

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.--No. 53.

EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1834.

WHOLE No. 333.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year--BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion--larger advertisements in proportion.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 20th February next.
All persons who shall be found delinquent in
settling their Taxes by the above time, will
certainly have their property advertised, as I
am bound to close the collections without re-
spect to persons.

PHILIP MACKREY,
Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the district school in
Greensborough, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3t.

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from
about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits--
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this
State) for their own individual use, and not
for speculation. I can give the most unques-
tionable satisfaction as to that, from one of
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy,
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try--The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this Class book, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "A work more needed, and which,
it is believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learning
for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York;--O. Steel,
Albany;--Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.
Philadelphia;--and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore. [Price \$1 50.]

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Lowe Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in a few paces of the Court House; and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State
--he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining
not heretofore attached to the property,
and all the property is about to go through a
thorough repair; which will enable him to en-
tertain private families, parties or individuals
in comfort--he intends keeping in his bar the
best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish-
ed in season with such as the market will af-
ford. He has provided attentive Oysters and
Waiters, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers,
when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent county at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be had
from Easton to the principal cities--a four
horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets--so
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be
accommodated on liberal terms by the day,
week, month or year--he solicits the old cus-
tomers of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.
oct 1

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.
ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Coun-
cil cause to be published in two newspa-
pers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspa-
pers in each county where there are two papers
published, and in one paper in each county
where but one paper is published, the act, en-
titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cer-
tain description of property under certain cir-
cumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.
IN compliance with the foregoing order, I
request the Editors of the following news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at An-
napolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, at Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Freder-
ick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumber-
land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock-
ville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air;
the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-
publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port De-
posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times,
at Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at East-
on; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald,
at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow
Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-
der, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

ACT.

An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a
certain description of property, under certain
circumstances.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any mulo-
negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for
either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person,
in whose possession such mulo, negro, or ne-
gro slave shall be, to sell such mulo, negro, or
negro slave, until such action of replevin
shall first have been determined; and any sale
thus made shall be void, unless an order of the
Court authorising such sale be first had and ob-
tained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his or her cancellors, sisters, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
porting such mulo, negro, or negro slave,
beyond the limits of this State, before the final
decision of said action of replevin, or without an
order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed
guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to un-
dergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a
period of time not less than two nor more than
ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Pro-
vided nevertheless, this second section shall not
extend to any person or persons, who by the
finding of the jury in such action of replevin,
shall be determined to be the rightful owner or
owners of such mulo, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Annapolis, March 15, 1834.
This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

[L. S.]
April 1

JAMES THOMAS.

NOTICE.

BY order of the President, a meeting of the
board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible
Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d
inst.--Punctual attendance is required.
april 15

P. TRAYSER,

BELL HINGER, (in the employ of John A.
Stewart of Baltimore,) now in Easton,
WILL remain in town for a few days, and
will thankfully receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
april 15 pd.

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of
February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in litera-
ture and morality. Terms of tuition--twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased, informs such as are due said estate, that
unless they call upon the subscriber and settle
with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-
tlement of the same, he will not again call upon
them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; there-
fore if any should neglect to attend to this no-
tice, they must expect to be dealt with as the
law directs, as the subscriber intends the law
to be his guide in this case, without respect to
persons. I certainly shall make my collections
as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.
Easton, march 25 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of Ap-
ril, 1834, by William Ashman, Esq.
a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of
Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who
calls himself JOSEPH ADAMS, says he be-
longed to Dr. Hyde Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4-2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country trews coat and trousers, striped coun-
try wove vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old
fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, o-
therwise he will be discharged according to
law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 29 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of
his friends and customers, and the public
generally, begs leave to inform them that the
Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her
regular route between Easton Point and Bal-
timore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant--
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th instant, at nine o'clock; in the morn-
ing, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial
built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and
is now in complete order for the reception of
freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been
sailing about six months and has proved to
be a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-
tage to passengers and freighters alike. All
freights intended for the Emily Jane will be
thankedfully received at the Granary at Easton
Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders
left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson &
Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend
to all business pertaining to the Packet concern,
will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
Feb 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 16th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB
KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George
Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore,
Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 5-4 inches high, has a scar on
his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall
from a horse. Had on when committed a black
worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-
taloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old
black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the
above described negro man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meenekin as a Cabinet
Maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stuns
believed to be equal to any in this place for citi-
zen or purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
WM. H. GROOMER.
Easton, Feb 15 6mo 4w

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate
of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets
will be made in a few days. Such as have
failed to render their accounts are requested to
hand them in to the Register of Wills, without
delay, otherwise they will be excluded.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.
April 5, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE semi-annual examination of the stu-
dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will
take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY
the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
april 5

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads
will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant--
And the commissioners for Talbot county will
meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each
week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
april 5

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every friend of his country to
offer up his prejudices and his personal interests,
so far as they are in conflict with the great end
of redeeming the Government from the misrule
which threatens the overthrow of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication,
through which the advocates of constitutional
liberty can address the public intelligence, at a
price within the reach of every citizen, is essential
to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to
publish a semi-monthly

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the
reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five
cents, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents
per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through
which the ablest pens may address the people,
and all such are invited to contribute. It is
especially recommended to the consideration of
the State Rights Societies now springing up in
every State of the Union, and will embody the
leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon
which the success of the principles which give
them life, depend. In a word, its great end
will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who dis-
approve of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
store the institutions of the country from the
multitudinous persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions recei

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins
Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary
Initiation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Greco Magora
Greco Magora
Copper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Snart's Cicero
Casar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Rudiman's do do
Tali Livi
Melaire on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Poole's Learning
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Olney's do do
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Roma
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comely's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.
SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, Master.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new
and substantially built, copper fastened schoo-
ner, is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and passengers; having a very com-
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She
will commence running as a regular packet be-
tween the above places, and will leave Miles
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore--re-
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Bal-
timore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the
above named days during the season. She will
take on board and land passengers at William
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore--
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.

**WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.**
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicho-
las Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Bowdler and John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) 11

JOHN HARPER,

INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagaz,
Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now
offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings,
which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad-
joining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite
Mr. Wm. Lovey's Store, or they can be had
at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscri-
bers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknow-
ledgments for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and from the assurance he has generally given,
and which he would invite the public to give
him a call, as he is determined that neither ex-
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to
please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-
ceive other fashions in addition to those Re-
ported by Mr. A. F. Sagaz; thereby gentle-
men will be able to see, judge and determine
for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their
work.
april 15 6mo 3t

To Rent,
for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to
H. D. HARWOOD.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 1 (G) 3w

Houses and Lots in Easton,

STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
the most accommodating terms, the following
property in Easton, that is to say--

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office,
Stables and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered a most convenient and agreeable resi-
dence; as the ground is spacious and runs en-
tirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-
ate on Washington street opposite to Port st.,
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing
also a small tenement thereon.
3rd. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings commonly called
Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing House and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Anora street
in Easton. The situation and advantages of
this establishment for a private family render
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a con-
venient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

**Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.**

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
abilities for instruction, which may be derived
from a numerous and literary community--
The Patronage with which, for a number of
years, it has been favored, and the accomplish-
ments of the Young Ladies who have left it,
are the surest pledges of the excellence of the
mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of
the attention paid to the department of the pu-
pils. To those who wish to acquire a knowl-
edge of the French Language, this Institution
offers peculiar advantages. It is the language
of the family, and all the pupils are compelled
to use it in the class-rooms, and during their
hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Read-
ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi-
tion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-
nomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics;
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Spa-
nish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.

The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular--The emulation of the pupils
is excited by every gentle means; and their
success is rewarded by an annual distribution
of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-
attended. Their visitors are always received in
the presence of some member of the family.
During recreation, they are under the superin-
tendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200.00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60.00
Day Scholars, 40.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-
ucation, at 20.00

EXTRA CHARGES:

French, per annum, \$20.00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-
tra charge.

Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at
the Professors' charges.

Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including
Doctor's fees, 3.00
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed
and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the
institution.

Washing, per annum, 20.00
Boarders pay the current charges, half year-
ly in advance;--Day Scholars, quarterly.

Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-
tance, are required to appoint a responsible
agent in the city.

The Vacation commences the Monday on or
after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first
Monday in September.

References--The Hon. Charles Carroll, of
Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield;
The Rev. Dr. Deloit; The Rev. Dr. Eccles-
ton; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas;
Wm. Tyson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George;
Evan Poultnery; D. Hoffman; L. Wetherell;
T. Elliott, Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chataud;
The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon.
Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray,
Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.
april 12 lawfrw

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public generally that he has just received
and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose
and Point Blankets, English Merinoes,
Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool
and Valencia Shawls, Ho-
siery, Gloves, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND

QUEEN'S WARE,

among which are some full sets of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public gener-
ally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 13th day of April,
1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq., a Justice of
the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a
runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself
HENRY REDMAN, says he was born free,
was bound to Joshua Wing, living in St. Mar-
ry's county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor
Mason, of the same county. Said mulatto man
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the
mouth. Had on when committed a drab fus-
tion roundabout, blue cassinet vest, fine lace
boots and blue cloth cap. The owner (if any)
of the above described mulatto man, is re-
quested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away, otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 29 3w

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ing their grateful acknowledgments to the
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for their liberal patronage, since they com-
menced the above business; and beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that they
have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-

TICLES IN THEIR LINE,

CONSISTING IN

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE.

Thursday, April 17.
Mr. BENTON rose and said that the public mind was now to be occupied with a question of the very first moment and importance, and identical in all its features with the great question growing out of the famous resolutions of the English House of Commons in the case of Middlesex election in the year 1768, and which engrossed the attention of the British empire for fourteen years before it was settled. That question was one in which the House of Commons was judged and condemned for adopting a resolution which was held by the subject of the British Crown to be a violation of their constitution and a subversion of the rights of Englishmen: the question now before the Senate, and which will go before the House of Representatives, is a resolution in which (Mr. B.) believed that the Constitution had been violated, the privileges of the House of Representatives invaded, and the rights of an American citizen, in the person of the President, subverted. The resolutions of the House of Commons, after fourteen years of annual motions, was expunged from the journal of the House; and he pledged himself to the American people to commence a similar series of motions with respect to this resolution of the Senate. He had made up his mind to do so without consultation with any human being, and without deigning to calculate the chances, or the time of success. He rested under the firm conviction that the resolution of the Senate, which had drawn from the President the calm, temperate, and dignified Protest which had been read at the table was a resolution which ought to be expunged from the journal of the Senate; and if any thing was necessary to stimulate his sense of duty in making a motion to that effect, and in encouraging others after he was gone, in following up that motion to success, it would be found in the history and termination of the similar motion which was made in the English House of Commons to which he had referred. That motion was renewed for fourteen years, from 1768 to 1782, before it was successful. For the first seven years, the lofty and indignant majority did not condescend to reply to the motion. They sunk it under a dead vote as often as presented. The second seven years they replied; and, at the end of the term, and on the assembling of a new Parliament, the veteran motion was carried by more than two to one; and the gratifying spectacle was beheld of a public expurgation, in the face of the assembled House of Commons, of the most noxious resolution from the Journal of the House. The elections in England were septennial, and it took two terms of seven years, or two general elections, to bring the sense of the kingdom to bear upon their representatives; the elections of the Senate were biennial, with intercalary exits and entrances; and it might take a less or a longer period, he would not presume to say which, to bring the sense of the American People to bear upon an act of the American Senate. Of that he would make no calculation; but the final success of the motion in the English House of Commons, after fourteen years of perseverance was a sufficient encouragement for him to begin, and doubtless would encourage others to continue, until the great work should be crowned with success, and the only statement made which was in the Senate's power to make, to the violated majesty of the Constitution, the invaded privileges of the House of Representatives, and the subverted rights of an American citizen.

