

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837

VOL. III—No 14

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is Printed and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE "LAW OF THE UNION.")

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All communications to insure attention should be post paid



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]

AN ACT to suspend certain provisions of an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, be, and the same are hereby, suspended until the close of the next session of Congress.

JAMES K. POLK,

President of the Senate, pro tem.

Approved, March 1st, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT to extend the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas shall have the same jurisdiction and power, in all respects whatever, that was given to the several district courts of the United States by an act of Congress approved March the fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," or by any subsequent acts of Congress, concerning crimes, offences, or misdemeanors, which may be committed against the laws of the United States in any town, settlement, or territory belonging to any Indian tribe in amity with the United States of which any other district court of the United States may have jurisdiction.

Approved, March 1st, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven; that is to say:

For the pay of the army, one million, ninety thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

For the subsistence of officers, three hundred and thirty two thousand six hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For the subsistence of officers' horses, seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty seven dollars.

For clothing for officers' servants, twenty six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, thirty thousand dollars.

For subsistence exclusive of that of officers, nine hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty five dollars, including the sum of three hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy two dollars, for the subsistence of the volunteers and militia called out for preventing or suppressing Indian hostilities.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipment, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For the medical and hospital department thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the regular supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationary and printing, two hundred and eight thousand dollars.

For barracks, quarters, store house embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks quarters, store houses, and hospitals at the several posts, the erection of temporary cantonments, such posts as shall be occupied during the year, and of gun houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the sea board, the purchase of the necessary tools and materials for the objects wanted, and of the authorized furniture for the barracks rooms; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, of store houses for the safe keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c. and of grounds for summer camp locations, encampments, and military practice, ninety five thousand dollars.

For the allowance made to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

For the transportation of troops and supplies, the transportation of the army, including the

baggage of troops when moving either by land or water, freight and ferriages; purchase of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation, or for the use of gunboats; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; the transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; the subsistence of extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress on the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of express from the frontier posts, of the necessary articles for the interior of non commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers, compensation to clerks in the offices of quarter masters and assistant quarter masters, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; purchase of horses to mount the second regiment of dragoons, and expenses necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of additional stables, one hundred and ninety two thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, three thousand dollars.

For two months extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirty four thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars.

For arrears prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of the fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred and twenty three thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars.

For armaments, three hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and twenty nine dollars.

For the purchase of percussion cannon locks, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of elevating machines for batteries and gunboats, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the manufacture of sponges for field and battery cannon, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the rifle factory at the Harper's Ferry armory, eight thousand five hundred and sixty nine dollars.

For completing the barracks at Baton Rouge, being an amount expended out of the general appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department, to enable the accounting officers to close the accounts, twenty three thousand nine hundred and sixty nine dollars and five cents.

For completing the wharf at Fort Monroe, Virginia five hundred dollars.

For constructing a river wall, making embankment to the same arching, stone walling, repairing, the embankment of the new canal, and for completing the tilt hammer shop at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fifty three thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars.

For a magazine at the arsenal at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land, building a brick warehouse, and wharf, and making a turnpike road to the river at the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in addition to former appropriations for these objects, six thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For enlarging the site at the arsenal at Frankford, Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars.

For a blacksmith's shop, a reservoir and a gun carriage house at Watertown, Massachusetts, twenty three thousand one hundred dollars.

For the purchase of ten thousand copper rifle flasks seventeen thousand dollars.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the requisition of the Secretary of War, and, so far as shall be necessary, the same shall be expended for the following purposes, to wit:

For the pay, travelling, clothing, and other legal expenses of the Tennessee volunteers, mustered into the service of the United States under the requisition of the Secretary of War, and, so far as shall be necessary, the same shall be expended for the following purposes, to wit:

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For the liabilities incurred by Governor Cannon in raising money so far as said money has been properly expended in the service of the United States on account of the aforesaid volunteers, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay due the Executive staff of the Governor of Tennessee, while actually engaged in obtaining, organizing, mustering, or marching volunteers, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, to the place of their rendezvous, or making returns of said volunteers, three thousand dollars.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to cause to be paid to the volunteers and militia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, including the companies in Mississippi, mustered into the service, who were duly called into service, and whose service was accepted by the Executive of the States respectively, during the summer of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, under requisitions from the Secretary of War or from generals commanding the troops of the United States, and who are discharged before marching, the amount of one month's pay, with all the allowances to which they would have been entitled if they had been in actual service during the period of one month; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That eleven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for paying the Rifle Rangers, Canadian volunteers and the Independent Blues, under the command of Major Holt and his staff, or so much of said sum as may be necessary for those purposes be appropriated and paid on the presentation of the rolls of said companies and battalion staff to the Paymaster General, with evidence of the time they were in the service against the Creek Indians in the months of May and June, eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for arming and equipping the militia of the United States, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That for paying the claims of the State of Connecticut for the service of her militia during the late war, to be audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, in the following cases; first, where the militia of said State were called out to repel actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion, provided their numbers were not in undue proportion to exigency; secondly, where they were called out by the authority of the State and afterwards recognized by the Federal Government; and thirdly, where they were called out by, and served under the requisition of the President of the United States, or of any officer thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, it so much be necessary for that purpose, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That to pay all the claims of North Carolina for the services of her militia during the late war with Great Britain, in the cases enumerated in the act approved the thirty first May, eighteen hundred and thirty, entitled "An act to authorize the payment of the claims of the militia of Massachusetts for certain services of her militia during the late war," and also the claims of said State, for disbursements in the purchase of munitions or other supplies on account of the war, and expended thereon, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Approved, March 1st, 1837.

[PUBLIC No. 13.]

AN ACT to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, to wit:

For pay of the officers, cadets and musicians, fifty six thousand and twelve dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, thirty nine thousand five hundred and sixty six dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, one thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars.

For clothing officers' servants, three hundred and thirty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, two thousand and seven hundred and eighty four cents.

For fuel, stationary, printing, transportation, postage, eight thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats and fences, ten thousand one hundred and seventy eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

For pay of adjutant and quarter master's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For philosophical apparatus, and repairs of the same, three hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, apparatus and contingencies of the department of chemistry, and instruments and repairs for the mathematical department, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental expenses of the department of artillery, three hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven dollars and fifty cents.

For completing the chapel, one thousand two hundred and fifty three dollars and thirty five cents.

For the erection of a suitable building to contain the public store, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the preparation of a yard and construction of permanent shops suitable for carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, and so forth, and for the safe keeping of implements and materials, eight thousand dollars.

For the erection, as per plan, of a building for recreation and military exercises, in addition to amount heretofore appropriated, thirty thousand dollars.

For the section of a new carriage, for the

Military Academy department, to consist of eight buildings, at five hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For grading the grounds, about the exercise hall and removing temporary buildings, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the acting professors of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, at the Military Academy, between the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty even, at twenty five dollars per month, three hundred dollars.

For a painting room for the professors of drawing, eight hundred dollars.

Approved, March 21, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT respecting discriminating duties upon Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same duties shall be levied and collected, in the ports of the United States, on Belgian vessels and their cargoes, which are now levied and collected on Dutch vessels and cargoes; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the President of the United States from enforcing, whenever he may deem proper, both against Dutch and Belgian vessels, or either of them, and their cargoes, the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and import," approved the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

Approved, 21 March, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of two millions of dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been, or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July last, and of the acts therein referred to.

Approved, March 21, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the time of the enlistment of seamen

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to enlist boys for the navy, with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under thirteen nor over eighteen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of twenty one years; and it shall be lawful to enlist other persons for the navy, for a period not exceeding five years, unless sooner discharged by direction of the President of the United States; and so much of an act entitled "An act to amend the act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force, approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That when time of service of any person enlisted for the navy shall expire, while he is on board any of the public vessels of the United States employed on foreign service it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the fleet, except in the case of other vessels, unless his detention shall be essential to the public interests, in which case the said officer may detain him until the vessel in which he shall be serving shall return to the United States; and it shall be the duty of said officer, immediately to make report to the Navy Department, of such detention and the causes thereof.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That such persons as may be detained after the expiration of their enlistment under the next preceding section of this act, shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy until their return to the United States; and all such persons shall be so detained, and all such as shall voluntarily re-enlist to serve until the return of the vessel in which they shall be serving, and their regular discharge therefrom in the United States, shall, while so detained, and while so serving under their re-enlistment receive an addition of one fourth to their former pay.

Approved, March 21, 1837.

[PUBLIC No. 17.]

AN ACT concerning pilots

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port situate upon waters which are the boundary between two states, to employ any pilot duly licensed or authorized by the laws of either of the states bound on the said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 21, 1837.

[PUBLIC No. 18.]

AN ACT to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and an act to revive and amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, be, and the same are hereby extended and continued in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said several acts shall apply to cases of insolvency which shall have occurred on or before the first day of January last.

Approved, March 21, 1837.

POETRY.

POON LOUISE.

As sung with great applause by Mrs. Keely. COMPOSED BY G. H. RODWELL.

Of all the mountain maidens fair,
With young Louise, none could compare;
Her full blue eyes, her shining hair,
Made captive every heart; sweet Louise, (Re-peat)

Her voice was ever kind and low;
When sorrow told its tale of woe,
She'd hope, and tears, and help bestow,
Ere she could any dearest kind Louise

As she no guile, no art e'er knew
She thought that all the world was true;
She trusted, and she liv'd to rue
She e'er put trust in man; weak Louise.

Her lover left her—madness came,
And cloth'd her gentle thoughts in flame;
Her reason could not bear the shame,
She sank beneath the blow; lost Louise.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A VERY EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser, of a recent date related the following:—"One bright frosty morning, not long since, a young and beautiful lady, of slender form wrapped in a flowing cloak, with graceful bow, entered the dry goods store of Mr. —, in Broadway. She was not slow to exercise all the 'privileges of her order,' (i.e. overhaul half the contents of the store.) The counter was covered with rich silks, satins and velvets—the delicate manufactures of Paris, and the more substantial productions of Spitalfield, were in turn submitted to her inspection, and after a proper lady-like delay, some trifling selection was made, and the pretty purchaser tripped out, casting sweet smiles upon the good looking young clerks as she passed down the counters.

But her actions had not been unnoticed by the lynx-eyed proprietor. He instantly followed her, and waiting till they approached the corner of one of the quiet streets leading off Broadway, he tapped her on the shoulder, and requested a few minutes' conversation.

At first there was a manifestation of indignation, but a single whisper converted the haughty curl of the lip into one of trembling terror, and an imploring look upon a pair of beautiful dark eyes, almost unbending resolution; but a moment's reflection suggested all the advantages her imprudence had given him.

All arts of woman conscious of the majesty of beauty, were brought to bear in succession upon the feelings of the impenetrable merchant; and hints were thrown out of the immeasurable extent of her gratitude; but all in vain. At length, finding all her subtle devices, she was forced to make a candid confession of her name, rank and connections.

