

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1841.

VOL. VIII—NO. 9

## THE WHIG & ADVOCATE, IN EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY GEORGE 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 arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion. All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT  
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY  
SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one copy of the catalogue of the Library of Congress be presented to each of the universities, colleges, academies, and historical societies of the United States, not exceeding three hundred in number, and to the American Antiquarian Society.

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the payment of the sums due by law to the several messengers of the respective States as compensation for conveying to the seat of Government the vote of the electors of the said States for President and Vice President of the United States.

[Public—No. 2.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

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 to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine shall be so construed as to abolish imprisonment for debt, on process issuing out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever, where by the laws of the state in which said court shall be held, imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be abolished.

Approved, Jan 14, 1841.

[Public—No. 3.]

AN ACT further to amend the act entitled, "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

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 such of the assistants to the marshals, in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such marshals under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations and return the same under the said act, at any time before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for the marshals of such States and Territories to make their return to the Secretary of State at any time before the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-one: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: And provided, further, That no person be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district for which such returns shall be made, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the eleventh section of the act for taking the sixth census as applies to the printing, under the direction of the Secretary of State, of the aggregate returns received from the marshals, be so construed as to apply equally to the census of pensioners, &c. and the statistical aggregates returned by said marshals. And be it further provided, That for arranging and preparing the census of pensioners required by the thirteenth section of the act for taking the sixth census, and for compiling and supervising of the printing of the statistical returns taken under said act, there be allowed to the superintending clerk, upon the completion of the work, such compensation as the Secretary of State may deem just and equitable, not exceeding the rate heretofore allowed for compiling the statistics of the fifth census; and that allowance be made to the disbursing agent of the Department of State for the extra duties which have been, or may be, imposed upon him on account of the sixth census, in relation to the preparatory measures, the accounts of the marshals, and the disbursements, at a rate not exceeding that allowed him for his services in relation to the fifth census according to the time he shall have been engaged in such duties.

Approved, January 14th, 1841.

[RESOLUTION, PUBLIC—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to present incorpo-

rate universities, colleges, &c. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one copy of the catalogue of the Library of Congress be presented to each of the universities, colleges, academies, and historical societies of the United States, not exceeding three hundred in number, and to the American Antiquarian Society.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
R. H. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January 14, 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

OH! DO NOT FORGET ME!

Oh! do not forget me,  
Though all should forget;  
Let the hour I last met thee  
In memory be set.

Like the bright star that keeps  
Its watch the long night,  
While the bonnie flower weeps  
Beneath its cold light.

Oh! do not forget me,  
My own chosen dear!  
Oh! do not forget me,  
When gay ones are near.

When at night round the hearth, love,  
Light spirits are met,  
In the midst of their mirth, love,  
Oh! do not forget.

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## DEFINING POSITIONS.

The following debate, which took place in the House of Representatives, will be found interesting. The Globe says, before Mr. Wise made his speech on the Treasury Note Bill, which was unpopular to the distributionists, every effort was made to dissuade him from it.

Mr. Wise, after some preliminary remarks observed, that if deviating a little from both parties, and acting on an independent ground was "erratic," that, in the language of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Vanderpoel) he was "erratic."

Mr. W. went on to say that he feared a great many of the Whig party who had hitherto been crying against the "spoils" system with so much earnestness, were now going for the "spoils" themselves. But he took this opportunity to give them notice, that if such should prove to be the case, he would lash them as he had done others. He stood now as he had always stood. He stood precisely the same as he did before the election, and at the election. He was a Whig then, and a Whig now, and he would take the occasion to say that neither sugar nor salt could catch him acting contrary to his conscience.

After some further remarks, Mr. W. went on to say that it was time for the Whig party to go back to the good old principles, and take a fresh start; but whenever they stopped aside, either to the right or to the left, they might be assured that they would find him "erratic."

All who knew him, knew that he was not for men, but for principles for which he went. He hoped that Gen. Harrison, when in power, would act for himself, and not suffer himself to be led into measures, for the benefit of sections only; but that he would be a second Washington, and act for the whole country.

Mr. W. after some observations on the tyranny of party drill, said he would give notice that if they (his Whig friends) attempted to bring down upon him the tyranny of party—he would resist it, as he had before resisted it in the time of Jackson. And on the other hand continued he, so long as I hold a seat on this floor, I give notice that if they offer me any "principality" even that cannot catch me. So long as I am a member of Congress, they will not appoint me to office. I ask for nothing, and I will take nothing. Further, whether in Congress or out of Congress, I will not beg for office, nor will I ask my friends to beg for me. I am free and will continue to be so.

Mr. W. then proceeded to denounce the idea of having so many "little Harrisons" in the House, dictating and speaking for the coming Administration, when it could not be known what the measures of that Administration would be. He (Mr. W.) had been dragged into the discussion by the remarks on his course by the Whig papers on the one hand, and the Loco Foco papers on the other. He wished merely to assert that the friends of General Harrison were not all of one mind as to the measures proper to be pursued, and this being the case, he denounced the idea of any one section setting themselves up as the party.

Mr. W. concluded by asking Mr. Jenifer if he had sounded all his Whig friends.

Mr. Jenifer said he did not speak for either General Harrison, or any body besides himself, on that floor. Mr. J. then proceeded to notice the following remarks of Mr. Wise, viz: "that if any man attempted to bring down the tyranny of the party on him, he should be lashed, etc." Now he, Mr. J. desired to know if the gentleman meant to say that any party drill had been attempted to be exercised against him here. If so, let him point it out.

Mr. W. [across.] I point it out now; I refer to you.

Mr. Jenifer said the gentleman, in the course of his remarks, had intimated that he was resolved to fight on his own hook. But he would remind him, that people was sometimes hung on their own hook. Mr. J. then went on to urge that the course taken by Mr. Wise was calculated to bring distrust upon the coming Administration.

After some explanation from Mr. Wise, in which he disclaimed any design to bring distrust upon the coming Administration, or that he had made any charge against it.

Mr. Jenifer said he was happy to hear that the gentleman disavowed charging any thing against the coming administration. But at the same time, he would ask the gentleman whether it would not be more manly to make direct charges than to pursue the course he had? Mr. J. was understood further to say, that if the gentleman did not distrust the coming Administration, why was all this cry about the danger of a high protective tariff? When the gentleman spoke about the "spoils," the "lash," etc. what did he mean, if he did not distrust the Administration? Why this denunciation, if there was no object? When the gentleman said he could not support the coming Administration unless it should agree with his views, and did he go beyond any other Whig? The gentleman had thought proper to make a speech in advance, to show the ruinous effects of an extra session, and the danger of adopting measures when the Representatives came fresh from the people, under the influence of triumphant feelings. He Mr. J. considered that it was safer to legislate when the Representatives came fresh from the people.

Mr. Wise here rose to explain.

Mr. Andrews called him to order. In his opinion, the debate ought not to be suffered to proceed any further.

Several members called Mr. Andrews to order, on the ground that he had called Mr. Wise to order before he had said any thing.

Mr. Wise said he had risen to make a sweeping declaration, viz: that the gentleman from Maryland had not stated correctly a single position he had taken the other day.

Mr. Andrews. There, he has said something now, and I call him to order on the ground of irrelevancy.

After some conversation on the point of order, Mr. Wise, on leave, proceeded, and denied that he had ever said he anticipated all would be wrong in the coming Administration, as charged by the gentleman from Maryland. He said no such thing. On the contrary, he believed that all would be right.

After some further remarks, Mr. Wise said, he did say, however, that some gentlemen were trying to swerve the Administration from its course, and he meant the gentleman from Maryland as one of them, for, continued Mr. W. every mite goes to make a mass.

Mr. W. went on to say, that as he had found gentlemen actively engaged in manufacturing public opinion in advance, as the sentiments of the Whig party, he thought it high time that he should speak, lest his silence might be construed into acquiescence. And when certain sentiments were held forth, in relation to the tariff, the distribution system, &c. he had taken the liberty of saying that, as one of the Whig party, they were not his sentiments.