In bringing this great question before the American People, Mr. B. should consider himself as addressing the calm intelligence of an enlightened community. He believed the body of the American People to be the most enlightened community upon earth; and, without the least disparagement to the present Senate, he must be permitted to believe that many such Senators might be drawn from the ranks of the People, and still leave no dearth of intelligence behind. To such a community—an appeal on a great question of constitutional law, to the understandings of such a People—denunciation, passion, epithets, opprobrious language, would stand for nothing. They would float, harmless and unheeded through the empty air, and strike in vain upon the ear of a sober and dispassionate tribunal. Indignation, real or affected; wrath, however hot; fury, however enraged; aspersions, however violent; denunciations, however furious, will avail nothing. Facts—irrefragable facts—are all that will be attended to; reason, calm, and self-possessed, is all that will be listened to. An intelligent tribunal will exact the respect of an address to their understandings and he that wishes to be heard in this great question, or being heard, would wish to be heard, will have occasion to be clear and correct in his facts; close and perspicuous in his application of law; fair and candid in his conclusions and inferences; temperate and decorous in his language; and scrupulously free from every taint of vengeance & malice. Solemnly impressed with the truth of all these convictions, it was the intention of himself (Mr. B.)—whatever the example or the provocation might be—never to forget his place, his subject, his audience, and his object. Never to forget that he was speaking in the American Senate, on a question of violated constitution and outraged individual right, to an audience comprehending the whole body of the American People, and for the purpose of obtaining a righteous decision from the calm and sober judgment of a high-minded, intelligent and patriotic community.

The question immediately before the Senate was one of minor consequence; it might be called a question of small import; except for the effect which the decision might have upon the Senate itself. In that point of view it might be a question of some moment; for, without reference to individuals it was essential to the cause of free Government, that every Department of the Government, the Senate inclusive, should so act as to preserve to itself the respect and the confidence of the country.—The immediate question was upon the rejection of the President's message. It was moved to reject it—to reject it, not after it was considered, but before it was considered! and thus tell the American people that their President shall not be heard—in the presence of the body that condemned him neither before the condemnation nor after it! This is the motion, and certainly no enemy to the Senate could wish it to miscarry. The President, in the conclusion of his message, had respectfully requested that his decision might be entered upon the Journal of the Senate—upon that same Journal which contains the record of his conviction. This is the request of the President. Will the Senate deny it? Will they refuse this act of sheer justice and common decency? Will they go further and not only refuse to place it on the Journal, but refuse even to suffer it to remain in the Senate? Will they refuse to permit it to remain on file, but send it back or throw it out of doors without condescending to reply to it for that is the exact import of the motion now made! Will Senators exhaust their bodies also, in leading this very communication with epithets, and then say that it shall not be received? Will they receive materials, resolutions, essays, from all that choose to abuse the President and not re-

ceive a word of defence from him? Will they continue the spectacle which has been presented here for three months—a daily presentation of attacks upon the President from all that choose to attack him, young and old, boys and men—attacks, echoing the very sound of this resolution, and which are not only received to a committee, and introduced, each one with a laudatory commentary of set phrases? Are the Senate to receive all these and yet refuse to receive from the object of all this attack one word of answer? In this point of view as a question concerning the Senate itself, it may become material to the Senate, in a country, and in an age when no tribunal is too high for public opinion to reach it; it may become material to the Senate in such a country and such an age, to reject, and throw out of doors, the calm and temperate defence of the President, in the midst of the reception of a thousand memorials and resolutions condemning him for the very act which he is not allowed to defend! Is he to be the only citizen who is not to be heard by the Senate? Can it seem to be so fatal for every one whose objections and arguments qualify him for the application of Billingsgate rhetoric, to lavish it upon him? Rejected or not, that communication cannot be secreted from the eyes of the American People. It has been read, and will be printed. An independent press will carry it to the extremities of the country, and hand it down to succeeding generations. It will be compared with speeches delivered for three months in this Capitol against this President; and an enlightened and upright community will decide between the language of the defence and the language of the accusation; between the temper of the accuser, and the temper of the accused; between the violent President who has violated the Constitution and the laws and the meek and gentle Senators who have sat in judgment upon him for it. The People will see these things—will compare them together—will judge for themselves; and that judgment, in this free and happy land, will be the final and supreme award, from which there is no appeal.

The great questions Mr. B. said, which was to go before the American people, and to claim from them that intense and profound consideration which the English people gave to the conduct of the House of Commons in regard to the Middlesex election, is the constitutionality of the Senate's conduct in adopting the resolutions which condemned the President for a violation of the laws and of the constitution of his country. It was the conduct of the Senate which would now be on trial, and that conduct deserved to be tried, and as far as it depended upon him, should be tried, UPON THE FACTS OF THE CASE ALONE—upon the facts which our journals contain—upon the resolutions as offered and adopted—upon the authentic speeches which the supporters of these resolutions have published to the world, and which show the senses in which they understood the proceedings which they carried on. The proceeding he, Mr. B. held to be an impeachment, without the forms of an impeachment—a conviction without the form of a trial—a sentence of condemnation for a high crime and misdemeanor against the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, without evidence, without hearing, without defence, without the observance of a single form prescribed for the trial of impeachments; and this by the very tribunal which is bound to try the formal impeachment for the same matter, if duly demanded by the grand inquest of the nation in their quality of Representatives. This was the question which the country would have to try, and in the trial of which, furious passions, excited denunciation, told or even unadvised assertion, will stand for nothing. The record is the record! It will be evidence which the country will demand. The facts! the facts! will be the data which they require! The speeches! the speeches! delivered on this floor, will be the test of the spirit and intention with which these proceedings were pursued and consummated; and without animadverting upon the manner in which the President's message and protest has been received here, and which has presented such an extraordinary scene in the American Senate, he should proceed to lay before the people the authentic evidence, in the calmest manner, which it will be their business to weigh in the formation of their opinions on this momentous subject. The first evidence which he should submit, was the series of resolutions which were presented to the Senate, before one could be framed which could unite the votes of the twenty six Senators, who finally voted together in the adoption of one of them. He should present the series of these resolutions; for in the impropriety which they underwent there was much for anxious reflection; the first one containing specifications which were omitted in the second and third, while the second and third notoriously failed upon the specifications omitted, and which could not be retained on the face of the record!