What was his surprise to find that she was a daughter of one of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of the city! He paused, and walked a few paces in silence by the side of the unlucky girl, whose feelings could not have been evinced. At last having made up his mind, he turned abruptly on his victim and said, "Madam, you have robbed me [an imploring look; yes, madam, you have robbed me.] You know it; you have now about you the articles abstracted from my store—(another look, and a wringing of the delicate hands.) Now listen to me, he continued firmly, 'I offer you but one alternative—you must accompany me to a magistrate or a minister!'

What could she do? Exposure and disgrace—disgrace to which death itself would be preferable to herself and her friends—stared her in the face. She looked at her recovered hunter, and there she read nothing but inflexible sternness; a second glance, too, told her that countenance was neither old or ugly, in short, that 'as men go,' it was very passable. And then the terrible alternative—the public police court—the awful frown of the magistrate; the rude gaze of the multitude—could she hesitate! Placing one delicate hand upon his arm, while the other applied the white cambric handkerchief to her tearful eyes, 'Do with me what you will,' she murmured over her shoulder. The result was that the triumphant storekeeper, instead of losing his property to the value of a few dollars, gained a lovely, accomplished, and virtuous wife, (this little fable exceeded,) and with her upwards of sixty thousand dollars.

GIVING A TIGER A PINCH OF STUFF.

Dr. Dunlap, while in the East Indies, conquered a royal tiger with a bladder of Scotch snuff. The doctor having crossed the river Ganges with his quietly allowance (seven pounds) of snuff, observed a tiger at some distance. Being without guns, he ordered his men to use their oars as weapons of defence. They formed into a close column, with their backs to windward, whilst the doctor emptied the contents of a bladder into a piece of canvas, and danced upon it till it became as fine as dust. The tiger continued winding, and occasionally crouched. When he approached within twenty yards of the party, the doctor discharged about half a pound of the ammunition into the face of the tiger. The tiger growled, shook his head, and retreated. In a few minutes he returned to the charge, approaching the party cautiously, rubbing his eyes with his fore legs. When within about fifteen yards of the party he again crouched, and was preparing to make his murderous spring, the doctor and his party let fly at him about two pounds of snuff, which told well, for the tiger commenced roaring, and, springing into the Ganges, fled to the opposite shore.

For this achievement the doctor received two hundred rupees, a silver snuff box, and the title of Tiger from a native prince.

Sometimes an extremely clever thing of this species was done in Vienna. A young count, with some prodigiously high blood name, an officer in the imperial Hulan, was sitting on his horse, waiting outside of the gate of the cathedral for the return of his majesty. A watch set with brilliant, which he took out from time to time, showed that he was weary of the ceremony. A vastly sparkling snuff box, to which he frequently applied, showed that he required a stimulant; in fact the handsome Hulan was evidently falling asleep. He was aroused by a well dressed person making his way to him, and with a very low bow begging of him to preserve that attitude. He exclaimed this odd request, by saying, that one of the archdukes was despatched to look out from time to time, and desired to have his snuff box, to which he frequently applied, showed that he required a stimulant; in fact the handsome Hulan was evidently falling asleep. 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REPORTS

Of the majority and minority of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, on the memorial of James Clark, of Anne Arundel County.

The Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the memorial of James Clark, of Anne Arundel County, praying that the sufficiency of the bond, recently offered by him, as Sheriff elect of said county, to the Chief Judge of the third judicial district for approval may be enquired into, and that he be reinstated in the office, to which he was chosen by a majority of his fellow citizens, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report:

They understand that after the bond of the petitioner had been rejected by the Judge, the person second on the return of the election for Sheriff, was commissioned and did not give bond and quality, but returned his commission to the Executive. The Governor and Council then appointed another person, and commissioned him as Sheriff. He has executed bond with sureties, who have been approved by the Judge, and he has entered upon the duties of his office. The committee are of opinion that this person is the Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, conditionally appointed and qualified, and any enquiry under the present petition for the purpose of remitting the petition to said office would be an unauthorized interference with vested rights. In such an event of the application all the acts of the present incumbent would be void, and the community thrown into a state of confusion, as to its judicial proceedings, which might be productive of incalculable mischief. These are results which this Legislature should prevent, rather than encourage by its action.

The Committee, on a full examination of the several laws bearing upon this particular, cannot sanction an interference with a matter so expressly within the scope of judicial discretion. They would merely refer to the act of Assembly of seventeen hundred and ninety four, chapter fifty four, and to the subsequent act of eighteen hundred and six, chapter sixteen, empowering the Orphans' Courts to examine the same discretion before that time vested in the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the County Courts. The provisions of these acts are too explicit to be misunderstood. The Chief Justice, out of court, the associates, and under certain specified contingencies one of the associates with the concurrence of two justices of the peace are to judge of the sufficiency of the securities offered by the Sheriff, and attest the execution of the bond. Such is the language of the law—its object plain and palpable.

The Committee are unable to discover how this law is to be construed into a restraint of the elective franchise. It presents in itself, they think, a standing evidence of the permanent will of the people of the State seeking by all supposable, self protection. A Sheriff, under our constitution required to give bond with sufficient sureties, before he is qualified to act, and by the laws just cited, it is left with certain high officers to say, who are sufficient sureties. In all this the committee discern no attack upon popular rights; as the same might with equal propriety be predicated of a member of this house, who should refuse to take the customary oath, or subscribe the usual declaration, and yet claim his seat here. The decision of our high court is, that from a discretion vested, there is no appeal. The law vests in this particular a discretion, and the chief justice having, as the committee think acted within the scope of that discretion, they would now submit whether there exist in this body a power to review what has been done in that respect.

They believe, that under the circumstances of the present case there can be exercised no such power, and more especially as the memorial presents not the slightest allegation of a corrupt motive on the part of the Chief Judge, and the idea is negatived throughout, of his having either capriciously or arbitrarily assumed this discretion.

The committee are disposed, on all occasions, to do ample justice to an individual, who conceives himself aggrieved; but they cannot suffer themselves to be guided in this matter by his wishes or feelings when he would thus take accession to protest against the exercise of a legal discretion, governed by principle, and sanctioned by practice.

The constitution of the State has sought to fence about the office of Sheriff peculiar safeguards. It requires that two persons be elected in each county, by ballot, for the office of Sheriff, and that a bond with security be given every year. The reason is obvious to any reflecting mind.

In the absence of any circumstance that reflects in the slightest degree on the honor or character of the Judge who has been vested with a discretion, your committee would ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the memorialist have leave also to withdraw his memorial.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. BOZMAN KERR, from

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

The minority of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the petition of James Clark, of Anne Arundel County, having, on that matter which they conceive to involve considerations of the first magnitude, differed from the rest of the committee, beg leave respectfully to present:

That the memorial of Mr. Clark states, that in October last, he was elected Sheriff of Anne Arundel County; and that shortly after his election, he procured a bond to be signed by a number of his friends, in connection with himself, with a condition for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. The signers are the following: James Clark, the memorialist, Thomas Batson, Wesley Linthicum, William Gibbons, Upton Dorsey, John Clarke, and David Clarke, who are alleged to be fully worth the penalty of the bond, and of whose ability to meet the engagements entered into, by becoming his security, Mr. Clark has produced to the House and the committee the certificate of two respectable citizens of Anne Arundel.

The elective franchise is one which every free people has always watched, and always ought to watch, with peculiar and jealous care. It was the foundation of their political privilege, and the only security of rational liberty. In the instance of the Sheriff alone, has there been in this State interposed any power beyond the election of the people and the exercise of the office to which their favor may elevate the successful candidate. That interposition is supposed to be politic, in order to guard the public from the effects of negligence or fraud in the conduct of an officer whose responsibility is great, and whose failure to perform his duty disturbs the ordinary course of judicial decisions, and arrests every legal process.

For these reasons the laws of our State have wisely committed to the Judges of the District

and the Justices of the Orphan's Court, the duty of examining the bonds offered by the Sheriffs elect, and deciding upon their sufficiency.

It will be soon perceived that this duty involves the highest and most delicate power given to, or exercised by, the Judiciary. If exercised capriciously or corruptly, it amounts to an effective veto upon the will of the people, and may be made the means of judicial oppression, the worst and most dangerous tyranny known in the history of nations. A political or private enemy may be deprived of a lucrative office, to which popular favor, founded upon his own merits, may have elected him; and a lasting injury may be done to a worthy man without the benefit of an appeal, either to a higher tribunal or a jury of his peers.

But the injury inflicted upon the established tribunals of the State is scarcely less, if the suspicion once takes root, that in such a matter, free and impartial judgment has not been exercised. It acquires strength as it is communicated from one to another, and where all as in this country, may freely express their opinions of public officers, prejudices are excited which impair confidence in our institutions, and tend peculiarly to destroy that respect which ought to be entertained for the Judiciary. That power ought to be above suspicion, and every charge gravely made, ought to be thoroughly examined. An examination is demanded by the duty we owe to the people, who may think they are wronged; to the individual making a charge or asking redress; and to the officer, the propriety or purity of whose decision may be impugned.

The undersigned do not mean to express any opinion upon the facts—it would ill become them to form an opinion, still less to exercise one, when they have been prevented by the decision of the majority of the committee from going into an enquiry of the nature and extent of the grievance complained of.

And what has been the decision of the committee?—They have refused to enquire whether a petitioner who alleges that he has been most grossly wronged, has or has not been unjustly deprived of the most responsible and profitable office which the people of his county can confer upon him.

Then the undersigned considered the dangerous consequences of such a decision, they could not be silent, nor allow the report of the majority to pass without their protest. If an examination had been made and the allegations had been found to be true, Mr. Clark, ought at once to be placed in the office to which he was entitled, and we cannot doubt the power of the legislature to place him there. If upon enquiry, it had been found that the duty imposed upon a judicial officer of deciding upon the sufficiency of a bond of a Sheriff elect, had been negligently exercised, that officer ought to be censured by some action of the legislature, or it capriciously or corruptly he ought to be impeached.

And if such consequences ought to follow, shall it be said that the legislature of Maryland, will not enquire into a complaint gravely made to them, while setting as the great inquest of the State; if the legislature recognizes such a principle, there is an end to all responsibility; and public agents become the master of the people—any man, of any freedom, but it is gone, and caprice, prejudice, or malice, may become without fear of censure or punishment, the sole rule of action in public officers.

The undersigned have therefore felt bound in the discharge of the duty they owe to the petitioner, to the house, their constituents, and themselves, to present these views at large, and warn the house of the dangerous consequences likely to follow the decision of the majority, if sustained.

They therefore recommended the adoption of the following order: That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, enquire into the truth of the allegations contained in the petition of James Clark, and for that purpose, be authorized and directed to send for persons and papers. All which is respectfully submitted.

I. D. MAULESBY,

C. MCLEAN.

GROSS RANK INJUSTICE.