After some further observations as to his views on the tariff question, he expressed his repugnance to any set of Whigs undertaking to manufacture public opinion, before the new Administration came into power.

But, said Mr. W. the gentleman from Maryland said that it would be a little more manly for me to come out, etc. Now, all I have to say is, that the gentleman is about thirty years older than I am, yet he cannot teach me manliness. Mr. W. said if the gentleman would log off a little of his Federalism, he would go with him as far as he could, but in the first place it would be necessary to see how far they could go, as he expected to go with the gentleman in a variety of matters.

Mr. W. then stated that he was in favor of economy and retrenchment in the expenses of government; against appropriations for internal improvements, etc.

Mr. Jenifer was understood to say that he differed.

After some further explanation between the gentlemen as to their views, Mr. W. said, but the gentleman contends that because I do not go for a distribution and a tariff, that I am no Whig.

Mr. Jenifer. I said no such thing. I said—the remainder of the sentence was not heard.

Mr. W. Well, that is precisely the same thing. It amounts to this, that unless I vote for a tariff on luxuries, I am no Whig. But my constituents will see my politics on that subject when my speech is printed.

Mr. W. went on to say that if other gentlemen had not defined their position, and spoke for the coming administration, he would not have said a word. He wished merely to have it understood, that the friends of the coming Administration differed in their views on certain matters.

But for doing this, said Mr. W. the gentleman from Maryland has taken me in hand, with my colleague from the Norfolk district. There are some whose intellects are so dull that they cannot understand; while there are others who will not understand. But my friend from Maryland is, I know, an intelligent gentleman, and I cannot suppose he is one of those who are not willing to understand. I hope I am not in the way of my friend from Maryland, and that it is his wish to put me out of the way. I hope it is neither the object of that gentleman, nor others, to put me out of the way.

Now, said Mr. W. in order that my friend from Maryland may understand me fully, I will tell him that I do not intend to stand in his way; and if he wishes to go to Europe to attend to the tobacco interest, I assure him that I do not want to go. If any other of my Whig friends suppose that I am in his or their way, they may dispel their fears, for I assure them I shall be in the way of none of them.

Mr. W. then proceeded to say, that neither he nor his constituents should ever be brought under the drill of party. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Jenifer) had, in the course of his speech, thought proper to be very witty, and to say, that "it sometimes happened that gentlemen who fought on their own hook, were hung on their own hook." Now, he, Mr. W. would say, in reply, that some gentlemen were never hung at all.

The gentleman from Maryland has also said that he speaks for nobody but himself. He said, however, almost in the same breath, that if I took the ground I did against the protective tariff, etc., I differed from all the Whig party, with the exception of the gentleman from the Norfolk district. Now, here he has undertaken to speak for all the Whigs but two and a half; for my colleague from the Norfolk district counts one, and I and my friend from Maryland compose the remaining one and a half.

But, continued Mr. W. I tell the gentleman from Maryland that on the question of the distribution and the tariff, he has found more than two and a half. Where is the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Alford)? Did he not give his views the other day in sufficiently plain terms for the gentleman?

Several members called Mr. Andrews to order, on the ground that he had called Mr. Wise to order before he had said any thing.

Mr. Wise said he had risen to make a sweeping declaration, viz: that the gentleman from Maryland had not stated correctly a single position he had taken the other day.

Mr. Jenifer said he possessed no more information as to the opinions of his Whig friends than the gentleman himself.

Mr. Andrews called both the gentlemen from Maryland and Virginia to order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Graves hoped that the debate would proceed, until the position of Mr. Wise should be fully understood.

The Chair hoped the good sense of the gentlemen would enable them to see that the debate had assumed an improper latitude.

After some discussion of a conversational character on the point of order,

Mr. Jenifer, on leave, resumed his remarks. He proceeded to say that the commanding attitude that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) held through the country, rendered it highly important that his position should be known. The gentleman, in his recent three days' speech, notwithstanding the doctrines advanced, had still avowed that he was a Whig. But he, (Mr. J.) would tell the gentleman that when an individual avowed certain doctrines, it was not for that individual to say whether he was a Whig or not. It was for the country to determine, after the avowal of those doctrines, what he was.

After some further remarks, Mr. Jenifer replied to a question from Mr. Wise, said, I ask the gentleman to lay his finger upon any one portion of his three days' speech, which was not satisfactory to the Administration party now in power.

Mr. W. replied that when the speech should have been printed, he would then show many points where no Loco Foco would agree with him.

Mr. Jenifer understood the gentleman to have said that he had pleased some of both parties. Now he desired to know how the gentleman did stand, or whether he was in a state of between-ness.

Mr. W. said he did not stand in a state of between-ness; he was a Whig. But he did not choose to be driven out of the ranks by gentlemen who assumed to speak for the coming Administration, before they knew what the measures of that Administration would be. Perhaps, when the measures of that Administration should be made known, he would have as much power to unchurch certain gentlemen, as they supposed themselves to possess.

Mr. W. then proceeded to denounce the idea of having so many "little Harrisons" in the House, dictating and speaking for the coming Administration, when it could not be known what the measures of that Administration would be. He (Mr. W.) had been dragged into the discussion by the remarks on his course by the Whig papers on the one hand, and the Loco Foco papers on the other. He wished merely to assert that the friends of General Harrison were not all of one mind as to the measures proper to be pursued, and this being the case, he denounced the idea of any one section setting themselves up as the party.

Mr. W. concluded by asking Mr. Jenifer if he had sounded all his Whig friends.

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After some explanation from Mr. Wise, in which he disclaimed any design to bring distrust upon the coming Administration, or that he had made any charge against it.

Mr. Jenifer said he was happy to hear that the gentleman disavowed charging any thing against the coming administration. But at the same time, he would ask the gentleman whether it would not be more manly to make direct charges than to pursue the course he had? Mr. J. was understood further to say, that if the gentleman did not distrust the coming Administration, why was all this cry about the danger of a high protective tariff? When the gentleman spoke about the "spoils," the "lash," etc. what did he mean, if he did not distrust the Administration? Why this denunciation, if there was no object? When the gentleman said he could not support the coming Administration unless it should agree with his views, and did he go beyond any other Whig? The gentleman had thought proper to make a speech in advance, to show the ruinous effects of an extra session, and the danger of adopting measures when the Representatives came fresh from the people, under the influence of triumphant feelings. He Mr. J. considered that it was safer to legislate when the Representatives came fresh from the people.

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# THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1841.

The Hon. A. Duncan will accept our thanks for kindly furnishing us with a copy of his speech on the Treasury Note Bill.

Hon. Rufus Choate has been elected U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Webster, and James T. Mosehead in place of Mr. Crittenden. The New Jersey Legislature has elected Jacob W. Miller in place of Mr. Wall, whose term expires on the 3d of March.

Hon. Bedford Brown, late U. S. Senator from North Carolina, has removed to Missouri, and been appointed by the Governor and Senate a Commissioner to run the Northern Boundary line of that State.