Mr. B. then read the resolution as first offered by Mr. Clay, at the commencement of the debate. It was in the following words: "Resolved, That, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his sense of his own duty, remove the money of the U. States in deposit with the Bank of the U. States and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion; and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury Constitution and Laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

He then read the resolution as amended, or altered, by the same gentleman, and offered again to the Senate towards the close of the debate. It was as follows: "Resolved, That, in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the Constitution and Laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

He then read the third edition, revised, amended, and altered of the same resolution, as finally submitted to the Senate by the original mover; and adopted by the vote of the Senate.

"Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

Mr. B. then remarked upon the alterations which these resolutions had undergone, and begged it to be well remembered that none of these alterations were amendments made by the Senate, but were the voluntary, and successive changes introduced by the mover himself. He remarked, first, upon the nature of these changes; secondly, upon the design which induced them; and thirdly, upon the effect of making them. The first change consisted in dropping the specification on which the general charge of violating the laws and the Constitution rested, and retaining the formal impeachment conclusion, of dangerous to the liberties of the People; the second change consisted in the omission of the specification, and in the substitution of that regular impeaching clause, dangerous to the liberties of the People! Now,

Mr. B. when were these alterations made? Certainly it was after the objection had been fully taken to the Senate that this resolution contained impeachable matter! It was after the original resolution had been denounced as a virtual impeachment of the President of the United States, and after the suppressed passions had been pointed out as proving a deficiency in the impeachment character of the resolution. It was after all this, that the alterations were made. Having showed the time when the alterations were made, Mr. B. next showed the design with which they must have been made; and that evidently was to get rid of the criminal aspect of the proceedings; and to avoid a trial before the People on those specifications, on which, possibly, the 26 could not unite here, nor go to trial upon any where! He remarked, in the third place, upon the effect produced in the character of the resolution, and affirmed that it was nothing. He said that the same charge ran through all three. They all three impeached the President a violation of the Constitution, and of the laws of the country—that Constitution which he was sworn to support, and of those laws which he was not only bound to observe himself, but to cause to be faithfully observed by all others. A violation of the Constitution, and of the laws, Mr. B. said, were not abstractions and metaphysical subtleties; they must relate to persons or things. The violations cannot rest in the air; they must affect themselves to men or to property; they must connect themselves with the transactions of real life. They cannot be ideal and contemplative. In omitting the specifications relative to the dismission of one Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of another, what other specifications were adopted or substituted? Certainly none! What others were mentally intended? Surely none! What others were suggested? Certainly none! The general charge, then, rests upon the same specification, and so completely is this the fact, that no supporter of the resolutions has thought it necessary to make the least alteration in his speeches which supported the original resolution, or to say a single additional word in favor of the altered resolution, as finally passed. The omission of the specification is, then, an omission of form and not of substance; it is a change of words, and not of things; and a substitution of a derogation of the laws and Constitution, for danger to the liberties of the People is a still more flagrant instance of change of words without change of things. It is tautologous and nonsensical. It adds nothing to the general charge, and takes nothing from it. It neither explains it, nor qualifies it. In the technical sense, it is absurd; for it is not the case of statute in derogation of the common law, to wit, repealing a part of it; in the common sense, it is a slur upon the resolutions, and a disgrace to the President who is charged with violating the Constitution and the laws; and if he was so charged, it would present a curious trial of *sandwich magnanimity* of the American Senate to engage in.

Not said Mr. B., this derogation clause is an expletive! It is put in to fill up! The regular impeaching clause, of dangers to the liberties of the People, had to be taken out. There was danger, not to the People certainly, but to the character of the resolution, if it stood in. It identified that resolution as an impeachment, and, therefore, constituted a piece of internal evidence, which it was necessary to withdraw; but in withdrawing which, the character of the resolution was not altered. The charge for violating the laws and the Constitution still stood; and the substituted clause was nothing but a slur upon the resolutions, and a derogation of the laws and the Constitution, to fill up a blank, and round off a sentence.

After showing the impeaching character of the Senator's resolution from its own internal evidence, Mr. B. had recourse to another description of evidence, scarcely inferior to the resolutions themselves, in the authentic interpretation of their meaning: he alluded to the speeches made in support of them, and which had resounded in this chamber for three months, and were now circulating all over the country in every variety of newspaper and pamphlet form. These speeches were made by the friends of the resolution to procure its adoption here, & justify its adoption before the country. Let the country then read; let the people read what has been sent to them for the purpose of justifying these resolutions which they are now to try. They will find them to be in the character of personal pleadings against an accused man on his trial for the commission of great crimes. Let them look over these speeches, and mark these passages; they will find language ransacked, history rummaged, to find words sufficiently strong, and examples sufficiently odious, to point and exemplify the enormity of the crime of which the President was alleged to be guilty. After reading these passages, let any one doubt if he can, as to the character of the resolution which was adopted. Let him doubt, if he can, of the impeachable nature of the offence which was charged upon the President. Let him doubt, if he can, that every Senator who voted for that resolution, voted a President to be guilty of an impeachable offence—an offence for the trial of which this Senate is an appointed tribunal—an offence which it will be the immediate duty of the House of Representatives to bring before the Senate, in a formal impeachment, unless they disbelieve in the truth and justice of the resolution which has been adopted.