No act of the Legislature seeming as many of them are with petty tyranny and knavish despotism, more clearly shows a disposition to bend the will of freemen to the wishes of a petty official, right or wrong; than the refusal by a majority of a committee, (whose report we publish in this paper,) to enter into the examination of a grievance, complained of by a citizen of the State.

A brief recital of the facts in the case, will enable our readers fully to understand the rank, the gross injustice which has been practiced upon an individual; by those who have been selected to protect the rights of the people.

Mr. James Clark, was at the last election duly elected as Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, and in pursuance of the requirement of the Law, proceeded to bond to the State, for the faithful performance of his duty in that capacity. In addition to his own signature, he procured the names of six men, said to possess a greater amount of property, than the entire penalty included in the bond. The Judge upon examination of the bond declined receiving it, upon the ground of its insufficiency; and the return was consequently commissioned; but to his honor be it said, he refused to supplant another, who in a fair trial proved to be the choice of the people, he declined the proffer. A third was commissioned, and accepted the Office. Mr. Clark believing himself aggrieved, applied to the only power, that could redress the grievance if it was one, to the only tribunal which could take cognizance of the case, and to which the officer charged with a violation of his rights was responsible.

Justice to the individual petitioning, the Judge complained of, and to the Legislature used pure demagoguery. An enquiry should be made into the whole transaction. In order that the individual complaining had been aggrieved, his wrongs should be redressed if Judge complained of, had been actuated by sinister motives his malfeasance should be punished, if he had performed his duty uprightly and conscientiously his acts approved, and to clear the Legislature itself from the charge of a disposition to aid in an act of injustice, operating against a political opponent.

High minded and honorable men, possessed of an ordinary degree of intellect, could not have consented to an act so disreputable to themselves, so injurious to a friend. Without pretending to say (for we are not in possession of all the facts to enable us to ascertain,) that the Judge who refused the bond was guilty of exercising the power entrusted to him, for partisan purposes. We do unhesitatingly declare, that the only inference to be drawn from the report of the Committee, is such as to justify the belief that they are aware, and almost willing to confess, and once refer to the subject matter of the petition before them, but have recourse to special pleading to screen

the Judge, as if aware that he had been guilty of an act of injustice in the performance of his duty. The reasons urged by them for not making the examination requested by the petitioner, are that the power having been vested in the Judge, he cannot be held accountable for his act, by any tribunal in the Country, that he is not responsible for the manner in which he executes the trust reposed in him, however, corruptly or partially he may exercise it. It is not to be believed that in a free Country it was ever intended to invest one individual, with the power of restraining or destroying the popular franchise, or even that such a doctrine is sanctioned by our own venerable defective Constitution. If it is, what an argument does it afford, in favour of a thorough change in the Judiciary of our State. Who is there however, far his partisan feelings may prompt him to go for party purposes, who will agree that a single individual shall for life hold a station, whose caprice is to sanction or reject the expression of popular will, and who is not responsible for the manner in which he exercises the power? Yet such we are gravely told by the majority of this committee, is the power of the Judge, in the election of a Sheriff elect, and yet he is to be held responsible for the manner in which he exercises it. Several of them can read, and a few can write, though in a poor hand. The whole tribe is divided in politics; about two thirds are Democrats (Jackson men, as they say)—the residue are Whigs. The census list is in two parts, one embraces all the former and the other all the latter, and it is said party spirit among them, at times, runs high.—The tribe own collectively all the lands in the Penobscot river, beginning with that of Oldtown, where their village is, and including up as far as the forks, several miles above the mouth of Metawun; many of which are exceedingly pleasant and fertile. The Indians are not poor, having sold some of their land for large sums.

To such a remnant, however, is this tribe reduced—a tribe anciently, and uniformly called the Tarratines, who could once bring into the field more than 2000 warriors, and who claimed the lands on both sides of the Penobscot river from its sources to its mouth.—Eastern Republican.

From the Washington Globe.

During the period when the United States Bank managed the currency of the country, the greatest boasts of its advocates, Mr. Webster, could make, in regard to the quantity in the country, was that it amounted to twenty millions! Now we have nearly four times that amount; and while England and its great bank endeavors to draw back the bullion to sustain their currency, it cannot be obtained—and why? The eighty millions is diffused through the whole country. The western and southern banks have a share to sustain them. It is infused into the ordinary channels of circulation throughout all the States, and is in large masses at commercial points, to be made the subject of exportation and sale as a mercantile commodity, and which a calculation of two or three per cent advantage over bills of exchange, would command for the market abroad. Except the credit of the banks in which they are immediately interested, the merchants cannot reach a farthing of the precious metals but at a higher cost than the tempting profit of the two or three per cent, would repay. The reason is, a vast amount of specie abides beyond the mountains, and is in the pockets and hands of the agriculturists. How has this happened, the operation of the currency of the United States will speak of this again. In the meantime, we rejoice to perceive, from the last accounts from England, that the attempt to remove the specie by depressing the price of cotton, has failed. The price, in spite of the efforts of the Bank of England and its co-operators, has risen, as will be seen by the news brought by the Ulster.

Let the people look at this act in connection with the general policy intended to bring popular will into subjection to irresponsible individuals clothed with power, to rule them with a rod of iron, and all the recent efforts made by them to assert their rights, will be but the feebleness of an infants movements, to the utmost exertions of a giants strength. Frederick Citizen.

A LAUNCH EXTRAORDINARY.—A SHIP FROM THE COUNTRY.

A correspondent of the Ellsworth (Maine) Radical, under date of "Blue Hill, March 17, 1837," gives an interesting account of the launching of a vessel as follows:

On Wednesday of last week, the 8th instant, we witnessed with considerable interest what seldom occurs in this country, and never was before seen in this place—a ship coming out of the country by dry land. A vessel of nearly two tons burden, built by a number of the farmers of this town, at the distance of three and a half miles from salt river, was moved by the power of men and oxen into her destined element.

At the time appointed about 60 yokes of oxen and from 400 to 500 men and boys appeared on the spot. The vessel was placed upon a sled made for the purpose, about 30 feet in length and 8 feet in breadth. To this sled the oxen were attached by means of two chain cables, and arranged in two divisions so as to draw side by side. Two oxen were attached to the fore end of the vessel, and either side. By these a crowd of men drew with little power, either forward or aft, as they were needed to aid the oxen in going "ahead," or to nullify their power in descending hills. Two ropes were also attached to the bowsprit, by means of which 20 or 30 men on each side guided her with ease.

At a little past 9 o'clock A. M. all was ready, and the vessel given to proceed. Some little difficulty occurred at the outset, but soon all was in order, and moving forward with great rapidity, and ease. In descending some of the sharpest hills, it was deemed expedient to place a part of the team in the rear to prevent too rapid a descent, so that for the greater part of the distance she was drawn by 80 yokes of oxen, together with the aid afforded by the men. The whole company lined on the road, and the oxen were baited, which necessarily took up considerable time; but still, in six hours from the first move, she was safely landed on the ice some distance from the wharf; not the slightest accident occurred, nor was the least disorder witnessed during the day.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

ANOTHER (MAKING THE FOURTH) ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING—NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.

Another plot to take the life of Louis Philippe has been discovered in Paris. A Com-muniqué, and several assistants on Sunday the 10th, proceeded to the residence of a man named Champion, 33 Hotel de Ville, and after a strict search, found stowed away in a corner of the garret, another "infernal machine," half finished. It consisted a small box, seven to eight inches long and three or four deep, with three distinct apartments, the first of which was prepared for seven small pistols directed horizontally; the second was arranged for six, with an oblique direction to the right, and the last for the same number directed obliquely to the left. Champion was conducted to prison, and the next morning, when his guard had left him for a few minutes, he hung himself with his carver. Several persons, including his mistress, had been arrested as accomplices.

Another account says—The mode of using it as explained by Champion was to erect a battery, and communicate with it by a cord, whereby trains of powder were to be set off successively so as to explode each range of pistols, commencing with the first—the pistols also to go off separately. Champion confessed his intention to destroy with it if possible the life of the king. He said his plan was to place the machine in a small hand cart filled with furniture as if in the act of moving it. The machine was to be placed at the height of 6 or 8 feet, and so covered with a mattress. The cart was then to be placed on the road

Neuilly, near where the King usually passed.

The first intimation that the authorities had of Champion's design, was 15 days before, in an anonymous letter, the clue to which they ferreted out. A suspected case in the garden of the Tuileries near the rue Rivoli, and which is said to have a subterranean passage with the street has been demolished, Champion was 45 years of age, and his body was conveyed to the Dead House for inspection. His skin is it supposed—he had served in Don Pedro's army.

PENOBSCOT TRIBE OF INDIANS.

On the first day of March 1837, John Neptune, the Lieut. Gov and other officers of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, finished taking by families, a very particular census of all that belong to the tribe, for the purpose of a just and equal distribution of the annuities and other moneys paid to them. It is found, that the families, in all are 95—the list exhibiting the head of each family by name, & the number of individuals each one contains, annexed thereto. The whole number of souls in the tribe is 372. Their officers are 1 Gov., 1 Lieut., 1 Gov., 1 Col., 4 Captains, 1 Squire, and 1 Deacon—their religion is Catholic. Several of them can read, and a few can write, though in a poor hand. The whole tribe is divided in politics; about two thirds are Democrats (Jackson men, as they say)—the residue are Whigs. The census list is in two parts, one embraces all the former and the other all the latter, and it is said party spirit among them, at times, runs high.—The tribe own collectively all the lands in the Penobscot river, beginning with that of Oldtown, where their village is, and including up as far as the forks, several miles above the mouth of Metawun; many of which are exceedingly pleasant and fertile. The Indians are not poor, having sold some of their land for large sums.

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From the Saturday Courier.

CURIOS CALCULATION.

If you should have an empty space in your paper, I suppose the following curious calculations might be interesting to some of your juvenile readers, and probably excite them to calculate:—

The capital of the United States Bank is 35 millions of dollars.

If this money were one cubical block of gold, it would measure on each side about 564 inches.

If in silver, each side would be 14 feet 2 inches.

The weight in gold would be above 73 tons, 3 cwt. 1 lb.

In 35 notes, allowing 9 grams for each note, the weight would be above 4 tons, 17 cwt. 73 lb.

112 tons make one load, and allowing 80 feet for each side, the teams would occupy—

In 35 notes, a road of 53 yds. 1 ft. 6 in. of gold, 48 mls. 1546 yds. 2 ft. 6 in. rejected.

If in money, laid together in square pieces, one piece against the other, it will cover—

In half eagles, at one inch in diameter, 1 acre 18 perches.

In half dollars, at 1 1/2 inches in diameter 17 acres, 60 perches.

In five dollar notes, at 3 by 7 inches in diameter, 23 acres 69 perches.

If laid together in one single line, it will make a line—

In half eagles, of above 110 miles 844 yds. 5 ft. 6 in. dollar notes, crossways, 331 miles 773 yds.