WHIGS IN CONGRESS.—A short time since Mr. Wise occupied the House of Representatives in the delivery of a "three days speech" on the Treasury Note Bill, in which he very emphatically expressed his opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States; to taxation upon wines, silks, etc.; to an increase of the Tariff, and to an extra session of Congress. It was in reference to this speech that Mr. Jenifer of Maryland declared that Mr. Wise did not assume a single position which could be sanctioned by his political friends! It will be recollected that these particular measures, to which Mr. Wise declared himself uncompromisingly opposed, are the very objects which the ultra Whigs in Congress, headed by Mr. Clay, urge as the distinguishing lines which are to mark the policy of the new administration. Mr. Jenifer favors all the propositions. Mr. Wise, on the other hand, has in no unmeasured terms, already denounced them; and when we consider his expression to Mr. Jenifer (used in the debate which we publish to-day) advising that gentleman to top off a little of his Federalism, the inference strongly presents the Virginian's opinions of the measures themselves. But Mr. Wise is not alone in the position which he occupies. Mr. Mallory, also of Virginia (to say nothing of Mr. Alford of Georgia) has gone quite as far as his colleague. He not only agrees with, but intends widely to circulate the speech of Mr. Wise. Mr. M. has also said, if the principles upon which he and his colleague have taken their stand, are not to be the principles of the administration of General Harrison, then he and the people of Virginia have been grossly deceived. Now it is very evident, that Mr. Clay (who will be president *de facto*) and Mr. Webster, who is to head the Cabinet, will leave no effort untaken to force upon the country those very measures, which Wise, Mallory, and other Whigs, declare they will resist, and sink or swim in maintaining that resistance. Mr. Mallory reminded some of those gentlemen who are so clamorous for an extra session, of the remarkable inconsistency which their course presented to the world. They have preached "reform and retrenchment" to the people for the last two or three years, and to show their sincerity, now wish to take from the public treasury three hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of an extra session of Congress. In Mr. Mallory's opinion they would gain nothing more by the turn of the political wheel, than to put out one set of charlatans and put in another set.

The gentleman (alluding to Mr. Reynier of N. C. also a whig) said Mr. M. has talked about the "abstractions" of my colleague. But I will tell that gentleman, that if it be an abstraction to oppose a high tariff—if it be an abstraction to oppose a distribution of the public lands, when in the very language of the gentleman, the Treasury is empty, then I tell the gentleman that I also am an abstractionist.

But, continued Mr. M. I wish the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Jenifer) to understand, that I do not intend to be read out of church by him notwithstanding. I labored as ardently in the cause of General Harrison as that gentleman did, and I intend to support the administration of General Harrison as far as I can. But if that Administration shall not square with the promises and pledges which I conceive it has given to the country, why then I cannot go with that Administration.

We have thus briefly presented Mr. Mallory's sentiments, that the reader may be enabled to understand the position which that gentleman occupies. Mr. Wise has very clearly defined his. Now if we compare the expressed opinions of these gentlemen with the known opinions of the leaders of the Whig party in Congress, we are led to the irresistible conclusion that the "great whig party" is made up of a com-

pound of political inconsistency unrivaled in the history of this or any other country. Factions struggling for supremacy—principles advanced by one section boldly resisted by another—cavilling and contention upon the right of this man or that man to become the leader of the party, and inability to present an undivided front upon any great question, are the results of the combination formed to accomplish the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren's administration, which being accomplished, the factions find themselves upon other matters united only by a rope of sand, and a speedy dissolution threatening them upon all sides. In reference, however, to the position of Messrs. Wise and Mallory, we will wait and see if the General himself can effect what so manifestly clear the drill sergeants could not. If it is thus in the green leaf what will it be in the dry?

OFFICE SEEKERS.—The Washington correspondent of the U. States Gazette says; the number of office-seekers is prodigious. The greater proportion consists of men who have been members of Congress, and who are now eager to get a bite from the public crib in any way, and to any extent they can. Out of twenty-one Whig members of Congress from the State of New York, it is said that nineteen are candidates for office! Can we wonder that the impression pervades the community that we have fallen from the purity of Republicanism.

The New York New Era, says that "out of about 1200 whig votes in the 10th ward of that city, there are 923 applicants for situations in the custom-house." Baltimore, it is said, produces about 3,000 candidates for about 50 offices in that city! and all expect to be appointed. The old General will have to pull in the latch string, if he expects any contentment for six months to come.

Who is there among us that does not recollect the abuse heaped upon General Jackson for appointing members of Congress to office? The country was made to resound with the clamor of this crying grievance, and the people were told that when Whigry triumphed the practice would be discontinued—members of Congress would no longer be rewarded for party servility, and the outraged feelings of the nation would be assuaged by an abandonment of the custom. But what is the fact? Are not Webster, Crittenden, Bell, and Granger (who compose the majority of Harrison's cabinet) members of Congress? And yet not satisfied with this number, it is said that the President coming in, will appoint Mr. Sargent minister to England, and lucrative appointments will be conferred upon other gentlemen who now hold seats in Congress. Is not this preaching one thing and practicing another? A foretaste of Whig consistency?

EXTRA SESSION.—The Richmond Whig of Wednesday says:—"We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no secret of his determination to call an extra session of Congress, probably in May, and that the necessity for doing so has urged itself upon his mind for several months past."

TEMPERANCE.—It is stated that about 3,500 persons have signed the total abstinence pledge in Baltimore, within a few months. A Cold Water celebration is to be held in that city in April next.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The subject of Direct Taxation is engrossing the attention of the House of Delegates, and it is now said to be uncertain whether the Legislature will come to any definite conclusion before the close of the session. An extra session is talked of by some. We gave the provisions of one of Mr. Bowie's bills last week:—

The second bill proposes to tax every description of property, as far as possible. 1st. Lands—2d. Negroes who are to be classified by the assessor—3d. Stock in trade with its general description and value; 4th. Public Securities liable to valuation particularly specified, with their respective values—5th. Bank stocks and other stocks to be specified, &c.—6th. Private Securities—7th. Live Stock—8th. Household furniture, and other property of every description. The assessor to have power to require the owners or claimants of any property to furnish information under oath to such assessor as to the amount and description of property owned or claimed by such person. No person, whose property does not amount to two hundred dollars, to be taxed under this bill.

Mr. Bowie has also expressed his determination to report a bill to lay a tax on the Auctioneers in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Willis has obtained leave to report a bill to compel the banking institutions of this State to redeem their five dollar issues, so long as they continue in a state of suspension as regards their other issues and liabilities.

A message has been adopted in the House, requesting the Senate to return the bill pro-

hibiting the issue and circulation of small notes, that the same may be re-considered. The bill reported by Mr. Gaither, for diminishing the expenses of government, makes sad havoc with the office holders. It reduces the Governor's salary to \$3,000; the Chancellors to \$2,000; the members of the legislature to \$3 per day! It also reduces the salaries of the Secretary of State, the Adjutant General, the Armorer at Annapolis, the Clerk to the Senate, and the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. Whether it will become a law this deponent sayeth not.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN. ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1841.

The Maryland State Temperance Society held its annual meeting last night in the Senate chamber. Richard Potts, of Frederick, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Randall of Annapolis appointed Secretary. The annual report was read by Christopher Keener, Esq. The Agent of the Society then addressed the meeting. After he had concluded, Mr. Hawkins, of the far famed Washington Society, rose and delivered one of the best temperance speeches I ever heard. He enchaind the attention of a delighted audience, of both sexes, for more than thirty minutes, in painting in vivid and glowing colors, the degrading vice of intemperance.

At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned to meet this evening in the Methodist Church. The Tax bill still before the Committee of the Whole. A member is now on the floor opposing the attempt to tax the seines of fishermen.

Dr. J. J. Graves reported the annexed bill this morning. There is no probability that it will pass into a law, although there are some of the majority who are in favor of it, and who have been brought to their conclusion from bitter experience—an experience in which the whole people of the State will have an opportunity of participating, when the heavy hand of the tax gather shall come down upon them under the authority of the Direct Tax Bill, now drawing its slow length along in the House.

Had the Constitution contained the prohibition now proposed, the good people of Maryland would not have before them the prospect of a most onerous burden upon the labor and produce of the land, and for the benefit of whom? Let the tax payer answer. How different would have been the result had the millions for which the direct tax must now be laid—or even a tithe of those millions been expended for the purpose of Education? We should have monuments of moral glory rising in every school district, to gladden the heart of the philanthropist, and not be obliged, as we are now, to take shame to ourselves, as Marylanders, when we find, as we do by the late census, that there are counties in this "one of the old thirteen," which have their thousand and more souls, over twenty years of age, who can neither read nor write! But enough of this. If Dr. Graves' bill does not pass, it still will do its work, if it excites the attention of the people of this tax-ridden State, to a subject in which they have so vital an interest. The work of reform is always slow, until the mass begin to understand and think. This is the bill: AN ACT to alter and amend the Constitution, so far as relates to the loaning of the public money on credit.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act by the Legislature of this State, no new grant of the public money or credit, either by bond, script or other device, shall hereafter be made to any corporation whatever, except it be for purposes of education.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, provided, this Act be published at least three months before the next session of the Legislature and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs.

