NILES'
WEEKLY REGISTER,
CONTAINING
POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SCIENTIFICAL, STATISTICAL,
ECONOMICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS;
TOGETHER WITH
NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,
AND A
RECORD OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES, EDITOR.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

FROM MARCH, 1834, TO SEPTEMBER, 1834—VOL. XLVI.
OR, VOLUME X.—FOURTH SERIES.

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and energy. Now is the time to resist this tyrant, who wishes to constitute himself supreme dictator. For this reason we write to you to receive the enclosed, and communicate it to your legislature.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AND LIBERTY.

The constitutional congress of the state, believing:
1st. That the president of the republic, has not a right to continue in office as he endeavors to do.
2d. That he has in his communications of 31st May, had the hardihood to try and to obstruct the proper duties of the officers of the chambers.
3d. By these proceedings, he has not only exceeded the limits of his duties, and infringed upon the federal constitution. Therefore this congress doth declare the state of Louisiana, and of the people therein resident.

1st. The state of Louisiana, regarding as illegal, all the public acts of the president; inasmuch as he will not submit to be bound by any constitution or laws, which recognize in the chambers, the right of interpreting the articles of the constitution, and of publishing such laws and decrees as they may think proper.

2d. The governor of this state, shall communicate this decree to the legislators, to the other states, praying their assistance. The executive power of the state will publish, circulate and execute this decree.

(Signed)

VICENTE RAMIREZ.

ANDREW LAMO, major.

San Luis de Potosí, 8th June, 1834.

And the New Orleans Courier of the 7th July, has the following paragraphs—

The brig Edwin, capt. Chasteau, arrived yesterday, in 7 days from Havana, with letters and papers of the 24th June. There had been some hard fighting in the interior, but Ver Cruz remained tranquil.

The minister of the republic had been changed from "God and Liberty," to "SANTA ANNA AND RELIGION."

The city of Mexico is said to have declared for Santa Anna. This is rather afloat to be true, and is likewise declared for Santa Anna; but it was supposed that the place would soon

be reconquered, as some government troops were on their march to it. Ver Cruz, it is said, had not yet heard from a dispatch from Belli Mousas, assembled at Buñolchich in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assembled at Boufarch in the night of the 17th, to form a van guard. Gen. Bro, with several battalions, is marching towards his field pieces, was ordered by the President, to proceed to Beni Mousas, assemble...
FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence has been received of the death of the rev. S. O. Wright, Mr. Page, missionary, and Mr. Coyle, a missionary, and the Rev. J. Temple, the only survivor of the missionaries, has returned, the health of the colonists was generally good. There is a great want of economic supplies among the emigrants. A colored man of the same name, Jones, who has been in Liberia a considerable time, is only a house servant, except in Liberia, and that any colored man who would go there with a disposition to work, and live temperately, might have wealth, comfort, and freedom, such as is no where to be found in this country.

It is stated that the pride, extravagance and luxury of those negroes who have been brought over in a prosperous manner is highly reprehensible. Almost every family has a number of niggers employed as male servants, and even the emancipated slave who has been sent there, and are entirely dependant, are too lazy to bring water, and employ natives to do it for them.

The "Liberia Herald" expresses great pleasure at the contemplated establishment of a new colony by the colonization society of the state of Maryland, to whom a statement of the state has been sent, and the people are invited to settle, on the same terms as the Marylanders.

If the emigrants practice industry and economy there is nothing to make them uncomfortable.

The New York Colonization Society have it in contemplation to purchase and make a settlement at Cape Mount, a town which the emigrants were landed in a day after their arrival. Several individuals have cleared their farms and are successfully growing vegetables. Nearly all the emigrants from the United States had been attacked with the fever, but all except one recovered.

The Frelin number of the Herald furnishes a list of 31 arrivals and departures during the preceding month, a strong proof of the wholesome condition of the commerce of the colony.

Governor Finney has despatched two persons as commissioners on the part of the American colonization society, to negotiate with the chiefs and head men for land on the river, whereon to make a settlement. The country is represented as fertile.