In " " lengthways, 773 miles 631 yds.

In half dollars, 1380 miles 1755 yds.

In 35 notes, laid one upon the other, all having 400 notes to one inch, it will make a pile of 1458 feet 4 inches.

Litiz, Feb. 24, 1837.

MADISON MSS.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the family of the illustrious Madison are preparing for the press five or six volumes of his MSS.—One volume is to be devoted to Constitutional Documents—and the others to his interesting Correspondence. These are to be published by the Federal Convention, for the purchase of which the last Congress have appropriated \$30,000.

The Buffalo Advertiser of the 15th instant speaks of the fine skating on Lake Erie, which the ice still offers to those fond of the amusement. On the preceding Saturday, two gentlemen of that city achieved a skating trip of 100 miles.

A passenger from Frederick states that the balance of the money stolen last week at Tolbott's hotel, in that city, had been found in the stable yard, Mr. T. having been directed to the spot by an anonymous letter.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837.

33-The Cambridge Aurora has changed hands. It will hereafter be conducted by Wm. H. Barrow, Esq.

The Delawarean and Delaware Gazette and Watchman, have been purchased by J. N. Harker, Esq. and will hereafter be published as one under the title of the Delaware Gazette.

Flour appears to be on the decline. It is selling in Baltimore at \$10 in Alexandria at \$9.50, and in Georgetown at \$9.62 1-2

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law giving to negroes, claimed as fugitive slaves, the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Webster in his late speech at Niblo's in New York, among other things avowed himself opposed to the annexation of Texas, and thought the question of admitting another slave state into the union, a very grave one indeed because forsooth it would furnish the means of increasing the slavery of the African race, but he says nothing about its being the very means of diffusing the number of slaves by an increase of territory which we think a very favorable argument for the admission of Texas.

The New York Evening Post explains the cause of "the grand flourish of trumpets" with which Mr. Webster was received in New York, and the why and wherefore he "held forth" at Niblo's.

"It is a splendid scheme to effect the election of Aaron Clark, (the Lottery-man and the Whig candidate for the election of Mayor, which is at hand,) and Webster is used as a tool for this worthy purpose. Samson in passing from Aiskelon to the camp of the Danites, is asked to turn in and grind a little at the mill of the Philistines. The wheel of fortune is put into his big hands, and he is expected to turn out a prize for Aaron Clark, fortune's favorite. He snuffs the incense presented him by David B. Ogden, high priest of the occasion, and supposes that the whole is intended as a sincere homage to Daniel Webster, while the cunning roustes who got up the show know well that the object is merely "great luck" for Aaron Clark. He answers the worshippers with a portion of fluent slang about the currency, unconscious that all the while he is electioneering for Aaron Clark. At any other time than just before an election, Mr. Webster comes and goes, and no note is taken of the event. But when it is thought something may be made out of him, in the way of "helping," to use the phrase of David Webster.

"A lame dog o'er a stile," then it is that the enthusiasm of the Whigs in his favor rises to rapture. We shall see whether, even with the help of Mr. Webster, the nomination of the lottery dealer will go down with the people of New York. Mr. Morgan, a member of the State Senate, is the candidate of the Republican party."

OUTRAGE UPON OUTRAGE.

Oppression thickens upon oppression! and one outrage follows closely on the heels of another! The Judiciary needs purgation, and the slumbering power of the people must be aroused. The battle has been but half fought, and instead of a conquest we have only gained a barren stipulation that can be made nugatory in a twelve month. Read the report of the majority and minority of the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, on the memorial of James Clark of Anne Arundel County, and the article from the Frederick Citizen relating thereto, all of which will be found in our columns to-day, and then ask yourself reader, whether you live in a land of liberty.

Mr. Clark was elected to the office of Sheriff by the free and independent voters of Anne Arundel County; but his honor, Judge Dorsey, rejected his security on the ground of insufficiency. The next named person on the return honorably declined to accept the commission under the circumstances in which it was proffered, but a third individual was found whose security was accepted, and who was finally commissioned by the Governor and Council.

It should be particularly noticed that Mr. Clark's bond was signed by several gentlemen who are alleged to be fully worth the penalty of the bond, and of whose ability to meet the engagements entered into, by becoming his security, Mr. Clark produced to the House and the committee the certificate of two respectable citizens of Anne Arundel; yet notwithstanding this incontrovertible evidence of facts the will of the people has been set at naught, and in the case of this much wronged individual, has the elective franchise received a mortal blow from the hands of those who have committed this flagrant act of injustice. Such conduct, however, well becomes a party who have declared to proscribe all who took sides with the "re-sentants electors" last fall! as has been declared by Mr. Bowler of Frederick and which fact by recent removals from office appears to be fully corroborated even beyond the possibility of a doubt. Henceforward let us hear no more about proscription by the General Government, for the appointing power in Maryland has eclipsed her ten, aye, and hundred-fold in the exercise thereof. We have fallen indeed upon an evil hour when freemen slumber in the clank of tyranny, and oppression stalks unrevered amongst us.

THE PROPOSED GAS LAW.—That tyrant is apt to be brought about by an increase of power, whether real or supposed, is a demonstrable fact from the many evidences which the times past and present, so abundantly afford. Indeed, the past two years have been rife with Legislative acts of violence and actual visitations of oppression upon the people, who, strange to tell, seem to hear them all with a "patient shrug." But sometimes even the advocates of power and oppression reckon without their host, as would most likely have been the case in the matter now under consideration.

Mr. Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, submitted an order in the House of Delegates for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, making it a high crime and misdemeanor for any citizen or citizens of the State to PLAY, conspire or combine together, to alter or change the Constitution of the State otherwise than is established by that instrument, and the laws of the land."

Of course the order was adopted—the committee appointed, and Mr. Ridgely, as chairman, submitted his report, which as a State paper may be put down as one among the many bombastical and insulting documents which of late have been gotten up in a style perfectly unique, to serve as a medium through which to deal out anathemas against those "restless spirits" who are not yet prepared to doff their caps at a tyrant's bidding, nor cry "aye," "aye," to bolster up rank injustice. The report shrinks from the responsibility of recommending any other course than that of inactivity of Legislation on the subject; and so, for the present, the "gag" has been placed to repose beside its odious kin, the Alien and Sedition Laws, never we hope again to appear to disgrace the Legislative Halls of this republic.

We look with jealousy upon any attempt to abridge, in the least particular, the common rights of the people; it is a step dangerous to their liberties, and of consequence, subversive of the very ends for which government was created. No high-minded Marylander can subscribe to any doctrine that checks the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press, for they are blessings coeval with freedom itself, and have been too dearly purchased, too justly appreciated, and too long sustained by the people of this country to be tampered with in this our day, by aspiring demagogues for personal and political objects.

We do not believe that those who support the present ruling dynasty of the state, would for a moment tolerate such an act of wanton outrage as the order of Mr. Ridgely contemplated; nor can they look upon it (we mean the dispassionate and thinking portion) with any other feelings than those of deep regret and mortification. For ourselves we were prepared for the worst, and when we saw an attempt deliberately made, or if you choose, when we saw it proposed to the Legislature to adopt an order, like that of Mr. Ridgely's, which had for its design no other object than that of rivetting still closer the fetters which the people have placed upon themselves, we felt a consolation in knowing that our feeble support was not given to be thus shamefully used and abused.

67-We have no desire to provoke the malice of a fool, being perfectly content in knowing that the last of truth has been, for once at least, successfully applied,

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

DESTRUCTION OF SMYRNA BY AN EARTHQUAKE AND FOUR THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

We learn from Cap. J. S. Farran, of the brig Montevideo, arrived at this port on Monday morning, from Cadiz, whence she sailed on the 19th of February, that the British Government steamer had arrived from Malta the day previous, and informed that SMYRNA HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE, AND FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE HAD LOST THEIR LIVES.

The resolution submitted to the Mexican Congress in relation to SANTA ANA, requires of him immediately on his arrival in the Republic, to render an account to the government, of the motives of his journey to Washington, its result, and whatever engagements he may have contracted since the battle of San Jacinto; detrimental to the integrity of the Mexican territory, and to the honor and interests of the nation. We believe, though we have seen no positive statement, to that effect, that this resolution was adopted with the declaration that until this account be rendered, Santa Anna cannot obtain reinstatement as a citizen to hold any command, civil or military.

REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA.—The disorder being one of obstruction of perspiration, and of the customary evacuations, the proper remedies ought to be administered without delay on the first appearance of the usual symptoms, the action of the skin is to be restored by an early application of the hot bath, or by the use of aromatic diluents, as hot tea, barley broth, treacle posset, mulled and spiced wine, or, that which is best of all, basin of warm gruel at bed time, well sweetened, and containing from twenty to twenty-five drops antimonial wine, and ten or twelve drops of laudanum. The bowels are to be well attended to; and all interference in eating and drinking, as well as exposure to damp and night air, ought to be carefully avoided.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

SOMETHING GRAPHIC.—The following letter was written some time since, by a boy in Indiana, to his father at New Orleans. "Dear daddy, corn is dull, brother John is dead likewise.

Excuse hence in a bad pain. Yours affectionately, JOHN MCCLURE."

AVAIL GO WASHINGTON Norfolk Herald of the town of W which broke out destroyed six hundred and fifty dollars worth of property, and a great part of the town stores was destroyed.

PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.)—A slip from the Norfolk Herald office says: "We have verbal accounts of a desolating conflagration in the town of Washington, North Carolina, which broke out on Monday night last, and destroyed sixty four houses; but our information does not extend to particulars. The fire, it is said, originated in a turpentine distillery, and swept away entire the business part of the town. A vast quantity of naval stores was destroyed."

PROMOTION AMONG PRINTERS.

Among the recent promotions in the Navy are Abraham S. Tent Eick, & Ralph Verhees, to be Master Commandants. They are both Practical Printers, having entered the Navy at age of 21 and risen by their merit to their present distinction.

The young Queen of Naples had scarcely arrived with her husband in her new residence amidst the utmost pomp more than a week, when it was burnt to the ground.

POVERTY AT ROME.—We learn from Rome that the lower orders of the people in that capital are reduced to such a state of indigence that the bakers, carrying bread to private houses, are obliged to be escorted by gendarmes, many of them having had their loaves taken from them by main force.

A YOUNG LAPLAND GIRL is now exhibited in Sweden, who, though only seventeen, has attained the extraordinary height of seven french feet. She is otherwise well formed.

Letters from Rome of the 10th of February, mention that Peter Bousparie, son of Prince Lucien, who was sentenced to death by the ordinary tribunals, had appealed to the Sacra Consulta (the supreme court) to revise the judgment; the result of which application was, that the latter court doomed him to 16 years rigorous confinement. The Pope, however, commuted the punishment to perpetual banishment from the papal dominions. The exiled Prince left Rome on the 8th, to embark at Civita Vecchia on board the first ship that should sail for England.