RASELAS.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Senate has re-elected Messrs. Blair & Rives printers for the next session of Congress. This is done in conformity to law and custom, but we are astonished to find the assertion made by Whig Senators, that they will nullify the act and treat the election as though it never had been made, so soon as they obtain a majority in that body. Certainly an open violation of law is not to be the first act of the party who have clamored so loudly for its supremacy?

In the bill making appropriations for various fortifications in the United States, we see it stated, are included the following:—For commencement of fort at Sollers point flats, Baltimore harbor, Md., fifty thousand dollars; for repairing forts at Annapolis harbor, Md., five thousand dollars—for repairs of fort Washington, Potomac river, Md., thirty thousand dollars; for Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, one hundred thousand dollars; for Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va., six thousand dollars. Five hundred thousand dollars are also appropriated to be used in the construction of steam frigates, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the navy; and one hundred thousand dollars to be expended in the armament of fortifications.

Six thousand dollars are asked for to purchase furniture for the President's House; the greater part of which sum is required to furnish the bed chambers. What a commentary upon the senseless cry that was gone up in reference to the furniture of the white House.

MR. VAN BUREN.—The Governor of the State has forwarded to Mr. Van Buren the address of the Legislature of Missouri, ad-

ted by that body on the 20th of January. It contains sentiments which do honor to the noble spirits of that gallant Democratic State, and pays a merited and appropriate compliment to the "enlightened sagacity and sleepless vigilance" manifested by Mr. Van Buren while presiding over the destinies of this great Republic. We make the following extracts:—

On your elevation to the Presidential chair, our country presented the painful spectacle of a nation convulsed with the violence of revolution—bloodless, yet full of the murmurs, threats and malignant passions of approaching anarchy—a party the constant, and consistent enemies of Democracy—a party which under the exalted name of Federalist, had been crushed into nothingness by the slow yet steady advance of truth—which looked on the people as incapable of self government—which had fiercely opposed the administration of Mr. Jefferson—which had submitted to the brutal insults of Great Britain, estimating even merchants' goods higher than our sailors' rights—which had opposed our just war, adding paralytic insults to their already bleeding country—which had submitted in silence to the treason of a Hartford Convention—which had sustained all the errors, heresies and usurpations of the administration of John Quincy Adams—and which had opposed, with uncompromising violence, all the measures of General Jackson's triumphant administration, suddenly usurp the time honored name of Whig; and allied to British capitalists & domestic stockjobbers, they have boldly warred against the principles of Democracy by the power of money, the corruptions of the press, the conspiracies of banking institutions.

It is with pride that we rejoice in the firmness with which you have met the dangers and attacks of the party; and it is with pleasure that we point to your inaugural Address and your message to Congress convened under proclamation, as eloquent and unanswerable manifestations of your attachment to the principles of Democracy.

During your administration the separation of the Government from banking institutions has been achieved, and the money of the people has been withdrawn from irresponsible corporations, and wisely placed under the management of their own immediate servants. This Independent Treasury law is a second declaration of independence, calculated to restore our constitutional currency of gold and silver, intended to protect us from the rapine, frauds, panics, and usurpations of the moneyed aristocracy of the land, and is faithful to the early usages of our Government. In support of this salutary measure you have encountered the insult, invectives, and denunciations of disappointed malice and political bankruptcy; but you have fearlessly braved the storm, and have never, for a moment, betrayed the confidence reposed in you by a free people, nor swerved from the path of your interest.

The representatives of a slaveholding State, we cordially approve your manly and candid course on the subject of Abolition. The pledges which you gave have been fearlessly redeemed, and under the protecting shield of the veto power, placed in your hands by the Constitution, we have felt that our property was secure from that fanatical piracy, which would invade the halls of Congress and which, but for your firmness, would have seized on the post office as an engine for the dissemination of its treasonable designs. On this subject you have elevated yourself far above the contemptible intrigues of electioneering policy, while you have given the whole force of your administration to the protection of our property, and the aid of our violated Constitution against the operation of a party which is led by the "World's Convention" of England, and is rendered formidable by its association with the capitalists of London, and many of the Federalists of our land.

In your administration we have recognized that strict construction of the Constitution, and that regard for the rights of the States which have ever been the policy and practice of the Democrats; and we have full and implicit confidence in your hostility to the system of internal improvements advocated by the Federalists. A similar confidence has been reposed by us in your dauntless opposition to the American System, (as the tariff has been called,) which has for its object the vassalage of the States, and the ruin of our agriculturalists. And our warmest feelings of esteem have been extended to you for respect of the rights and your sympathy for the pursuits of the basely slandered pioneers of the West. To your policy on the subject of pre-emption we have been benefited by the measure. In the protection which this law gives to honest labor, agriculture has advanced hand in hand with the tide of population which swells throughout our borders.

It is with proud feelings that we have witnessed the large popular vote, which, in the recent presidential election has been given to you. We feel that you have triumphed, and that the victory is with your friends. Unstained by fraud, and uncorrupted by the intrigues of the foreign or domestic moneyed power, the Democratic party has nobly borne itself in the late struggle; and although you are not re-elected, we are confident that the sober second thought of the people will be with you.

In a similar crisis the Democratic party rallied around Mr. Jefferson, and triumphantly elected him.

In the name of our common country, and with feelings excited into vigilance and action by the frauds which have been used to defeat you, we trust that our Democratic friends throughout the Union may welcome your name as a signal for renewed exertion, and rally around you as the representative of Republican purity. We have no fears for the result—we invite our adversaries to the contest; for we have an abiding belief that Democratic principle must and ever will succeed.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARBOUR.—The whole city was shocked, yesterday morning, by the information of the sudden demise of the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. He was in usual health and even more than usually cheerful at the time of retiring to bed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the next morning was found in his bed a lifeless corpse!

Judge Barbour entered Congress, in the House of Representatives, in the year 1814, and soon signified himself by considerable ability in debate. He remained in Congress for a number of years, during a part of which time he filled the honorable office of Speaker of the House. Since retiring from Congress his life had been devoted with great assiduity to the judicial duties which he had been called to perform.

NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY.—The "Spy in Washington" says it is rumored in diplomatic circles that a communication has been made by Mr. Fox to the American Secretary of State, on the subject of the Amistad and the negroes on board of her; to which Mr. Forsyth has given a very laconic reply, in which he signifies to her Majesty's Minister that his interference is not necessary, although, for reasons of State, it may be "entertained."

Brandy and Salt as a Medicine.—The Charleston Courier publishes several columns, the contents of a pamphlet, on the efficacy of Brandy and Salt as a medicine. The author says it is useful in the reduction of inflammation of fractured limbs, the alleviation of incurable sores, cure of ringworms, headache, toothache, inflammation in the eyes, ague, cholera, pains in the side, chilblains, burns and scalds, cancers, sprains, open sores, &c. &c. The receipt is, to fill a bottle three quarters full with brandy, after which add as much salt as will fill the bottle for corking; shake it together ten minutes; let the salt settle to the bottom, and do not shake it up before using.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MONEY MARKET, Feb. 25.

