed the House until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, in opposition to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset, Maine, by Mr. McClintock, the late Inspector. The House went into Committee of the Whole on various bills (14 in number) in relation to the District of Columbia, which, with one exception, were reported to the House, when an adjournment took place.

April 12.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplementary to the acts for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, and some discussion took place upon the amendments, which extend its provisions to the officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars, after the Revolution. The bill was laid on the table at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking up the unfinished business of Tuesday—the General Appropriation Bill. Mr. HOLMES concluded his speech on this bill, and the amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Finance, were then considered, and several of them disposed of.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. STORRS resumed his remarks in opposition to the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset. Before he concluded, the hour allotted to the discussion, expired. The several bills in relation to the District of Columbia, reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, were taken up and laid on the table. The House refused again to consider in Committee of the Whole, the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown. Various bills relating to the District of Columbia, were considered in Committee of the Whole.—Considerable discussion took place on the bill from the Senate to alter the draw in the bridge over the Potomac, between Washington and Alexandria. Mr. DODDRIE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered an amendment proposing to purchase the interest of the present Bridge Company, and to rebuild a bridge free of toll, which was eventually agreed to, yeas 65, nays 44. The Committee then rose—the bills were reported, and the House adjourned.

A Scindler Caught.—A young man of quite genteel manners, 21 years of age, was apprehended on Monday, charged with the commission of various felonies in different hotels and boarding houses where he had taken temporary lodgings. It appeared from the statements of the complainants, that sometime in September last the accused stole a United States' uniform in Madison street, in which arraying himself, and assuming the popular name of Decatur, he commenced his career of villainy. He first proceeded to the American Hotel in Broadway, his dress and appearance ensuring him a courteous reception, where he found an opportunity to purloin from Mr. Rayner, one of the boarders, a valuable gold watch, with which he decamped. Changing his costume, he repaired next to the Clinton Hotel, and remained there one night, in the course of which sundry articles, denominated boots and shoes, unaccountably disappeared from their rightful owners. He subsequently presented himself at the Exchange Hotel in Broad street, stating that he intended to pass a few days in the city, and complaining of fatigue, asked to be conducted to his room. Not long after, two valuable surlint coats could not be found, and the accused was also missing. He took lodgings after this at several boarding houses successively, from all of which he decamped with considerable booty. The names by which he passed were David Birdsall, James L. Decatur, James Barron, and James Williamson. He was fully committed for trial by Justice Lownds.—N. Y. Jour. of Com. Ath inst.

Paper from Wood.—It has lately been discovered, says an English journal before us, that the best paper for wrappers, writing and printing, may be produced from wood shavings boiled in mineral or vegetable alkali. One hundred pounds of wood, and twelve pounds of alkali will produce a ream of paper.—N. Y. Merc. Advertiser.

From the Georgia Courier.

Towards the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, Pennsylvania, it may be recollected, undertook to disregard a mandate of the Supreme Court, and ordered a brigade of militia to resist the marshal. But President Jefferson was unyielding, and the state submitted—having long since become ashamed of the transaction. In the heat of her passion, however, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure a amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments."

This Resolution was promptly rejected by every State in the Union—and by none more readily and decisively than by Georgia as the following extract from the Legislative journals of the State will prove:—

STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Senate, 25th November, 1809. §

"Resolved, That the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States, by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and approved by the Governor of that State the 3d day of April, 1809, in the words following, Be and the same is hereby DISAPPROVED by the Legislature of this State, and that the Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to OPPOSE the said alteration."

The following remarks from the Cincinnati Gazette on the present aspect of what is called the Cherokee case, derive particular interest from the fact that the editor of that journal is one of the soundest lawyers in the country.—Nat. Intel.

"Georgia may continue the imprisonment of Worcester and Butler. Possibly she may do this with impunity. But that imprisonment cannot strengthen her title to the lands she seeks to obtain. The decision of the Court settles that question. None doubt the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, in a proper case, upon a question of property. Until the Indian title is extinguished by the Government of the United States, no individual can obtain a title to the lands, upon which he can rely. No permanent improvements or settlements can be made. It is impossible that the excitement and party inclinations that now favor Georgia can endure. They are essentially temporary, and without foundation in justice. When they subside, as assuredly they must, those who have acted upon their influences, will wonder that they could have been so deluded. The law will again resume its effective and protective force. The agencies by which it was suspended will appear, in the retrospect, as the fatuities which put old women to death for witchcraft, or lighted the fire to consume them for heresy."

The Creek Indians.—We publish on our first page the Treaty recently concluded and ratified at Washington, by which the Creek Indians, through their Commissioners, cede to the United States all their lands East of the Mississippi River. The compensation they are to receive, appears to be equal to about \$350,000, (nearly half in annuities,) besides certain reservations made to 90 chiefs and other heads of families. These reservations they are permitted to sell "for a fair consideration," to any other persons, in such a manner as the President may direct. At the end of five years, so many of them as choose to remain, will receive patents for their lands, in fee simple, from the United States. It is expressly provided that they "shall be free to go or stay, as they please," and this provision appears to extend to the whole Tribe, whether possessing reservations or not. As fast as they are prepared to emigrate, they are to be removed at the expense of the United States, receiving subsistence from the same while on their journey, and for one year after their arrival at their new homes.

On the whole, we have little fault to find with this Treaty. So far as we can see, it is as free from fault as most other Indian Treaties of Cession; and supposing the Commissioners to be duly authorized by the Tribe, much more so than some of them. We have never been opposed to the removal of the Indians, provided it is done with their full consent, without any coercion, overreaching, or evasion. We should not be opposed to the removal of the Cherokees, if it could be effected under these conditions. What we have objected to, and always shall object to, is compelling them to abandon their possessions, contrary to their wishes, by a system of persecution, the same in its effects, almost as revolting to humanity, as the employment of downright force. The Cherokees, we believe, are now the only Tribe of Indians in the Southern States, who have not consented to remove.

Jour. of Commerce.

A striking difference.—The following comparison of the prices of advertising in English and American newspapers, furnishes the best commentary that can be offered, upon the advantages arising from a hereditary nobility, privileged classes, pensions, sinecures, an enormous national debt, and oppressive taxation. Yet there are some, (we would fain hope they are few,) who would reduce this fair fabric of ours to a state of anarchy, bloodshed and ruin.—Col. Gaz.

The twelve Daily Papers published in N. York, contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland. Advertisements which in England cost \$17 for an insertion, cost in America about \$4. An annual advertisement which would cost \$32 in the United States, would be subject to a charge in England of \$900.