Isaac Jones, of Oyster river, Orange, raised last season, from three acres of land, 250 bushels of corn in the ear, and 300 bushels of potatoes.

Eggs are selling for one dollar per dozen in Detroit, Michigan. In Harmony, Indiana, eggs are sold at six and one half cents per dozen.

The Journal of Commerce thinks Mr. Trollope will get hold of the Peyton and Wise "sticking" affair, and embellish it for her next "Domestic Manners of the Americans."

Two children, daughters of poor and destitute parents, the one 7, the other 10 years of age, died suddenly, at Taunton, Mass. last week, from eating the root of the Cicuta or hemlock. The children were employed in the calico factory, and the Taunton Whig says the root is found on the road which the children travelled to and from their home, where they undoubtedly obtained it to satisfy the cravings of hunger. On a post mortem examination of the bodies, the stomachs were found to contain little food, but were principally filled with hemlock root and lemon peel.

Query. If Tom's father is Dick's father's son, what relation is Dick to Tom?

Answer. Dick is Tom's uncle. Let us suppose Tom's father to be Jim, and Dick's father to be Bob; then if Tom's father, (Jim) is Dick's father's (Bob) son, Bob is father to Jim. Then Jim and Dick are brothers, and Dick is Tom's uncle.—[Ladger.

HUMOROUS.

Said a top to a boy at a barber's one day, To make a display of his wit, My lad did you ever have a monkey I pray, For you seem for nought else to be fit, I never did yet, said the boy I confess, Shave a monkey indeed! no not I, It is out of my line, but sir, nevertheless, If you will please to sit down I will try.

FLATTERY.

Julia, I think you have auburn hair, And I know you have large grey eyes And the beauty who says you are fair, And beautiful—believe me—lies.

A monk invented gunpowder; a bishop bombs; a benedictine, artillery; and a capuchin, [Father Joseph] first suggested the introduction of paid spies in the police and letters despatch.

It is stated in some of the last English papers that Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated traveller, and the powerful advocate of the Temperance cause, will resign his seat in Parliament, and visit this country with his family.

Appointments by the Commissioners of Talbot County.

CONSTABLES.

District No. 1. Sam S. Satterfield, Jos. B. Harrington, Solomon Barrott, Arthur J. Lovelady, Phil. T. Hambleton, District No. 2. James Sewell, Richard C. Laine, Wm. McNeal, Solomon Troy, District No. 3. James Arringdale, James Harwood, Wm. P. Loverton, Zebidial Pratt, District No. 4. Edward Flinn.

PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore, March 31. Corn white 87 a 90 Yellow 90 a 92 Rye 1.10 a 1.12 Oats 53 a 55 Md. wheat 1.70 a 1.80

It is stated in the Arkansas Gazette, on the authority of a half-breed Chictaw, that an effort is making to unite all the Northern and Western Indians in a war against the United States.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

EMILY JANE Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers, having proved to be a fine sailor and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Saml. H. Benney will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00. The subscriber expects in a very short time to supercede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessels in connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't. JOSHUA E. LEONARD. April 4, 1837 (G)

Postponed Sale.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of public sale on Thursday the 6th inst if fair if not the next fair day—All the personal property of Richard T. Cawcill late of Queen Anne County deceased, Consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one yoke of Oxen, and one pair of mules, the Wheat, Rye and Oats now in the ground, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, (negroes excepted.) A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. All sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning attendance given by ANN M. COUNCIL, and RICHARD K. MURPHY, Administrators of R T Cawcill. April 4 1w

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 21st day of May next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. the real estate of which Elizabeth Garey, late of Talbot County, deceased, died seized, consisting of a valuable dwelling house and lot with the usual out houses, in the village of Trappo in Talbot county, and wood lot within two or three miles of said village, containing thirty acres of land, more or less, according to the deed thereof but being the quantity thereof what it may. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or bonds, with such security or securities as the Trustee may approve, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale by the said Court, and payment of the purchase money, together with the interest, the Trustee will execute to the said purchaser or purchasers, a good and valid deed.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee. April 4 1s

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE.

EASTON, APRIL 1st 1837. A Kelly Ezekiel, Kersy Sarah, Axford Capt. Kemp William, B Baker James, Loveday Wm, Banning George, Lockerman Theo. R, Bannan Alexander, Loverton Isaac, C Burgess Philip, Miller Lodge No. 18 2, Cawcill Rev. Thomas, Maynard Foster, Cawcill Charles, Millis Levin, Cawcill Alexander, Merrick Louisa A, Cawcill Jeremiah, Matthews John W, Cawcill John, Mackey Eliza, Cawcill Thos. I, Marshall Archibald, Cawcill Bennett, Newcomb Mrs. Ellen, Cawcill John W, Newnam Joseph, Cawcill John, Newnam Wm. 62, Cawcill Eli, Ozmon Samuel, Cawcill Thomas, Plummer Samuel, Cawcill Master Edw, Parrott James, Cawcill Francis, Price Wm. R, D Denny Theodore Dr. Rice Elizabeth, Denny Jesse, Rasin Mrs. Piebe W, Denny Richard, Robinson P, F Foreman Miss Augusta, Rathel John, G Grace James, Roszell Ennalls, G Gibson Rachel Ann, Scott Leonora A, G Gore Edwin, T F Greenhaugh J. Henry, Thomas P, H Horney Capt. B, Thomas Nicholas, H Harris Wm, Turbut Greenbury, H Hobbs Chas. W, Valiant John, H Higgins Wm. W, Wills Martin, H Haywood Jr. William, Wilson Miss Peggy, J Jenkins Dr. Wing William, J Kerr John K, Wilson Edward, J Kerr John K, Ward George, J Kilman Ann Maria, Winder Edward S, J Persons calling for letters will say I deliver.

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

March 31

The Sloop SALLY LLOYD.

Captain ROBERT A. DODSON, will after the 8th of April be ready to receive freight from Skipton Creek or Wye River. Apply to the Captain at Wye Landing. April 1. 4t

Branch Bank at Easton.

March 28, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the company for the last six months which will be payable to the stock-holders in the Branch Bank at Easton, or their legal representatives, on or after Monday next, 3d inst.

By order JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. March 28

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

24th day of March Anno domini 1837.

ON application of Elizabeth Ann Redman Adm'x de bonis non of Rozetta Grace late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rozetta Grace late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March eighteen hundred and thirty seven. ELIZABETH ANN REDMAN Adm'x. of Rozetta Grace, deceased. March 28 3t

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

24th March Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Elizabeth Ann Redman, Adm'x of John Redman late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Redman late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March eighteen hundred and thirty seven. ELIZABETH ANN REDMAN, Adm'x. of John Redman, deceased. March 28 3t

The Steamboat

REQUIRE some adjustment and painting her running gear is suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain. March 28

JOHN HENRY

SURED by Valentine, will travel through the counties of Talbot and Caroline, and will be let to mares on the following reduced terms, viz: 6 dollars the Spring's chance, 10 dollars to insure, and 4 dollars the single leap, 25 cents to the Groom, in each case. Further particulars will be known in a hand bill. Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

ENNALLS-MARTIN. March 21

Jack Independence.

WILL be let to mares this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 20th of June.—The terms are, five dollars the Spring's chance, and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents to the Groom, in each case. He will stand at Hillsborough, Trappe, at the Globe Farm near Easton, and at the residence of the subscriber near the Chapel, once in two weeks, two days at each stand.

ENNALLS-MARTIN. March 21

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S Vegetable Universal Pills. ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of Mankind."

On the eighteenth of May, 1835, these new truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED STATES, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders propagated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body; they should be persevered in until the action is uniform, for they are an effectual assistant of nature, and have the same kind of action on the human body, that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature?—We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they get a right course, because the result has been sound health or in other words, every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their cause, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy, jaundice, fever and ague, bilious, scurvy, typhus, yellow, and common fevers of all kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward weakness, depression of spirits, ruptures, inflammation, sore eyes, fits, palsy, dropsy, small pox, measles, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, cholera morbus, green, whooping, dysentery, diarrhoea, ringworm, noises in the head, king's evil, scrofula, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swellings, ulcers, some of thirty years standing, cancers, Tumors, sweetened test and legs, piles, Contusions, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially Obstructions, Relaxations, &c.

9900 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability. Call at Dr. B's store, and read the certificates, letters, all giving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove, by the cures they make, that there is no necessity for other medicine.

The above medicine is for sale by the subscriber the only agent for this County. Dr. Brandreth's Pills are particularly recommended to persons travelling, as they do not become impaired from keeping. Persons travelling South or West would do well to provide themselves with some of them. The Pills require no attention eat and drink what you please, and have no fear of catching cold; the body is better able to stand the effects of cold after a dose than before say the directions.

Certificates of the many cures effected by Dr. Brandreth's Pills will be published from time to time.

The Subscriber in a short space of time has sold 400 boxes which proves the efficacy of this highly celebrated medicine.

CHARLES ROBINSON. Easton March 21, 1837. 1f

From the London Weekly Dispatch.

"Man, alas! too frequently neglect attending to his general health, until a long and dangerous illness compels him to fly to some medical man for relief.—So satisfied are we if every one who may read this would take our advice, and give a trial to Brandreth's Vegetable Pills—so convinced are we of their efficacy in all bowel complaints, spasmodic and bilious affections, flatulency, habitual costiveness, nervous and sick headache, and all scorbutic humors; in short, in all diseases arising from the impurity in the blood—we are satisfied, if these pills were introduced into every family in the kingdom; (and we have no doubt they soon will be) that the health of all would be wonderfully improved, and the pack of every one considerably benefited. As an antibilious and aperient Pills, we believe them to be as far better than all others as the travelling upon the Manchester road is to the two mile per hour jog-trot of one of Pickford's stage-wagons."

For the genuineness of this extract as well as for the truth of the following letter, Dr. Brandreth refers to Mr. Lacy of the Albany Daily Advertiser:

Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted for nearly seven years with swollen and ulcerated legs, and having tried all the medical men who are reported with us being very clever, without receiving any lasting benefit from them, I made trial of your pills having read an advertisement where a person similarly afflicted had been cured, and took them according to the directions; by the time I had taken them ten days, the discharge from my leg was much improved in healthy appearance, and having now used nine 2s. 6d. boxes am quite recovered, and beg to return you my everlasting thanks for this wonderful, and to me, most unexpected cure.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

THE Subscriber having rented of Saml. Dickinson Marsh, situated upon the banks of one of the Great Choptank river, hereby warns borderers from shooting upon the Marsh, all mischievous object for profit. It is requested that gentlemen will attend to this notice—vagabonds and scoundrels will be kept off.