The business at the Stock Board to-day told sensibly the unfavorable influence of the news by the Britannia. It is now very apparent that holders here fear the effect of the intelligence of the third suspension among the majority of the holders of the stock in Europe. The cash price of the stock of the Bank of the United States yesterday was 22½, to-day the cash price was 19, and very heavy at that. The unfortunate holders here, and, fortunately, they are a minority, are becoming satisfied that the first loss will be the least, and are now endeavoring to realize. We think they are a firm body, but would have been more so had they listened to the force of figures and the tendency of the times months ago. There is any truth in the best statement that we can make, the assets of the bank will not prove more than sufficient to meet its liabilities and the necessary expenses of the institution while in a course of liquidation. Not a dollar have we been able to figure out for the stock-holder. Money is now rapidly appreciating, and this of itself must sweep away much of present prices, and only the stock of the Bank of the United States, but of the stock of every bank and of every thing else, we are settling down to a firm basis in currency, and these are the inevitable consequences of the regenerating process, from which we shall eventually rise to prosperous trade. Prices are seen to be fading away like snow in the morning sun. Girard Bank is down to little more than half its par value; Mechanics' Bank to about 31, and Commercial Bank the stock of which was recently five to ten per cent. above par, is now selling at 45. State 5s have fallen off two or three per cent within a few days, and probably will sink still lower.

United States Bank notes are to-day at a discount of 15 per cent., two per cent. worse than yesterday.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Webster, who is called the constitutional lawyer, perhaps on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, is sometimes singularly unfortunate in his arguments. This was the case with him recently, when he attempted to prove the constitutionality of distributing the proceeds of the public lands. He first took one position, an impregnable one as he thought, but was driven from it, he then took another, still more impregnable, and was driven from that; and then, as the Washington letter writers described it, he turned round and looked with the most profound contempt upon his adversary, unable to conquer Mr. Benton in debate, he was going to overcome him with his lowering looks.

Mr. Webster first urged the power of Congress to make a distribution of the public lands from the terms and conditions of the various acts of session by which they were originally surrendered by the different States. He said the general government had acquired an exclusive and complete control of the public property, and that it was competent to make any disposition of them, it pleased, either for its own benefit or the benefit of the individual members of the confederacy. He wished no other warrant for this than the deeds of cession; they were ample and authoritative enough on that head. But a simple query, checked his rationalization to which he seemed to be giving loose at a very wild rate. If, asked Mr. Benton, if the acts of cession are your authority, what say you to that very large portion of the public domain, which was purchased from Spain and France? The great lawyer, deigned no reply, but he shifted the grounds of his plea.

He in the next place, intrenched himself behind a clause of the constitution. Congress, said he, is authorized to dispose of the territory of the United States. The grant is full, explicit, unequivocal, here I shall be safe from the importunate missiles that invade my first position. But again he reckoned without his host. The Democratic senators showed that the same clause invested Congress with equal power over all the property of the United States besides the lands, over the arsenals, dockyards, fortifications, and public buildings; a power more extensive and deep-seated than had ever been claimed in the wildest imagination of the most ultra federalism. As well might Congress claim the right to give away all the public magazines, all the vessels of war, and the very capital in which they were built, except it to "dispose of property" means to squander its proceeds, it is a most novel use of language.

Some Senators pressed the argument still further. They said it was conceded on all hands, that Congress had no authority to distribute revenue derived from the customs of a direct tax. It was equally true that the public lands, purchased by the common treasure of the nation,

had never paid the expenses of their acquisition. Could Congress, then, which had no right to distribute the revenue in the first instance, by converting it into land, and again re-converting it into money come to possess a power which before they had not? What a precious piece of logical juggling. Here is the money, obtained through the custom house, this we cannot distribute: presto! it is changed into land; shortly afterwards, presto! it is changed back into money again, now we can do with it as we please. Such reasoning is only equalled by that of the rustic, who stealing a piece of gold had scruples about using it, when dropping it in the field, he went away but speedily returning, he picked it up, as if he had just found it, exclaiming, "now that I have come honestly by it, there is no harm done."

It would seem a master stroke of policy with the Whigs, to get rid of money as fast as they can. They have a perfect hatred of the thing; it burns in their pockets, it festers their finger ends; they are as restless in the possession of it as a child with a handle that he cannot break. When they have plenty of it, they indulge in the most lavish expenditures, if they have little, they manage to throw it away; and if they have none at all, they contrive some plan by which they shall have none for the future. Money in the treasury is as troublesome to them as the breath of Anthony Henley's farmer, who, dying with the asthma, said, "If I once get this breath out of my body, hang me if I ever get it again." Even now, when they proclaim the treasury empty, when they seek to fasten upon their opponents a charge of debt to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, when they clamor so furiously for an extra session of Congress, to derive means for extricating the nation from its difficulties, they propose to relinquish what little revenue remains. The earth is parched, the streams are dry, therefore, let us have no more rain.

The whig party in one respect, are true to their professions. They come into power the friends of retrenchment, and their first act is to cut off the supplies of the treasury. They come in, the advocates of reform; and they imitate the worst measure of their predecessors. They clamor for economy, and begin by flinging to the winds the most magnificent possession of the government.

The Richmond correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes, under date of 22d instant:—

Gen. HARRISON leaves here to-morrow for Petersburg at 10 o'clock, where he is invited by the citizens, and with whom he stops overnight, whence he proceeds to Berkeley, on the James River, intending as I understand, to return to Washington, via Annapolis, and to be in Washington on Saturday night, or on Monday. Mr. TYLER is here, on his way to Washington.

The Whigs of the Legislature have as yet agreed on no candidate for Senator in Congress, and it is not improbable that they may find some difficulty in agreeing.

Gen. HARRISON has much amused himself since he has been here in visiting the scenes of his boyhood. Notwithstanding the prodigious fatigue he undergoes, night and day he is up in the morning at break of day, walking around the city, looking into the markets, &c. This morning he searched out the place where he was erst a student of medicine, and entering it, now a drug-shop, much to the surprise of the keeper, exclaimed to his companions, Here fifty years ago, (going through the action,) I worked the pestle and mortar in compounding medicine.

From the New York Herald—Extra. TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Boston Royal Mail steamer reached that city on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. We received our full bill by her. She brings London dates to Feb. 3d, and Liverpool to Feb. 4th inclusive. She brought eighty-seven passengers to Boston.

The news by this arrival is interesting.—The most important is the settlement of the Eastern question. There is nothing later from China, than that brought by the North American, and the news is relative to the settlement of the difficulties between England and China is neither confirmed nor contradicted.

In the markets there was not much doing. Cotton was dull; tea was heavy; and very little doing in wheat. Money is scarce and stocks are heavy.

The steam ship President was to leave Feb. 10th for New York.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. In her speech she alludes to the probable adjustment of the Chinese difficulties.

The Queen was in fine health and spirits; so was the baby.

Ellen Tree and Charles Kean, it is said, are married.

Repeal meetings are numerous all over Ireland.

Charles Kemble has recovered, and resides with Mrs. Butler.

Scott, the American diver, killed himself accidentally.

Earl Cardigan is to be tried by the House of Lords for fighting a duel with Mr. Tuckey, Sir Austley Cooper is very ill.

There was a report in London on the 3d that Chusan had been retaken by the Chinese, and that two British ships had been burnt. It gained but few believers.

Mr. J. Silk Buckingham was delivering a course of lectures in London, on America and the Americans, in which he is said to out-Trolope Basil Hall.

The Tories do not appear to be satisfied with the Queen's speech; which is not extraordinary, beyond even the allowed license of such addresses in saying nothing.

Thomas Hood, the comic writer is sick and nearly crazy, besides being very poor.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on Tuesday. She reached the House of Lords about two o'clock; and was there received by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and other Great officers of the Crown.

RELATIONS WITH THIS COUNTRY.

The London Spectator, has the following passage on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which as all we can find in regard to it.

The most interesting passage in the President's message relates to the disputed boundaries; it is obvious, us, from the other side of the Atlantic, what our government is doing. It seems that the mole of settling the matter is still under discussion in Downing street. The President, judging from the desire evinced by both governments to bring the dispute respecting the North Eastern Boundary to a settlement, and from the nature of the points still under discussion, anticipates a speedy conclusion. Mr. Van Buren is not versed in "open questions," and their value—or at least not so well as those in Downing street.