Mr. B. said there were three characters in which the Senate could act, and every time it acted it necessarily did so in one or the other of these characters. It possessed executive, legislative, and judicial characters. As a part of the Executive, it acted on treaties and nominations; as a part of the Legislative, it assisted in making laws; as a Judicial tribunal, it decided impeachments. Now, in which of these characters did the Senate act when it adopted the resolution in question? Not in its Executive character, it will be admitted; for the resolution was, in its nature, wholly foreign to legislation. It was directed, not to the formation of a law, but to the condemnation of the President. It was to condemn him for dismissing one Secretary because he would not do a thing, and appointing another that he might do it; and certainly this was not matter for legislation; for Mr. Duane could not be restored by law, nor Mr. Taney be put out by law. It was to convict the President of violating the Constitution and the laws; and surely these infractions are not to be amended by laws, but avenged by trial and punishment. The very nature of the resolution proves it to be foreign to all legislation; its form proves the same thing; for it is not, to require the action of the House of Representatives, and thus ripen into law; nor is it followed by an instruction to a committee to report a bill in conformity to it. No such instruction could even now be added without committing an absurdity of the most ridiculous character.

There was another resolution with which this must not be confounded, and upon which an instruction to a committee might have been bottomed; it was the resolution which declared the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposits to be insufficient and unsatisfactory; but no such instruction has been bottomed even upon that resolution; so that it is evident that no legislation of any kind was intended to follow either resolution, even that to which

legislation might have been appropriate, much less that to which it would have been an absurdity. Four months have elapsed since the resolutions were brought in. In all that time, there has been no attempt to found a legislative act upon either of them; and it is too late now to assume that the one which in its nature and in its form is wholly foreign to legislation, is a legislative act, and adopted by the Senate in its legislative character. No! This resolution is judicial; it is a judgment pronounced upon an impeached officer; it is the declared sense of a majority of the Senate, of the guilt of the President of a high crime and a misdemeanor. It is, in substance, an impeachment—an impeachment, in violation of all the forms prescribed by the Constitution—in violation of the privileges of the House of Representatives—in subversion of the rights of the accused, and in record of which ought to be expunged from the Journal of the Senate.

Mr. B. said, the selection of a tribunal for the trial of impeachments was felt, by the Convention which framed the Constitution, as one of the most delicate and difficult tasks which they had to perform. Those great men were well read in history, both ancient and modern, and knew that the impeaching power—the usual mode for trying political men for political offences—was often an engine for the gratification of factious and ambitious feelings. An impeachment was well known to be the beaten road for running down a hated or successful political rival. After great deliberation—after weighing all the tribunals, even that of the Supreme Court—the Senate of the United States was fixed upon as the body which, from its constitution, would be the most impartial, neutral, and equitable, that could be selected; and with the check of a previous inquiry, and a presentment of the House of Representatives, which could be confided a power so great in itself, and so susceptible of being abused. The Senate was selected; and to show that he had not overrated the difficulties of the Convention, in making the selection, he would take leave to read a passage from a work which was canonical on this subject, and from an article in that work which was written by the gentleman whose authority would have most weight on this occasion. He spoke of the Federalist, and of the article written by Gen. Hamilton on the impeaching power.

"A well-constituted court for the trial of impeachments is an object not more to be desired than difficult to be obtained, in a Government wholly elective. The subjects of its jurisdiction are those offences which proceed from the misconduct of public men; or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may, with peculiar propriety, be denominated political, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself. The prosecution of them, for this reason, will seldom fail to agitate the passions of the whole community, and to divide it into parties, more or less friendly or inimical to the accused. In many cases it will connect itself with the pre-existing factions, and will enlist all their animosities, partialities, influence, and interests, on one side or on the other; and, in such cases, there will always be the greatest danger that the decision will be regulated more by the comparative strength of parties, than by the real demonstrations of innocence or guilt. The delicacy and magnitude of a trust which so deeply concerns the political reputation and existence of every man engaged in the administration of public affairs speak for themselves. The difficulty of placing it rightly in a Government, resting entirely on the basis of periodical elections will as readily be perceived, when it is considered that the most conspicuous characters in it will, from that circumstance, be too often the leaders or the tools of the most cunning or the most numerous faction; and, on this account, can hardly be expected to possess the requisite neutrality towards those whose conduct may be subject of scrutiny."

"The division of the powers of impeachment between the two branches of the Legislature, assigning to one the right of accusing, to the other the right of trying, avoids the inconvenience of making the same persons both accusers and judges, and guards against the danger of persecution from the prevalence of a factious spirit in either of these branches."

Mr. B. said there was much matter for elucidation of the present object of discussion in the extract which he had read. Its definition of an impeachable offence covered the identical charge which was contained in the resolution adopted by the Senate against the President. The offence charged upon him possessed every feature of the impeachment defined by General Hamilton. It imputed misconduct to a public trust, for the abuse and violation of a public trust. The discussion of the charge has agitated the passions of the whole community; it has divided the People into parties, some friendly, some inimical, to the accused; it has connected itself with pre-existing parties, enlisting the passions of the whole of the people, and calling forth all their animosities, partialities, all their influence—all their interest; and what was not foreseen by General Hamilton, it has called forth the tremendous moneyed power, and the pervading organization of a great moneyed power, wielding a mass of forty millions of money and sixty millions of debt; wielding the whole in aid and support of this charge upon the President, and working the double battery of seduction on one hand, and oppression on the other, to put down the man against whom it is directed.

This is what General Hamilton did not foresee; but the next feature in the picture he did foresee, and most accurately describe, as it is now seen by us all. He said that the decision of the Senate upon this charge would be regulated more by the comparative strength of parties than by the guilt or innocence of the accused. How prophetic! Look to the memorials, resolutions, and petitions, sent in here to criminate the President; so clearly marked by a party line, that when an exception occurs, it is made the special subject of public remark. Look at the vote in the Senate, upon the adoption of the resolution; also as clearly defined by a party line as any party question can ever be expected to be.

To guard the most conspicuous characters from being persecuted—(Mr. B. said he was using the language of General Hamilton)—to guard the most conspicuous characters from being persecuted by the leaders, or the tools of the most cunning, or the most numerous faction, the Convention had placed the power of trying impeachments, not in the Supreme Court, not even in a body of select Judges, chosen for the occasion, but in the Senate of the U. States, and not even in them without an intervening check to the abuse of that power, by associating the House of Representatives, and forbidding the Senate to proceed against any officer until that grand inquest of the nation should demand his trial. How far fortunate or otherwise, the Convention may have been in the selection of its tribunal for the trial of impeachments, it was not for him (Mr. B.) to say. It was not for him to say how far the *regular neutrality towards those whose conduct was under scrutiny* may be found, or how far, in this body. But he must take leave to say, that if a public man may be virtually impeached, actually condemned by the Senate of an impeachable offence, without the

intervention of the House of Representatives, then has the Constitution failed at one of its vital points, and a ready means found for doing a thing which had filled other countries with persecution, faction, and violence, and which it was intended should never be done here.