PETER WEBB. Dorchester. A person with copy 3 times dec charge this office.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed in the name of Martin Goldborough Trustee of Nicholas G. Singleton against the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Garnishee of James D. Singleton will be offered at public sale on the 11th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, fourteen and two eighths acres of land in Oxford Neck in Talbot County being part of a tract of land known by the name of East Otwell, the property of the said James D. Singleton and now in the possession of the said Thomas Bayne. The said land being sold to satisfy the damages costs and charges of the aforesaid venditioni exponas.

Attendance given by JO. GRAHAM late Sheriff. Feb. 28 3t

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 13th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the Court room of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, the parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also the parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also the parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also the parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less; 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Talbot County to wit

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in writing of James Nicols, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eight hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said James Nicols having complied with the several requisites required by the act of Assembly, I do hereby order, and adjudge that he said James Nicols be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Nicols to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Nicols should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 15th day of November 1836.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Feb. 7 3m

NOTICE.

In consequence of a succession of outrages perpetrated by the boys to the Beverly Seminary in so concealed a manner, as to prevent the possibility of detecting the guilty individual or individuals, the teachers have thought proper to suspend the school indefinitely, as it is now organized, and in lieu thereof, to organize one on a plan, new in many important respects. This plan proposes to limit the whole number of students to thirty—fifteen of whom are to be under the immediate care of each of the teachers. The religious instruction will be exclusively attended to by the principal, and the domestic department entirely in the hands of the assistant. The houses are to be so arranged as that not exceeding four shall lodge in the same room, one of whom shall have charge of the key at all times. Every attention shall be paid to the comforts of the boys, and in order that this may be warranted, an increase of \$20 to the present charge, for board must be made—making it \$100. The course of studies both in the Classical and in the English department, will be the same as formerly.

JOSEPH SPENCER.
MATTHEW SPENCER.

March 14 1837.
N. B. Parents wishing their sons to be admitted, must make application before the first of April.
Let the parents of the boys who have been sent home likewise understand that no individual has been fixed upon as the guilty one, but that a general suspension was necessary in order to get rid of the true malefactor. The boys will be received back according to the character previously sustained. The new session will commence about the first of April. The precise time will be made known in the next Gazette.

J. S.
M. S.

A SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the County will offer at public sale at his residence in Easton on Thursday the 16th of March, a part of his household Furniture, all nearly new and of modern style, viz. a hair Sofa, one dozen fancy and a half dozen Windsor chairs, a bureau, a mahogany washstand, and a painted do. a headstead, a crib &c. together with the usual kitchen furniture.

Also a good horse, gentle in the harness, or under the saddle, and a gig in good repair. The sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and if it should rain, the first fair day after. A credit of six months will be allowed for all money over five dollars.

Either of the above articles will be disposed of at private sale for cash.

JOHN WILEY.
Feb. 23 St

Notice.

THE Editor of the DELAWAREAN, published at Wilmington, Delaware, proposes to prepare a Newspaper Directory, and therefore desires the closest co-operation of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, Editor.

JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 10, Walnut St. Phila'd.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the 1st day of Jan., commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS.

Comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making an uniform edition of nearly five hundred pages—four hundred more than any other.

They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars, and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Nov. 5

ENNA ROSZELL.

(G)

A GUN

NEARLY new, and in excellent order, will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for a watch. Persons wanting a gun on either of the above terms will please apply to the Editor for further information.

March 7 St

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Commissioners Notice.

The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday, the 31st inst. when applications for the Office of Constable will be received. The appointment for Constables will take place on Tuesday the 28th inst. Supervisors of roads, will be appointed on Tuesday the 28th inst. Those supervisors who are willing to continue, to serve the present year, will please make their assent known to the Clerk. All persons having claims against the County, will bring them in legally authenticated and deposit them with the Clerk. The Commissioners will set twice a week, on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday, the 24th of April, to hear appeals.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.

March 7 St

TAILORING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has taken the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Erickson, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at the corner of the Whig and People's Advocate, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and he assures those who may favour him with their work, that it shall be done in the most fashionable and approved manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The Publics Obdt. Servt.

WILLIAM F. PARROTT.

Easton, Feb. 25

N. B. warrants, that if in a failure to fit he will make them another garment, or return the money.

W. F. P.

THE SKETCH BOOK

OF CHARACTER,

in curious and authentic narrative and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary Individuals.

In preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been exercised to avoid in the main, the beaten track of former compilers; to present the reader rather what was accessible, than to copy well known biographies and events. The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional waywardness of event and its frequent curious operation upon the human mind, and would be easy to prove that independently, a mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judge me upon every-day transactions, and that the essence of life, as well as in every other, is necessary to become acquainted with the exception to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what may be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which have been.

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, containing 80 pages each, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed.

TERMS.

One dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars.

Address, L. A. GODEY, 100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 12

SATURDAY NEWS

AND LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

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Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Nov. 12

ENNA ROSZELL.

(G)

\$5 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber residing in East New Market, Dorchester county on Sunday the fifth of March, James Ridgeway, an indentured apprentice to the Shoe-Making Business. Five dollars will be given for the apprehension of said boy on his delivery where the subscriber can get him. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or trusting said apprentice.

WILLIAM M. PRICE, B. New Market.

March 14 St

PROSPECTUS.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

and to the Public generally.

MORE than a year has now elapsed since the subscriber's connexion with the WHIG, during which time its patronage has increased sufficiently to assure him of the public's approbation of the fearless and independent manner in which he has endeavored to conduct it. The expense which has been incurred, however, makes it necessary, (notwithstanding the very liberal patronage the Whig now enjoys,) to solicit an extension of support. Therefore, to the friends of the present administration, throughout the peninsula, and elsewhere, the appeal is confidently made. The size of the paper will enable us to give extensive extracts of interesting matter, as well as to give a greater portion of original matter, making the paper equal in size to most of the city papers, and inferior to none published on the peninsula.

The extraordinary exertions now making by the opponents of the administration and their already avowed hostility to the coming one, render it still more important to the Republican party to sustain the WHIG, it being the zealous advocate of the great leading principles of the day, which so happily and triumphantly distinguish the Democratic Republican party.

The columns of the Whig, on all suitable occasions, will be open for a free and useful discussion of politics, local and general. The Literary Department is intended to enrich with the best productions, original and erected, within our reach.

Particular attention will be paid to the diffusion of the most valuable information on AGRICULTURE.

In short it is hoped to render the WHIG acceptable to all classes of the community, and a source of general information.

The public's obedient servant,

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.

Easton, January 1837.

Terms:—The Whig is published every Tuesday morning at \$2.50 per annum.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS



MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the many favors and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

HORSES, BARUCHES,

GIGS, SULFIES,

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES,

description of Carriage at its shortest in any of the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public, nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS

with the assistance of the best of workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and we will bring it to their own door free of charge.

All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale, a pair of handsome young horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

collector's last Notice.

ALL persons indebted for County taxes are hereby notified that unless they come forward and make payments before the 20th of this month, (February) they will be dealt with agreeably to law. My deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that time.

WM. R. TRIPPE, Collector.

Feb. 7 St

A CARD.

The subscriber having declined business in Easton, desires to inform his customers and friends, that he feels a heart's gratitude to them for their very liberal patronage, since in the above named place. For those acts of kindness, he can only say, he wishes it was in his power to render in some part compensation, for their benevolent dispositions, towards him. He would inform those who are disposed to encourage the well known Establishment, that he has sold out to one, in whom the public may place implicit confidence—he does not hesitate to say he considers him one of the best cutters in Maryland. It is not from interested motives, he says so much, but in justice to him.

Before he closes he would say to his customers that he has some debts to pay, and unless he can collect what is due him, he cannot meet them, therefore, he would respectfully solicit those indebted to pay him the amount of their bills as soon as possible, as he has no design to be hard with them.

The public's obedient servant,

THOS. J. EATKINSON.

Easton, Feb. 2

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favors of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet, will be met with prompt attention.

The Public's Obdt. Servt.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

Regularly published in Philadelphia weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street, THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and so ardent and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as to be calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harpersburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.

Col. T. L. McKenny, W. G. Clark, Esq.

John J. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James McHenry,

C. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq.

C. P. Holcom, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq.

Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Ponceau

Miss E. C. Stras, J. Watson, Esq.

Miss E. L. Dymont, Chas. S. Coxe, Esq.

John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq.

Rev. Jos. Ruding, C. B. Richards, Esq.

Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq.

Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton,

Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq.

Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Value, Esq.

Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq.

Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq.

And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR.

Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1.00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postages are added, remitting \$10.00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

Orders free of postage, address to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange good year.

JOHN BAKER

WORKER IN IRON, STEEL, & C

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has commenced and intends carrying on in all its varieties, (at the corner of West street and the Po road)

The Blacksmith's Business.

To those by whom he has heretofore been employed he deems it only necessary to inform them of his place of residence as he flatters himself that his work will recommend itself. Of the people of Easton and the County around, he solicits a share of patronage particularly in the line of

Horse Shoeing,

PLOUGH AND CART WORK, &c. &c.

All he asks is cash enough to purchase materials; old iron and Country produce will also be taken in exchange for work.

J. B.

Easton, Feb. 2

A NEW VOLUME

WITH

NEW ATTRACTIONS!!!

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Original & Selected Tales, Essays, & Fables; ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC CHARACTERS AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

Each number comprising seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Titles and Index complete—at three dollars per an

A NEW VOLUME, ANNUALLY COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1837

It is a source of much gratification to the publisher that this work, presenting a peculiar and attractive novelty in the literary world, as had a corresponding and extensive increase of patronage ever since it was commenced, in July last. It is consequently an inducement or hint to use new exertions to render it acceptable, and he confidently assures the reading public that no expense or pains shall be spared on his part to give entire satisfaction to all who have, or may hereafter subscribe to the "Album." As an assurance of the good faith which he has scrupulously kept with his patrons, the publisher refers to the character, number of embellishments, and typographical neatness of his work, and avows that it may now be justly considered one of the CHEAPEST monthly periodicals published, he is but making important improvements in its character and appearance, without any change in the present low price of subscription.

1837.
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in Baltimore

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extremely prompt and were strengthened by volunteers who stepped forward with alacrity to sustain the law. Whilst the Guards were assembling a fire broke out in North Gay streets, O. T. in some frame buildings near the Independent Engine House, during which two explosions of gunpowder were in the midst of them occurred, from which injuries were sustained. The Guards were ordered to repair to the neighborhood of the fire, there to act as circumstances might require, it being understood that the belligerents would be on the ground and would in all probability attempt to resume the disgraceful scenes of the afternoon. In obedience to the order the armed force repaired to Hillen street, within a square of the fire, where it remained until all danger of a riot had subsided. The Guards then repaired again to the quarters of the commanding general, where they received his thanks for the promptness they had displayed, after which they retired to their respective drill rooms with orders to re-assemble, should any alarm of fire take place during the night.

COMMUNICATED.
MR. SHERWOOD.—Will you allow me, sir, a small portion of your useful paper to ask a writer in the Gazette who signs himself "Gamma" if he has opened a censorship for Religious conduct and belief generally.