The settlement was becoming popular with the native kings. Joe Harris, king of the Grand Bassa side of the St. John's river, had become friendly to the colonists and had only recently petitioned a firman which he had to read, but which was withdrawn. However, on being informed by the信息服务 his representative was to be arrested, and discovered the body of the chief concealed under the stairs of the house of the man who had carried it off. He was sentenced to be instantly discharged.

Mr. Randolph's will. At the late term of the general court of the common wealth of Virginia, held at Richmond, a paper purporting to be the last will of John Randolph of Roanoke, was referred for examination. By motion it was then thereupon submitted on behalf of John, Jones and Eason, (slaves of Mr. Randolph,) to permit them for themselves, and the other slaves, to appear as parties and oppose the probate of the said paper, and at the same time to offer for probate as the last will, another paper, by which they and the other slaves were emancipated.

These motions were opposed and the court sustained the will in the court, that while in condition of slaves they could not legally be admitted parties to any proceedings, neither as coparties, nor as individuals, or bill in equity, for the recovery of their freedom. Upon this decision being announced, the same motions were made as to the other slaves on the same terms, and the court sustained the will in all the cases.

Conseil for Bryan—Johnson and Stanard. Do. for the slaves—Bohn (attorney general) and Taylor, with whom gen. type, of Washington, is associated.

1834—FROM LIBERIA.

JULY 26, 1834.

believe it is humbly designed as a means of relief, and, at any rate, will open a way for some to escape from the present deplorable situation in which they are placed. The United States ship Falmouth, dated harbor of Hayti, June 20: "There is nothing new in this island, that we can learn. The blacks are, of course, to be, favorably disposed towards the whites of the United States. This city, which contains 40,000 people, with the French dynasty, is now in a ruinous state, and was swept by a fire in a tour of eleven years. Our voyagers, however, report that the inhabitants are now living in houses, but many of these houses are made of the then flourishing coffee and sugar plantations have been suffered to perish, owing to the indifference of the blacks. The French who inhabits this island are in the usual quiescence of the season. They can raise almost any sort of sugar, but now they do not raise sufficient for home consumption. There are in the city of Falmouth many splendid buildings, or remains of such, crumbling to pieces for the want of a few days' labor; not more than one tenth part of the buildings are occupied. The streets are once beautifully paved, and had commodious side walks, but, like every thing else here, they are going to ruin. In short, the inhabitants are too lazy to do any thing, they are not industrious, and the negroes are as mean as savages.

[N. Y. paper.]

The trade on the Rhine is said to be very active—and that 200 vessels arrived at and 170 departed from Cologne, between the 16th March and 15th April, last.

The "judgment of Solomon" is often referred to as a wonderful display of magnificence, and so it was—but it has been repudiated on many occasions, as well as in the case stated below, from the "Journal of Smyrna."

"During the festival of the Bairam an inhabitant of the village had decapitated his child, about two years old, in a shawl and cap ornamented with pieces of gold, and intrusted it to a servant to place in the country on his house. On his return the child was gone, and every search for it proved fruitless. The father applied to the seraskier, entertained, and taken into the court of justice. This officer reflected that the child could not have been carried for an account of his cries, and therefore must have been taken by one of his men; he did not communicate this idea to any one, but directed one of his messengers to go to the village of Fun-dockil at the heart of prayer, to enter the mosque, and summon the imam or priest to come immediately to his palace. When the imam had come into the presence of the seraskier he received a positive injunction to come to him again on the mor- row, and give him the name of the person who first came to inquire of him the cause of his being sent for to the seraskier. The Turks in general pay little attention to the affairs of others, not even to those of their priests, consequently, on returning to the mosque one man only came to him to ask the cause of so sudden and extraordinary a visit; the imam had only referred to a firman which he had to read, but which was withdrawn. However, on being informed by the imam that he had been directed to be arrested, and discovered the body of the child concealed under the stairs of the house of the man who had carried it off. He was sentenced to be instantly discharged."