Mr. B. called upon the Senate to recollect what was the feature in the famous court of the STAR CHAMBER, which rendered that court the most odious that ever sat in England. It was not the mass of its enormities—great as they were—for the regular tribunals which yet existed, exceeded that court, both in the mass and in the atrocity of their crimes and oppressions. The regular courts, in the compass of a single reign, that of James the Second, a single Judge in a single riding—Jeffries on the Western Circuit—surpassed all the enormities of the Star Chamber, in the whole course of its existence. What then, rendered that court so intolerably odious to the English people? Sir, said Mr. B. it was because that court had no grand jury—because it proceeded without presentment, without indictment—upon information alone—and thus got at its victims without the intervention, without the restraint, of an accusing body. This is the feature which sunk the Star Chamber in England. It is the feature which no criminal tribunal in this America is allowed to possess. The most considerable offender, in any State of the Union, must be charged by a grand jury, before he can be tried by the court. In this Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, a charge must first be presented by the House of Representatives, sitting as the grand inquest of the nation. But, if the Senate can proceed without the intervention of this Grand Inquest, wherein is it to differ from the Star Chamber, except in the mere execution of its decrees? And what other execution is now required for delinquent public men, than the force of public opinion? No, said Mr. B. we live in an age when public opinion over public men, is omnipotent and irreversible! When public sentiment annihilates a public man more effectually than the scaffold. To this new and omnipotent tribunal, all the public men of Europe and America are now happily subject. The fiat of public opinion has superseded the axe of the executioner. Struck by that opinion, Kings and Emperors in Europe and the highest functionaries among ourselves, fall powerless from the political stage, and wander, while their bodies live, as shadows and phantoms over the land. Should he give examples? It might be invidious; yet all would recollect an eminent example of a citizen, once sitting at the head of this Senate, afterwards falling under a judicial prosecution, from which he escaped untouched by the sword of the law, yet that eminent citizen was more utterly annihilated by public opinion, than any execution of a capital sentence could ever have accomplished upon his name. What occasion, then, has the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, for the power of execution? The only effect of a regular impeachment now, is to remove from office, and disqualification for office. An irregular impeachment will be tantamount to removal and disqualification, if the justice of the sentence is confirmed in by the People.

If this condemnation of the President had been pronounced in the first term of his administration, and the people had believed in the truth and justice of the sentence, certainly President Jackson would not have been elected a second time; and every object that a political rival, or a political party, could have wished for, would have been accomplished. Disqualification for office—loss of public favor—political death, is now the object of political rivalry; and all this can be accomplished by an informal, as well as, by a formal, impeachment, if the sentence is only confirmed in by the People. If the People believed that the President has violated the Constitution and the laws, he ceases to be the object of their respect and their confidence; he loses their favor; he dies a political death; and that this might be the object of the resolution, Mr. B. would leave to the determination of those who should read the speeches which were delivered in support of the measure, and which would constitute a public and lasting monument of the temper in which the resolution was presented, and the object intended to be accomplished by it.

It was in vain to say there could be no object, at this time, in annihilating the political influence of President Jackson, and killing him off as a public man, with a Senatorial conviction, for violating the laws and Constitution of the country. Such an assertion, if ventured upon by any one, would stand contradicted by facts of which Europe and America are witnesses. Does he not stand between the country and the Bank? Is he not proclaimed sole obstacle to the recharter of the Bank?—and in his recharter is there not wrapped up the destinies of a political party, now panting for power? Remove this sole obstacle—annihilate its influence—kill off President Jackson with a sentence of condemnation for a high crime and misdemeanor, and the charter of the Bank will be renewed, and, in its renewal, a political party, now thundering at the gates, will be annihilated, will leap into power. Here, then, is an OBJECT for desiring the extinction of the political influence of President Jackson. An object large enough to be seen by all America! and attractive enough to enlist the combined interest of a GREAT MONEYED POWER, and of a GREAT POLITICAL POWER.

Mr. Southard said: Mr. President, I assure the Senate that I feel, quite sufficiently, the solemnity of occasion on which we are called to act, without the warning of the Senator from Missouri; but I fear that I shall not be able to school myself into all the calmness which deliberate discussion demands. It would, perhaps, be better, if the Senate would postpone this unexpected and extraordinary paper from the Executive, should be postponed until reflection should soften the excitement under which I acknowledge that I address you. But I cannot permit that portion of this document, in which the President regards the resolution of the Senate as uncalled for; designed for no legislative purpose; intended to lead to no legislative action; not authorized by our legislative duties; but meant simply to express our condemnation of him; and, as an assumption of judicial power, an expression of an *ex parte* judicial opinion.—So far as I am individually concerned, I pronounce this view of the statute, the reasons for its passage, and the perversion of its power, and purposes. In what situation did this subject stand, when this message was received? When we came here, at the commencement of the session, we found the public treasure removed from the position in which it had been, for years past, under the solemn sanction of the laws of the land. It was placed where no legal provisions had directed—without responsibility, and, as I believed, without safety. It was not only our duty as guardians of the public money, in our legislative capacity, to inquire into the authority by which the removal had been made, but, under the express provision of the statute, the reasons for the removal were to be given to us, in our legislative capacity, that we might adjudge upon their sufficiency, and make such regulations as the public interest and the safety of the funds

demanded. We could not avoid doing so, without a shameful abandonment of our trust. The reasons were given to us by the President and Secretary. They were referred to our decision, and we were called upon to consider their validity, or to receive them as sufficient, merely because the President, chosen to act upon them. The latter I was not prepared for. The reasons or causes were those assigned by the Secretary, with the order of the President, when he took the responsibility upon himself. We investigated the reasons of the Secretary, and one of our resolutions affirms our conviction that they were not sufficient. The resolution, it is presumed, no one will deny, we passed, as a part of Congress, in our legislative character. But if it had stopped there, we should not have met the whole case—there had been an immediate and direct action of the Executive, he had interfered, and the right was claimed by him and for him, so to interfere. If he had that right, the removal was to be justified by it, so far as law was concerned. This right was of immense importance—deeply affecting the very essence of our institutions.