To the it appears so from the fact that while professing writing a desultory sketch he attacks a most respectable congregation of this town, and also their former Minister, at the very time he had left the village and was therefore (should he condescend to notice it) not in a situation to reply. But not content with this he, by implication, attacks another sect one of the most numerous and respectable divisions of the Christian Church. It is not why the assertion, and not Roman Catholics either? why step aside from the object he was pursuing to vent his poison upon them? Was it because "Plantagenet" viewed them with an evil eye was it because his master shrank from the "Maria Monk" business by figuring in cyphers or does he realize the truth of the Fable that the Lion's offal is the Jackall's favorite food. We are compelled to believe so, and for the present leave him with the assurance that his ignorance of language, and obscurity of style, has saved him from a lecture which he may yet receive should he persist to wield a weapon, the power of which to him is unknown.

ANTI-BIGOTRY.

We have been politely furnished with the following appointments made by the Philadelphia Conference for the Chesapeake District.
Chesapeake District—D Daily P E Shynner—Wm Allen, N Shepherd, Centerville Bridge & Middleton—Cunning-Dover—E Reed, one to be supplied [blank]
Denton—L Storks—Mann, Caroline—J Bell, J Nicols, Easton—J N Poits, Talbot—N Drane—Barten, Centerville—J Bayne—Gutts, Church Hill J Humphreys, Delaware City—J Nottingham, Elkton—Whit, New Castle—P.

The Mexican Government has issued an order declaring a Blockade of all the ports of Texas. These ports are enumerated in their order; they are—Matagorda, La Bca, San Louis, Galveston, Brastoria, Harrisburg, Goliad, Anahuac Copano, and all other ports that line the coast of Texas, from longitude 94 50 to 101 30 west of London. The Blockade is to take effect from and after the 30th day of publication in the city of Mexico, which was on the 9th of February. It has therefore been nominally in force about four weeks.

MEXICO.

We have had a few moments' conversation with Lieutenant Tannal, of the navy, who conveyed Santa Anna to Mexico, and learn from him that the reported cold reception given to Santa Anna was altogether a misrepresentation. He was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the great body of his countrymen. Lieutenant Tannal remained a week with Santa Anna after he landed, during which time the news of his return had reached the capital, and many other important points; from all of which, letters giving accounts of demonstrations of great joy for the deliverance of Santa Anna, were received by him.

Lieutenant Tannal believes the invasion of Texas will not be repeated. The military preparations of Bustamante are considered by intelligent persons as intended to maintain tranquillity at home, against the popularity of Santa Anna with the people.—Globe.

NEW HARNESSES.—We saw yesterday at the American Museum a splendid set of new harness, beautifully ornamented and made without a single buckle. The new method the ingenious invention of Mr. W. Hayden, patented in the U. States great improvement, we think decidedly a great improvement, calculated to give more strength and durability to harness, as the fastening of the traces are not liable to the splitting of the leather, which is frequently the case in the old style, wherever the tongue of the buckle rests.

All the straps move in straight lines, fastened and made easy by small rollers. The inventor gives the following advantages to it over the usual mode of manufacturing the article:
1. It is stronger and more sure.
2. It is more easily altered in size.
3. All the straps run in straight lines.
4. It is more easily cleaned.
5. If the horse gets entangled he can be freed without cutting.
6. It will admit of being ornamented to a higher degree than the old style of harness.

It is exhibited at the American Museum for the inspection of the public.—New York Star.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.—In an account of a late horse race near New Orleans, it is mentioned that the person who took the money for the admission of spectators to the course, could not let exactly how much he received, as he did not find time to count it—but he sent into the city that evening two barrels of half dollars.

USURY.—The Legislature of New York have passed a bill of the strongest character, making it criminal to take usury. The New York Express, a whig print, says, "the bill is executed in Wall street, as one that will drive capital out of the city altogether. By others it is believed that it will work well, and that it will induce capitalists who are now shying at 2 and 3 per cent. a month to invest in good stocks, by which they can obtain from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum. The enormous rate of interest that is now paid is eating up the vitals of the community, and neither industry nor regular business can possibly stand such enormous slaves."

THE SURPLUS.

By the notice from the Treasury Department of the receipts and expenditures in January and February, which we published on Monday, it will be seen that the surplus increased in those two months only about one million of dollars. Should it continue to increase at that rate through the year, though in truth it will probably diminish, the whole accumulation in 1837 would be only about six millions.

Yet the wise financiers of the New York Express have magnified it to sixty millions, and the Raleigh Star to forty millions.

How long will the people confide in such reckless and blind guides?
Globe

A DISTINCTION.—"Sir, do you mean to say I lie," said a person to a French gentleman, "No sure! I say not that you lie, but, sure, I say that you walk round about the truth."

PRICE CURRENT.

	Baltimore, April 15th.
Flour	\$8 25 to 9 50
Wheat	\$1 20 to 1 45
Corn white	85
Yellow	80
Rye	1 00 to 1 05
Oats	45
Cloverseed	\$6 50

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. M. Hazen, Mr. Nathan W. Davis to Miss Elizabeth Frampton, all of this county.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Miss Sarah Hoxter, beloved by all who knew her. Through her illness she appeared resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father, and has left a full assurance of all behind her, that she was accepted with her God.

In this County on Saturday morning, Mr. John R. Strickbury, in the 22d year of his age.

In this town on Sunday morning after a short illness Miss Elizabeth McBride in the 15th year of her age.

In this town on Monday morning last after a short illness Mrs Sarah Hale in the 38th year of her age. Evidences of temper, affable manners and a warm and affectionate heart were the most prominent characteristics of the deceased. In early life she embraced religion and was a devoted and abundant life.

James S. [blank]
Washington street, next door to the corner below Pover street, in the large three story brick house, and nearly opposite Mr. John Camper's Store, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

HE HAS PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH A GOOD

HEARSE.

And is now ready to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and no pains will be spared to render general satisfaction, and hopes to share a generous patronage.
April 18 11 (G)

THE ACADEMY

At Easton, Maryland.

The Teacher in the English Department of this Academy has given notice to the board of trustees of his intention to resign so soon as a successor can be obtained; but he will continue to superintend the School until a successor may be had. The Trustees wish to engage a competent Teacher, to take charge of this department who is qualified to instruct the pupils in reading, writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and the lesser branches of the Mathematics. Testimonials of moral character and fit qualifications for the station, are required. Applications will be received until Saturday the third day of June next, when the Trustees propose to make the appointment of Teacher.

John Goldsborough, Esq. Secretary of the Board, will receive communications on the subject.

By order
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres.
April 18, 1837 71

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch. The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

S. O.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court to value and divide the real estate of William Ozmon, deceased, late of Talbot County, according to the provisions of the Act of the Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that they shall meet at the dwelling house on the farm of said deceased, situated in Miles River Neck, on Thursday the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which they were appointed.

JAMES M. LELOYD
ORSON GORE.
JAMES HOPKINS.
CHAS. E. TILGHMAN.
April 18

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11th day of April, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Dr. Samuel W. Spencer, adm'r. of Lambert W. Spencer, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lambert W. Spencer late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of October next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Adm'r.
of Lambert W. Spencer, deceased.

April 18 3

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County will be sold on Wednesday the 31st of May next (if fair), at the next fair day, at the late residence of William Hoxter, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Corn Blades,

a lot of Bacon, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all purchases of five dollars, the purchaser giving approved security, with interest from date of sale—and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. attendance given by

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.
of William Hoxter, deceased.

April 18

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby forwarn all persons from receiving a sealed bill of mine, to Thomas Cloud, bearing date 17th March 1837, for \$100.—Also another sealed bill of mine, in said Cloud, of same date for about \$50. I am determined to resist the payment of the same, and the said Cloud having sued the subscriber out of the same and since absconded.

ADINO MCKNETT.

April 18 31

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Queen Anne's county court the subscriber as trustee will offer at public sale on THURSDAY 1st day of JUNE, at Centerville at 12 o'clock, the farm known by the name of Prospect Bay, situated in Piney Neck O. A. County.

This farm is beautifully situated on Eastern Bay and is covered with a growth of the various luxuriant of the water can be had in great abundance, the shores afford a quantity of sea oze and some shells, which make the farm very susceptible of improvement. The farm is of a sandy quality, and adapted to the growth of corn, is well divided with fencing principally of Chestnut. There are about 25 acres of Marsh, about 250 acres of valuable land, and the residue in

WOOD LAND.

containing in the whole, by late survey

375 acres & 1 rood.

The improvements consist of a small

Two story frame Dwelling

Kitchen, meat house, Quarter, Windmill, Corn house, Stables and a large Barn, embracing two corn mills, granary, carriage house and several sheds. To a person in want of this cannot fail to please, for the beauty of situation and general advantage, it is surpassed by few.

It is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises which will be cheerfully shown them by W. A. G. Hobbs residing thereon.

The terms of sales as prescribed by the decree are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the money and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee will execute a grant and sufficient deed to the purchaser, free of all incumbrances.

VALENTINE BRYAN

April 18 1837—18

The Eastern Whig and Gazette, the Carolina Advocate and the Kent Bugle, will please insert this advertisement until the day of sale—mark price and charge the Times Office.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot County Court, the undersigned Commissioners, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, one house and lot in the town of Centerville, in Queen Anne's County, the same being that part of the real estate of James Ridgway, late of Talbot County, deceased, that remains unsold and the whole of said deceased's real estate in Queen Anne's County aforesaid—a description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms of Sale prescribed by the order of the Court are as follows: viz a credit of six, twelve or eighteen months will be given to the purchaser as to the right or title of the heirs and legal representatives of the said James Ridgway who are of full age; and as to the right and title of each heir and legal representative of the said James Ridgway who is a minor, a credit until such minor shall arrive at full age.—The payment of the whole of the purchase money to be secured by bond to the State of Maryland, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.—The interest on the portion of the money to be paid annually—upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the purchase money, the Commissioners will execute a good deed to the purchaser or his legal representatives.

JOSEPH TURNER,
WILLIAM ROSE,
G. TURBUTT,
THOS. O. MARTIN.

April 18

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Dorothy Bullin at the suit of William Bullin administrator of Thomas Bullin deceased, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lambert W. Spencer late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of October next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Adm'r.
of Lambert W. Spencer, deceased.

April 18 3

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County will be sold on Wednesday the 31st of May next (if fair), at the next fair day, at the late residence of William Hoxter, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Corn Blades,

a lot of Bacon, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all purchases of five dollars, the purchaser giving approved security, with interest from date of sale—and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. attendance given by

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.
of William Hoxter, deceased.

April 18

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Eliza L. Bond at the suit of George R. Bond, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lambert W. Spencer late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of October next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Adm'r.
of Lambert W. Spencer, deceased.

April 18 3

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Eliza L. Bond at the suit of George R. Bond, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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Given under my hand this eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Adm'r.
of Lambert W. Spencer, deceased.