The American government have also made a proposition for referring the Lake of the Woods boundary to arbitration, before it becomes quite so urgent and complicated a question as the Maine boundary. That proposition also is under consideration in England.

Rumor had reached the United States of the arrival of British troops within the disputed territory. They were sent, according to the



report, by Lord Sydenham, without the knowledge of Sir John Harvey; and it is said that they were only passing through, on their way to New Brunswick. It is certainly an interesting story, and certainly a further complication of the case.

The following is from the London correspondent of the N. York Signal in a postscript dated Feb. 24, 2 o'clock, P. M.

I have just learned that the Four Powers are so indignant at the extensive warlike preparations which France continues to make, notwithstanding their remonstrances against them, and the teeth of the Pacific Assurance given both by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot, that if she persists much longer in the present course, the consequence will be an open rupture with the other powers.

The elections for Canterbury and Walsall are over; and in both cases Tories have been returned though the former members were Liberals. Ministers are now clearly in a minority in the House of Commons.

**DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN FRANCE.**—Died on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, in Paris, in the 65th year of his age, of typhoid exhaustion after a long illness, Esq. Consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims.

**LONDON AGENCY OF THE U. S. BANK.**—The London Times says, it is understood in the city, that Mr. James Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Cryder & Co., has accepted the agency in London of the U. S. Bank, formerly held by Messrs. Baring, and of late years since the stoppage by Mr. Jaudon, the cashier of that institution, who had an office in London for the transaction of that business. The European holders of stock in this bank exceed, in fact, the American, being estimated at £4,000,000, out of the £8,000,000, which constitutes its capital. The new agent has, therefore, a most difficult and responsible part to play.

**FRANCE.**—The Paris papers have made a great noise about the Queen of England not having made any mention of France in her speech.

Great excitement exists among the Paris press, concerning certain political letters said to have been written by Louis Philippe, and which are pronounced to be forgeries. Five of the Paris papers have been seized for having published these letters.

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Times states, that a proposal is now being made to the Government from a number of capitalists of New York, to build two splendid steamers, of 2,500 tons each, to run between New York and Liverpool. The proposition is, to carry the mails for a given sum, to be paid them by the Government, the latter, of course, receiving all the benefit arising from postage; the contract to be for ten years. In the interim, it will take place with England or any other power, the Government to buy the steamers at a valuation agreed upon by both parties. The vessels to be built in all respects as man of war, and also to carry 2,000 tons freight, with 200 passengers. It is intended to burn anthracite coal, and it is expected that ten days will make the run from New York to Liverpool.

**A STUPENDOUS ITEM.**—Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday sent in a document to the Senate, giving his views and calculations as to the amount of losses sustained by the Government and people through the banks. Mr. W. estimated the fluctuations in bank currency, affecting prices, extravagance in making sacrifices of property, &c. &c. (not computed with his other computations), at \$150,000,000! The aggregate loss he computes at \$365,451,497! God save the United States.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Capt. Clark who sailed in one of the Church Hill packets, and who was found dead in a boat floating up and down Conasa creek. The verdict was, "Death from visitation of Providence."

It was inferred that Captain Clark died from a fit—he had gone out in the morning to shoot some ducks, perfectly well and in fine spirits—at noon he was a corpse! How truly was it said—that death creeps closely on the heels of every one.—Centerville Times.

**PRICE CURRENT.**—Baltimore, February, 27.  
**GRAIN.**—The few small parcels of good to prime Wheat, received by wagons, are taken at 80 to 90 cents per bushel. The limited demand and low prices for Corn in the Eastern markets have a corresponding influence upon this, and the few lots of corn which found purchasers this week were at 42 to 45 cents. Oats 31 to 33 cents per bushel.

**MARRIED.**—In Cambridge on Thursday the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McKenney, Dr. WILLIAM H. MUSE, to Miss ELIZABETH R. SULLIVAN.

**DIED.**—On Saturday morning last in this town, Margaret M. young daughter of William and Eliza Muesey, in the eighth year of her age. In this county, on the 19th ult., Mrs. Sarah Higgins, in the 56th year of her age. Near this place, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Daniel Cheezum, aged 55.

**PUBLIC OPINION.**—Public opinion is perhaps the only unerring guide from whose decision there is no appeal; and was there ever such a manifestation of its approval as there is with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills? Step by step this medicine wormed itself in, in spite of envy, derision and scorn. Triumphant has been its progress to its present sphere of extensive usefulness. It has surmounted all obstacles before which quackery sinks paralysed, and has gained for itself a reputation which neither Physicians nor Quacks can ever injure. They can no more injure the reputation of Brandreth's Pills, than they can lay the hands upon the sun. These Pills are known, by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, remove every morbid affection, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor. Their acknowledged innocence makes them safe through every period of existence, from infancy to old age.

By Postage them in Easton of Charles Robinson or elsewhere of agents published in another part of this paper.

**To all whom it may Concern.**—The subscriber would respectfully inform those persons who are owing accounts upon the books of Olson & Hopkins, that payment must be made by the first of April next—if they are not paid by that time, they will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection.—Mr. Olson's indisposition renders it necessary for me to close the books of the firm forthwith.

WM. H. HOPKINS.

March 2

4w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

1w

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,

TALBOT

WILL commence her regular trips on

Wednesday next, the 2d of March—

leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning

at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore

at 9 o'clock every Saturday morning, and

continue sailing throughout the season on

those days (weather permitting.)

The subscriber continues in his employ Mr.

Nathaniel Jones as Skipper, in whom the public

can implicitly rely as a good sailor and a

man of honest, sober and industrious habits.

Mr. Robert Hamill, will also go in the vessel,

and will superintend any business entrusted to

him, who in conjunction with the subscriber

will leave no efforts untried to give general satisfaction.

Freight will be received as usual at the

subscribers granary at Easton Point, where it

will be carefully attended to (as well as all other

business) either by himself, or by the above

named gentlemen.

Passage including fare \$2.00. Charges for

freight—Grain 5 cts. the shipper paying com-

mission and measure—Hogsheads \$1.00

—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion

as heretofore.

Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied

with the cash, and will be received by the

subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday

morning (if not previously delivered, at the

Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson

and Son.

The subscriber intending to give his person

al attention to the entire business, and thankful

for the patronage extended to him, he hopes to

merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

March 2

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND

EASTON.

The Steam boat Maryland,

WILL commence her trips to the above

places on Tuesday next 2d March, and

continue to run the above route on every Tuesday

and Friday, leaving Baltimore at 8 o'clock, A. M.

and returning from the above places on

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Passage to Easton and Cambridge \$3 Fare

included.

Passage to Annapolis \$1.50 do. do.

Passage from Annapolis to the E. Store \$3

Fare included.

N. B.—Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

March 2

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under

the firm of Lovelady & Mullikin, in the

town of Easton, was (by mutual consent) dis-

solved on the 17th inst.

WM. LOVEDAY.

WM. N. MULLIKIN.

WM. Loveday is authorized to settle up the

books of said firm, all persons indebted are

earnestly requested to make payment as speedily

as possible. He will attend at the Store House

of Wm. N. Mullikin, (the old stand), on Tues-

days and Saturdays, for said purpose, where the

books will be kept, and in his absence Wm. N.

Mullikin will attend to the same.

Easton, March 2, 1841—3m

Wm. N. Mullikin

HAVING purchased of Wm. Loveday his

interest in the late firm of Lovelady &

Mullikin, intends carrying on the

Mercantile Business,

at the old stand lately occupied by them. He

has now on hand and intends keeping a general

assortment of

Dry Goods

AND GROCERIES,

(liquors excepted,) which he will sell low for

cash, or to punctual customers on the usual

time. He respectfully solicits a continuance

of the customers of the House, and the public

generally, assuring them that nothing on his

part shall be wanting to give general satisfac-

tion.