The claim was new, as many of us believed, in the history and theory of our government, and tending to its absolute subversion. Yet it was boldly affirmed, and if it existed, was a shield for the act which had been performed by the Secretary. It is now again put forth in its boldest form, in the present paper. How, then, was it possible for us to decide upon the measure—to express our opinion upon the removal of the public treasure, without considering or deciding upon the right of the Executive to command and compel the removal? It was not possible. Before we undertake to repair an evil, we must see that the evil exists. Before we attempt to restore the laws, we must decide, that the laws have been violated. We laid no venturing to say any thing of the past, to look only to the future disposition of the money.—Sir, I could perceive no reason why I should not disapprove of an illegal act of the Executive, and had no bonds to break in doing so. I felt it my duty to pass, also, upon this point. In doing this, I acted as a member of Congress, not as a Judge. How could we reach the legislation on the subject without first affirming the propriety or impropriety of the disposition which had been made of the money. It was either to be left where we found it—relocated to the place from which it had been illegally taken, or some other provision made for it. The correctness of any one, and of all these courses, depended upon the propriety of the Executive action—upon the right of the President to give his order. It was incorporated in every view in which the subject was exposed. We could not legislate in any form without making up an opinion upon it. The resolution, which the President condemns, was the result of the necessary and inevitable consequence of the position in which he had placed the subject, and if we had coincided with him in opinion, no fault would have been found with us—no absence of legislative authority would have been suggested. Then it would have been quite evident that we kept within the pale of our legislative powers.

But, sir, the resolution was not only an appropriate and necessary part of our legislative action, it was also an ordinary and common action. It was no more than, in the first place, settling, in the form of a resolution, the sense of this body, upon the principles by which our legislative action should be guided—a course which is of frequent occurrence. And it receives its condemnation now, only because it does not fall in with the high-handed assumptions of power which have been exhibited by the Executive, in utter disregard of legal and constitutional restraints. It is not our fault, if a resolution, settling the principle of the case, casts censure upon the Executive.

But, it is a condemnation of the President. That is true. And could we disapprove the removal of the public money, without condemning the conduct of the President? Could we restore it to its old depository by law, without condemning its removal? Could we pass any law which did not fall in with his action, without expressing censure upon his action, in substance, an indispensable part of any legislation on the subject. And whenever and in whatever form it shall be affirmed, that it was intended for no purpose of legislation, and unconnected with it, I shall not hesitate to declare, that, in my view of the case, and upon the principles by which I was guided, the assertion is absolutely and totally unfounded. I looked to legislation and legislation only. Whether any law, or any action of any kind may yet result from it, depends not upon myself, but others. If I have the power, I will carry out the condemnation in a shape which will prevent future trespasses. And I am not willing that the public should be misled by the character given to the resolution in this paper. It was no decision on impeachment, it was no exercise of judicial authority—no assumption of unlicensed power. It was a legitimate exercise of our legislative functions.

If we had not a right to pass this resolution, because it disapproves what the Executive has done, we can have no right to disapprove any other act of the Executive. Whenever he shall so violate the law that the Senate is compelled to condemn his conduct, he must go quit, and we cannot aid in repairing the law.

And, Mr. President, if we had a right to express any opinion adverse to the principles and conduct of the Executive, I am at a loss to perceive why the form of the resolution is so objectionable. It is in these words—"that the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." Language does not furnish terms more mild to express our opinion that the act of the President was unconstitutional, and destitute of legal right. We will not charge him with usurpation—with wilful violation of the Constitution. If he chooses to put that construction upon it, it can be for no fair or proper purpose. It is a mere declaration that he had not rightful authority to do the act. It was connected with the resolution upon the reasons of the Secretary, and related to the exercise of the President's authority in making the removal, and declares that that exercise of authority was unconstitutional and illegal. It admits no doubt as to its application, and conveys no other censure, than an assertion of error. It imputes no improper motive.

But, sir, this paper not only perverts the character of the resolution—it alleges that the resolution contains an *imputation on the private character of the President*. Is this true or is it altogether unfounded? Read over that resolution. Is there one word—no allusion against his private character or motives? The slightest imputation against it, either by express words or by implication? Does he think himself so infallible, that when we declare him in error, we necessarily declare him base and unworthy? Or is this imputation pretended, that he may take occasion to pronounce his own eulogy and trumpet his own fame, as if the press provision of the statute, the reasons for the removal were to be given to us, in our legislative capacity, that we might adjudge upon their sufficiency, and make such regulations as the public interest and the safety of the funds

tion only, and his allegation in regard to it is unfounded. The Senate has made no accusation against his personal character, and when his paper shall go out, as good care will be taken by him that it shall go out, promptly, the public ought not to be deceived on this point. The Senate has merely declared its opinion that his act was illegal. Is this an impeachment which will justify him in coming to us with an inflated commentary upon himself, which we are to place upon our journals to let forever, and send out to the world with the authority of a public official, legislative document? He reminds us, if I heard the reading correctly, that he bears upon his person enduring memorials of the contest in which our liberties were purchased. Sir, for one ignorant of the nature of those memorials, and should have been pleased to see some specification or description. I never saw his name in the history of the Revolution. If he and his friends have stated his age correctly, he was at that period a boy of some 14 or 15 years old. We have, it is true, heard of wounds & balls connected with his person, but we are not told that they were received at the head of a battalion or a brigade, fighting the battles of his country. He has been lauded for his blood shed; mere fiction and poetry rather than fact—but where it was credited, it served as well to excite the admiration of the ignorant and credulous. Such remarks, sir, are unpleasant to me, but they are justified by the unnecessary eulogy of himself, which he has thrust upon the Senate, and which is only fitted for an electioneering appeal to the people, to excite their sympathy in his favor, when they ought to be scrutinizing his actions, and his trespasses upon the Constitution and laws of the country.