April 18 3

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against James Tilton Jr. at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instant and use of Nehemiah Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, for cash, to the highest bidder between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: All and singular that farm, plantation and land situated, lying and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck, in the tenure of James Hopkins being part of a tract of land called Meringo and all the estate right title and interest of James Tilton Jr. legal or equitable of in and to the same containing two hundred and seventy five acres of land, more or less, being all the land which was devised by Jacob Gibson to his daughter Frances the wife of the said James Tilton at all seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.

April 18 41

ATTENTION GUARDS.

YOU are hereby notified to assemble at your usual place of drill on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, fully equipped for parade.

By order
J. SATTERFIELD, O.S.

April 18

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

24th March Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Elizabeth Ann Redman, Adm'r. of John Redman late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of John Redman late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

ELIZABETH ANN REDMAN, Adm'r.
of John Redman, deceased.

March 23 8

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

24th day of March Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Elizabeth Ann Redman Adm'r. de bonis non of Rozetta Grace late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Rozetta Grace late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

ELIZABETH ANN REDMAN, Adm'r.
of Rozetta Grace, deceased.

March 23 8

Jack Independence,

WILL be let to mares this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 20th of June. The terms are, five dollars the spring's chance, and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents to the groom, in each case. He will stand at Hillsborough, the Trappe at the Globe Farm near Easton, and at the residence of the subscriber near the Chippel, once in two weeks, two days at each stand.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

M 21

Prizes! Prizes!! Prizes!!!

CHANCES FOR

Millions of Dollars

CAN be had at Newnam's Wheel of fortune, at the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Bank, where he will be happy to serve his customers with a large assortment of lucky numbers, either in whole tickets or shares, and he is now prepared and perfectly willing to dispose of

\$100,000

to those who are inclined to take a chance for the same.

April 11 11

The Sloop

SALLY LLOYD.

Captain ROBERT A. DODSON, will after the 8th of April, be ready to receive freight from Skipton Creek or Wye River.

Apply to the Captain at Wye Landing.

April 1 41

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1837

VOL. III. No 17

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is printed and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

per annum, payable half yearly in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are set-

tled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for

every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

37-All communications to insure attention

should be post paid

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.—For a light

house on Papoose Squaw point, a place near

to, below, the port of Bristol, five thousand

dollars; for placing a buoy and beacon on

South White rock and a buoy on Charles rock

near the harbor of Wickford, one hundred

dollars; for rebuilding and changing the location

of the light on Block island, five thousand dol-

lars; for eight dolphins and two buoys north

ward of Field's point, in Providence river, one

thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—For a light house

on a proper site on Cumberland head, Lake

Champlain, five thousand dollars; for the erec-

tion of a light house on a proper site split to

point, Lake Champlain, five thousand dollars,

for a revolving double light house, the south

side of Execution rocks, opposite Sand's point

Long island sound, five thousand dollars; for

a light house at big Sandy creek, on Lake Onta-

rio, county of Jefferson, five thousand dollars;

for a light house on Stony point, in the town of

Henderson, in the county of Jefferson, three

thousand dollars; for buying out Gedgey's

channel, three thousand dollars; for a beacon

light at Silver Creek harbor, on Lake Erie,

four thousand five hundred dollars; for a light

house on Flynn's Knoll, near Sandy Hook,

two hundred thousand dollars, to be built un-

der the direction of the Engineer Department;

for erecting a light on Sandy Hook, twenty five

thousand dollars; for placing a beacon on Romer's

shoal, near Sandy Hook, fifteen thousand dol-

lars; for the erection of a light house at Esopus

meadows, on the west shore of the Hudson

river, three thousand dollars; for placing a

buoy on the wreck of a vessel sunk at Tappan

bay, one hundred dollars; for a light house on

Cedar island, Sag harbor, one thousand dollars;

for placing buoys in Sag harbor, two hundred

dollars; for erecting a light house at Round

creek, on the Hudson river, five thousand dol-

lars; for erecting a beacon light at Dunkirk

harbor, two thousand seven hundred dollars;

for erecting a light on light at V. n. Baren har-

bor, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for a

floating light, to be stationed on or near the

Florida Ground, so called, in Long Island

sound, nearly abreast Stratford point, ten

thousand dollars; for a light house on Robin's

reel, in the harbor of New York, fifty thou-

sand dollars; for a light house at Salomon River

harbor, three thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.—For a light

house at the mouth of Cohamsey creek, five

thousand dollars; for the erection of a light

house at or near Sand Island, five thousand

dollars.

STATE OF MAINE.—For a light house to

be erected on a proper site on Mark island, in

Harpswell sound, five thousand dollars; for

a light house to be erected on a proper site

Mount Desert island, at the entrance of

man's bay, five thousand dollars; for a light

house on Ram island, at the entrance of

ricotta river, five thousand dollars; for a

light house on Seguin island, five thousand

dollars; for erecting a light house on West

buoy on West Point, five thousand dollars;

for placing a buoy on the point of the

cutting for the passage of the water, five

thousand dollars; for erecting a light house

on the point of the cutting, five thousand dol-

lars; for erecting a light house on the point

of the cutting, five thousand dollars; for

a light house to be erected at the mouth of

Pleasant river, five thousand dollars; for

placing monuments on Fort Point ledge, Adams

ledge, and Buck's ledge, in Penobscot river,

three thousand dollars; for erecting a beacon

light on Half tide ledge, and two buoys about

a mile and a half from the town of Sullivan,

in the county of Hancock, three thousand dol-

lars; for the erection of a light house on York

nubble in the county of York, five thousand dol-

lars; for a monument on Potterfield's ledge, ly-

ing between Oviweche and Goose river point,

and a spindle on another ledge lying near the

Potterfield ledge, two thousand six hundred

dollars.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—For the

erection of a pier on the east side of Whales-

back light house, to secure it from the force of

the waves, three thousand dollars; for placing

buoys at the entrance of Spruce creek, on the

eastern side of Spruce rocks, and at the eastern

side of Amherst island, five hundred dol-

lars; for placing buoys on Cod rock, near Fort

point, four hundred dollars.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—For two

small light houses, should two be necessary,

on proper sites, at or near Ipswich harbor, seven

thousand dollars; for a light house to be erec-

ted on a proper site at or near Ned's point,

contiguous to the village Mattapoisett, five

thousand dollars; for three small light houses

on Nasset beach, Cape Cod, fifteen feet high,

ten thousand dollars; for the erection of buoys

upon the rocks and ledges at the entrance of

the harbors of Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Mar-

blehead, and Manchester, two thousand five

hundred dollars; for placing buoys on Aldridge

ledge, Fals spit, Hunts ledge, Hospital island,

Scutcheon ledge, Governor's island point,

and Little Farm Bar, in Boston harbor, five

hundred dollars; for erecting a beacon at the

mouth of New Bedford harbor, two thousand

dollars; for two small beacon lights on the

north side of Nantucket island, five hundred

dollars; for placing a spindle in the harbor of

Edgartown, and buoys, two hundred dollars;

for erecting a light house at Wing's neck, five

thousand dollars; for buoys in the harbor of

Mattapoisett, one hundred dollars; for buoys

on Bay rock, ledge or the shore on the

west side of Taunton river, opposite Fall riv-

er, six hundred dollars; for buoys at a place

called Egypt, in Taunton river, one hundred

dollars; for a beacon on Muscle neck, and

a beacon on Oyster bed point, in Mount Hope

bay, five thousand dollars for a light house on

Alvo beach, in Wollfleet bay, one thousand

dollars; for a buoy at Deep hole rock near

Oyster island, on the South side Barnstable,

nine hundred dollars.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.—For rebuilding

a light house on a proper site on Lynde

point, at the mouth of Connecticut river, five

thousand dollars; for placing buoys on Black

reef, Barney's reef, Stony Point reef, and

Wicler's rock, in the harbor of Killingworth,

three hundred dollars; for a beacon already

erected at Round island, on Saybrook har-

bor, nine hundred dollars; nine hundred dol-

lars to meet the expenses of the work as far as ex-

ceeded, the balance to be paid by the State, for

erecting a light house on the rocks in the har-

bor of Greenwich, three hundred dollars; for

placing buoys in Mystic harbor, one hundred

dollars; for a sea wall to preserve the light

house, and other buildings on Foxweather is-

land near Black Rock Harbor, five thousand

dollars.

STATE OF OHIO.—For a light house on

Turkey island, at the entrance of Maumee bay,

in Lake Erie, eight thousand dollars; for a

beacon light on a proper site near the entrance

of the harbor of Sandusky bay, two thousand

five hundred dollars; for a beacon light at or

near Manhattan, three thousand dollars; for

additional buoys to mark the channel at the

mouth of the Miami of Lake Erie, and across

Maumee bay, two hundred dollars, for a light

house on the south side of Cunningham island,

in Lake Erie, three thousand dollars.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.—For a light house at

City West harbor, five thousand dollars; for

completing the light house at Michigan city,

three thousand dollars.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—For a beacon

light at or near the southwest pass of Veran-

light bay, five thousand dollars; for erecting a

light house at the pass between Lake Bout-

chartrain and Lake Maupas, five thousand dol-

lars; for erecting a light house for the keeper

on St. Joseph's island in Lake Borgne, twelve

thousand dollars; for placing two buoys

at Dolphin island pass, two buoys at Pass Ma-

rianne, two buoys at Pass Christian, and two

buoys at Heron pass, fifteen hundred dollars;

for beacons and light houses at the entrance of

the harbor recently constructed on Lake Pon-

chartrain, the small above New Orleans, twenty

five thousand dollars; for erecting a

light house on Lake Pontchartrain, at the

mouth of the Bayou Saint John, ten thousand

dollars; for beacons and light houses at Port

Pontchartrain, in addition to the sum hereto-

fore appropriated, twenty thousand dollars.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.—For the erection

of a light house at the mouth of Pearl river,

in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated,

five thousand dollars.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—For a light house

on a proper site at the mouth of Grand river,

five thousand dollars; for a light house on a

proper site at the mouth of Detroit river, five

thousand dollars; for a light house on Wind-

mill island, at the outlet of Lake Saint Clair,

five thousand dollars; for erecting a light house

at the mouth of Saginaw river, five thousand

dollars; for erecting a light house at Wagon-

hance, or Fox point, on the straits of Michi-

linacmacine, five thousand dollars; for erecting

a light house at the mouth of Kalamazoo river,

five thousand dollars.

TERITORY OF FLORIDA.—For a light

house on the most suitable site at or near the

east entrance from the Gulf of Mexico into

Appalachicola bay, to be selected by the

Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dol-

lars; for a light house at the entrance of Saint

Joseph's bay, ten thousand dollars; for three

buoys at the mouth of Saint John's river, one

thousand dollars; for buoys to mark the chan-

nel from the eastern pass into Appalachicola

bay to the town of Appalachicola one thousand

dollars; for a light boat to be stationed at the