Easton, March 2, 1841—3m

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber would sell the farm on

which he now resides, containing about

117 ACRES, situated between Easton

and Miles River Ferry on the bay

side road. It has a sufficiency of timber for

the use of the farm—the resources for manure

are ample and excellent—it has a good miner-

al spring on it at the head of one of the branches

of Thirdhaven creek—the improvements

are built in a temporary manner, though new.

Or he would sell his Farm at Benona's Point,

called Wasteland, containing about 141 Acres

of Land, subject to a lease of three years from

January 1st 1841. The improvements are

now undergoing repairs; the land is of a good

quality and has excellent resources for manure,

besides an abundance of sea-ore or river

grass, sufficient to cover a field each year.—

There is enough timber for the use of the farm.

The situation for beauty, health, fishing, and

all the advantages of salt water is unsurpassed

by any in the county.

JAMES A. RIDGAWAY.

March 2—4wG

Commissioners Notice.

THE Teachers of the several Primary

Schools of Talbot County, are hereby not-

ified that the Commissioners have appointed

Messrs. G. Turbutt, Samuel Hamilton, Jr.,

and N. G. Singleton as a Board of Examin-

ers, before whom the said Teachers will ap-

pear for examination, and obtain certificates of

qualification, etc. as is required by law.

GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

March 2

(G3w)

Farm for Sale.

\$4000 CASH, will be taken for the

320 Tan-Yard Farm, contain-

ing 320 acres more or less. The said farm

now rents for \$300. A satisfactory title will

be given. Apply to

E. G. TILTON,

Annapolis, Md.

Feb 23—9wG

Wanted at this office a boy to learn the

Printing business.

March 2—1f

1w

1w

1w

1w

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1w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of vend. exponas issued

out of Talbot County Court and to the

directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland

at the instance and use of William Arringdale

and Juliana his wife against Robert W. Rain-

in, will be sold at the front door of the Court

House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY

the 10th day of MARCH next, between the

hours of 10 & 5 o'clock of said day for cash,

the following property viz:—a tract of land

called "Part Liberty Reacquired," containing

Five Hundred and nine Acres, more or less,

part of Liberty and Paca containing four

hundred and ninety and a quarter acres—Bucks

Range containing One Hundred and Eighteen

and three quarter acres, and part of Bucks

Range containing eighteen and three quarter

acres, part of Liberty and Paca containing two

acres of land more or less. All of said lands

was purchased by William Arringdale or said

Raisin from the Commissioners on the Estate

of the late James Ridgaway—be the names

thereof or the quantity what they may; seized

and taken; as the property of said Raisin to sat-

isfy the above mentioned vend. exponas and

the interest and cost due and to become due

thereon.

Attention by

JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.

Feb 23—1f

PUBLIC SALE.

MRS. THOMAS having declined farming

I will sell on WEDNESDAY the 10th of

March, if it, if not the next fair day, at her

residence (Clara's Point,) all her

Household & Kitchen Furniture

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Gig and

Harness, Sleigh &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months

will be given on all sums over five dollars,

with approved security bearing interest from

the day of sale—on all sums of and under five

dollars, the cash will be required before the re-

moval of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and

tendence given by

SAML. CHAMBERLAIN, Sr.

Feb 23

Collectors Notice.

ALL persons indebted for County Taxes are

notified to close the same without delay.

I have required my Deputies to proceed in

closing their books as speedily as possible, to

enable me to meet the requirements of the law.

Owing to the new assessment, the books were

not in my possession as early as usual, con-

sequently I feel constrained to give this notice.

I can be seen at the office occupied by Jo-

seph Graham Esq. near the Post office.

WM. ROSE,

Collector.

Feb 23—1f

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.—Propo-

sals will be received until TUESDAY the

2nd day of March next, for making the new

road in Trappe District, as designated in the

Act of Assembly, passed last session, chapter

335. Persons disposed to contract for making

said road, will hand in their proposals to the

Clerk to the Commissioners of the county, or

to the collector of the district.

GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

Feb 16—3w

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have just received a small

supply of new Clover Seed of very superior

quality which they will sell for cash only.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Feb. 9—3w

WANTED TO HIRE for the balance

of the year, two able bodied men hands

(slaves.) Apply by letter or personally to

KENNEDY R. OWEN

Miles River Neck.

Feb 23—1f



# GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.  
EDITED BY  
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney,  
MISS E. LESLIE

Will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.

This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend entering for their own, or their daughter's instruction and amusement.

The Lady's Book has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parent might not with safety read to their children.

It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age.

How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature.

There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.  
One original large sized STREET ENGRAVING by A. L. Dick, in each number.

A Fashion plate, COLORED (mark that) every month.

Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.

Forty-eight pages reading matter.

PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.  
The same attention to this department will be displayed. Those splendid steel engravings, by A. L. Dick Esq., that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.

Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humour. All tastes shall be consulted.

Engravings from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters in London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number.

Two are now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.

We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary, and yet the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, double any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to a greater expense than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.

The voice of the public press has pronounced Godey's Lady's Book at the head of the periodical literature of the country and he determined that it shall retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—MRS. HALE and MRS. SIGOURNEY assisted monthly by one of no less ability, Miss LESLIE.

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last Volume, viz.

VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.  
SCHUYLKILL WATER WORKS.  
THE INDIAN MAID.  
THE PILGRIM.  
HAPPY AS A KING.  
THE DEATH OF LUATH.

With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully coloured.

Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautifully as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce without hesitation that those for this year shall be superior. The engraving shall always be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries, who would scorn to tell a verbal falsehood, pass off second handed plates as original. Ours are undoubted y so, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

GODEY'S BOOK has been emphatically termed THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated FEMALE WRITERS OF AMERICA, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement.

But let it be remembered, that we never in any instance mention the name of a contributor from whom he have not the remotest idea of procuring a contribution.—There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who if they are paid, will furnish matter sufficient for all our periodicals.

Twenty-one volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the Proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an immense edition, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favour him with orders, commencing with the January number.

It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America; and as

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT, the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for Ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted, as the editorial Department is, by Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the par-torial companion.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe to any of the following publications:—Godey's Magazine—Saturday Chronicle—Alexander's Weekly Messenger or Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book, and any of these publications one year, upon the receipt of Five Dollars, postage paid.

Address L. A. GODEY,  
211 Chestnut street Philadelphia.  
January 5th, 1841.

NOTICE  
All persons who may be indebted to Wm. Austin, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate payment of their accounts, as his book of accounts has been placed in my hands for collection, and I have no authority to grant indulgence to any one.  
Jan 26—3w  
M. HAZEL.

# FRESH SUPPLY.

SADDLE, TRUNK  
AND  
Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES,  
TRUNKS,  
and  
Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRRUPS AND BITS, Valises, Saddlebags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips  
and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.

N. B.—Persons whose accounts are of six months and longer standing, will oblige me by settling the same as early as possible, as I am much in want of money.

Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will hear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber.  
Nov 17—11

# Personal Discharge.

STATE OF MARYLAND. On application of Talbot County to wit, of William Tarbuton jr. of Talbot County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, setting forth that he is under execution and pressed for the payment of debts he is unable to satisfy, and offering to deliver up to his creditors all his property, real, personal, or mixed to which he is in any way entitled, the necessary wearing apparel &c. of himself and family excepted; a schedule whereof and list of his creditors and debts being annexed to his petition on oath, and praying to have extended to him the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the said State of Maryland for the last sixty days before his application and is a resident of said State, I have appointed John R. McQuay Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Tarbuton, who has entered into bond with security by me approved, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Trustee having certified to me that he is in possession of all the property in the said schedule mentioned, I have ordered and appointed the first Monday of May Term next for the said William Tarbuton jr. to be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors or to be otherwise dealt with according to law, and the said William Tarbuton, jr. having entered into bond in a penalty by me approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Talbot County Court to his creditors by advertisement of this order in some newspaper published in Talbot county once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Monday of May Term next.

Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of January 1841.

WILLIAM ARRINDALE. [L. S.]  
Attest JAMES PARROTT, clk.  
Jan 26—3w Tal. Co. Ct.

# Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER.  
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 11

# THE PILOT.

THE subscriber having received the appointment of agent for the valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms.

To the daily Pilot per annum \$0.00  
" Weekly Pilot per do 2.50  
" Semi Weekly per do 4.00

Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10.00

And five of the country for 15.00  
And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3.00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.

J. M. FAULKNER,  
Agent for Gen. Duff Green.

Jan 5 1841—Gif

# A CHALLENGE.

THE subscriber will run his horse Van Buren one mile and repeat—or a single heat of four miles—against any horse on the Eastern Shore, for a purse of from one to five hundred dollars.

WM. CORKRILL.  
Feb 16—3w near Wye Mills.

# The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell, and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

His CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't serv't.  
RESE MERRETT.  
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

# Easton & Baltimore Packet,

THE SCHOONER  
HARP

HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.

The subscriber has lately employed Mr. JAMES HOPKINS, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard,) also, Messrs. JAS. BARROL & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.

Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son.

The commander of the HARP, Capt. EASTON, is well and favorably known to the public as a careful and skillful sailor, and well qualified for the business in which he is engaged. The Messrs. Barroll and Hopkins are too well known to require any comment from me.

Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices.

The public's ob't serv't.  
JACOB WRIGHT.  
Easton, Aug. 4, 1840—11

# HERE! HERE!!

J. M. FAULKNER has removed his office to the old stand next door to Mr. Solomon Barrott's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to any business in his line, viz: the settlement of Officers' Fees in his hands as late Deputy Sheriff, Executions in his hands as late Constable, and Town Taxes as Collector. He will also as heretofore attend to business as agent and private collector—drawing of Deeds Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Power of Attorneys, Indentures of Apprentices, Bonds, Insolvent Petitions, Leases, Agreements and other instruments of writing.—He again renews his obligations to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received—and still hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

Jan 5—11

# CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE  
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)  
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD  
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

Dollars—millions of Dollars!  
Notice.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily.—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion.—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (will be requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK.  
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.  
Dec. 4, 1839

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

# The Steam-Boat Maryland,

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00  
To Annapolis \$2.50  
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR.

# MANLOVE HAZEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HAS removed his residence to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he intends to pursue the practice of his profession. He will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester. His office is opposite the Court House, a few doors below the Eastern Hotel, and adjoining the office of the "Eastern Shore Whig."

# LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters on Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS slacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.  
Wye Landing July 7

# COACH, GIG, AND

Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES,  
made in the latest style and fashion, among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTS, BAROQUES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and

A LARGE LOT OF HARNESS,  
both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.  
April 30, 1839. (G)

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centreville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

# BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that he is still carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING  
at his old stand at Hook town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

He is prepared to execute any orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,  
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

# Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 3 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

227 ACRES  
of Land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with marl easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase.

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.  
July 14 1840. (G)

# WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

CARDING MACHINE  
is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Chisum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN BEACHAM.  
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md.  
June 9—11

# Notice.

THE firm of Fairbank & Jefferson having declined business, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said firm, to present the same on or before the 4th March next. All debts contracted subsequent to this notice in the name of said firm, will not be binding upon either party thereto.

FAIRBANK & JEFFERSON.  
St. Michaels, Jan 12, 1841.

N. B.—All persons due, or having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same to Noah Jefferson for settlement.

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber will give instruction on the Piano Forte, and in Vocal Music; and will devote the strictest attention to those who may favour him with their patronage. For terms apply at Mrs. Hemley's.

WM. F. RUDENSTEIN.

# MILLING.

THE subscriber having rented the Mill, situated in the Chapel District, and known as Lockerman's Mill, is ready to attend to all business in his line with care and dispatch. From long experience in the business he hopes to share a liberal portion of the public patronage. The Mill is in good order.

A. H. ROLLS.  
Jan 5 1841—11

# A CARD.

DOCTOR A. M. WHITE.  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Miles River Neck. His residence is on Leeds' Creek, adjoining Marengo.

January 12, 1841—1m

# NOTICE.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the last year, and informs them that he continues to do a cash business. He also notifies all persons who are indebted to him to call and make immediate payment, as he intends to close his books.

The public's ob't serv't.  
THOMAS SYLVESTER.  
Jan 5th, 1841—11

# More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of Fall Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
With many heavy Woollen Goods  
PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS,  
Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.  
Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.  
P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F

# DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. Persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Theodore D. Valiant, who is authorized to close the books of the co-partnership.

THEODORE D. VALIANT,  
HENRY T. ROBERTS.  
Jan 12th, 1841.

The subscriber will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS  
in all its branches at the old stand, on Washington street, next door to the Bank. He is prepared to execute work in a superior style, and flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He receives the Fashions regularly, and is prepared to execute work with neatness and dispatch.

THEODORE D. VALIANT.  
Jan 12th, 1841

# VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.  
BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Equity, I will sell on Tuesday the 29th inst., at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., the farm or plantation of which John A. G. Emory died seized; situated on the main road leading from Easton to Acres' Ferry, and within half mile of Easton, consisting of part of a tract of land called "Hewart," part of "Enlargement," part of "McCullums' Addition," and part of "Chance Help" containing the quantity of

388 ACRES  
OF LAND more or less. This farm has several good Wood Lots attached to it, making a sufficiency of wood for the use of the farm.—Possession to be given on the first day of January 1841.

Also a LOT in the town of Easton, on Dover street, opposite the dwelling of William W. Higgins Esq. containing about a HALF ACRE.

A. L. O.  
The House and Lot,  
on Dover street, the residence of the late John M. G. Emory, and at present occupied by Mrs. Emory. There is a good large garden, and all necessary out-buildings attached to the said dwelling house.

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are—one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds and security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of John M. G. Emory are ordered to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerk's office of Talbot county court, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES LI. MARTIN,  
Trustee.

Dec 9—Gis  
P. S.—The above described lands will be surveyed before the day of sale, and the number of acres accurately stated at the time of sale.

The sale of the above property is postponed until further notice.

# 2,000 Apple Trees

FOR SALE.  
OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts:  
Bullflower,  
Green flat Pippin,  
American Pippin, or Grindstone,  
Carthage,  
Winter Grickson,  
English do  
Wine Sap,  
Maiden's Blush,  
New England Seek no Further,  
Cane Apple,  
Orange do  
Summer Pearmain, &c. &c.

Proper instructions given as to the culture of the above trees.

For orders, terms, &c, apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton.  
Jan 5—11

CLARK & Co.  
Trees may be transplanted at any time before the last of March, provided the ground is not frozen.

BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

# NEW & CHEAP PAPER.

THE TRI-WEEKLY ARGUS,  
AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

The Proprietors of the Baltimore "Daily Argus" have determined to issue a "Tri Weekly Paper,"—intended to meet the wishes of persons residing in the Country, who may desire to receive a Cheap publication;—one that will give them the News of the Day;—a full and correct Prices Current;—Rates of Exchange, Stocks, and the Money Market;—Report of Sales by Auction,—with such other information of Commercial operations, as will interest the Country dealer,—the Proceedings of Congress and those of our State Legislature,—Politics, &c. In short, the Publishers design that their sheet shall contain a Variety, embracing well selected Miscellaneous Reading, in whichever class of readers will find something to entertain and instruct.

The "Argus" will be firm and zealous in the support of the principles of the Democratic Republican Party; and endeavor to guard, with unwearied watchfulness, the Rights and Liberties of the People.

The Proprietors flatter themselves that the proposed publication, issuing from the Metropolis of the State, will be acceptable