In denouncing the resolution of the Senate, the President not only perverts it into a judicial act, he asserts that the solemn decision of the People against the Bank, among other causes, made it expedient and proper for the Secretary to do the act, which the resolution commands. But sir, that decision of the People, if there be one, could have had no possible relation to the removal of the money from the Bank by Executive authority. When and where has that question been decided by the People, at an election or otherwise? It has never been submitted to any portion of them, at any election until those recent ones, in particular States, which give no very favorable omen of their ultimate approbation. The People may well be opposed to the Bank, and yet not justify the claim set up, in this paper, to Executive control over the Treasury; nor the violation of law in taking it from the custody created by law and contract. But I do not perceive how the people have passed a solemn decision against the Bank. Congress has not yet done it in constitutional form. Reference is doubtless intended to be made to his own election—but how does that establish the assertion? Shall we admit that all who voted for Andrew Jackson did so to put down the Bank, and for no other cause? How many votes were given for "the spoils of victory"? How many for the promised reforms, which have cheated all hope and expectation, and ended in increasing the number of officers, and the expenses of administration—in making bankrupt one of the Departments, to the extent perhaps, of a million of dollars—and rendering it doubtful whether our income will equal the ordinary wants of the nation? How many for those professed constitutional principles which have been rendered so very clear, that if you find them asserted in one public document, you find them denied in another, and no man can tell what they are—and all are disputing about them. How many for the fiction of the Revolutionary services and the blood shed? How many for "the enduring memorials upon his person"? How many for the battle of New Orleans? Take these away and what number will remain which were given as an evidence of hostility to the Bank? Quite too few to constitute "a solemn decision of the American People."

But, Mr. President, not only does this paper inaccurately represent our resolution; it descends to a criticism on the conduct of individual Senators in voting on it. It recites at large, and in words, the proceedings and instructions of three of the States and those of one of them relating to other matters unconnected with this question; and he informs us, that, if four of the Senators had obeyed the instructions given them, the vote of disapprobation would have been but 22. I, sir, am one of the New Jersey Senators to whom he refers, and must be permitted to say, that I regard his attack as a gross and impertinent interference between me and my constituents—an unauthorized intrusion into the relations between us. What has the President of the United States to do with the obedience or disobedience of a Senator to the instructions which he may receive from the people. Who constituted him judge of the one, or guardian of the other? I mistake the temper of the people of New Jersey, if they do not give a prompt rebuke to such insolence. He might as well, sir, have charged me with violating my opinion and pledges, and quoted half a paragraph to prove it—and thus have imitated the organs which so often use his name and authority. The occasion justifies, if it does not require me to say, that the quotation from my remarks on the subject of instructions, which has been published, exhibits in those who make it, a wilful purpose to deceive the public. It is taken from my remarks when I entered on the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State. I was alluding to the duties of the Legislative agents of the People, State and Federal—the obligation of those agents to act in conformity with the sentiments of the People, and to be controlled by them; and explicitly declared, that, as such agents in the State, they had no right to control and direct the agents of the people in their duties here—that they could not possess such right unless it was so written in their constitution, and there I did not find it.

Sir, it is difficult to give credit to the declarations, that the instructions of these three States were incorporated into this Executive paper, solely as a matter of history, and to develop the principles and interests involved in the proceedings of the Senate. Why, as matter of

history, should they be placed there? How do they develop the principles and interests involved in the conduct of the Executive, or in the resolution which disapproves of that conduct? Another purpose is much more apparent. Mr. President, I expressed an apprehension that the excitement which this paper has created, would endanger the deliberation which it demands. I feel that it is so. I hope that some member, who has not taken part in the discussion, will move to lay the motion for its rejection on the table, to give time for reflection. It seems to me fraught with momentous consequences. We are engaged in discussing a subject of legislative power and duty; in deciding on measures proper to be taken upon a question which has agitated the whole nation; in seeking relief from a distress which is universal and appalling. We have to furnish an appropriate remedy. Petitions have been poured in upon us from the people in every quarter, pointing out their views of this remedy, and urging its adoption. We have, as the first step, expressed our opinion of the cause of the public distress; and while the subject is still before us, while the petitions are daily reaching us, while a bill is actually upon our table, ready to be called up for consideration, we receive this paper from the Executive, which denounces our conduct, and presumes that we propose no legislative action. It is not, indeed, a peremptory command, in words, not to proceed. But it is a direct breach of our privileges as a legislative assembly; an interference which, in other countries less free, would be resisted with firmness and effect. It is an imitation of men whom the chief magistrate of a free country ought not to imitate, and which, if unchecked, may lead, at no distant day, to disastrous consequences to our institutions. Charles insulted the Parliament by charges of sedition and turbulence; Cromwell, with corruption; the Corsican with disregard of constitutional restraints. How far does Andrew Jackson fall behind them? or fail to show their merits into one? If this body shall quietly yield to such breaches of privilege, permit its action to be arrested, halt in its duty, or be unsupported by the people, it only remains for the band of armed soldiery to enter our hall, and expel us from our seats.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1834.

The committee on elections in the House of Representatives of the United States have decided, as we learn from the Philadelphia American Sentinel, in favor of the right of T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, to the seat occupied by Mr. LETCHER. Mr. Moore's majority is 35.

The New York Legislature, which is still in session, has passed a number of acts incorporating new banks.

Specie still continues to flow into the country. The schooner Eclipse, arrived at New York from Tampico, brought 12,000 dollars.

NOMINATION.—The Easton (Penn.) Whig nominates the Hon. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for the office of President of the United States, and Hon. B. Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, for Vice President.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—A letter from Providence states that the friends of the administration have probably a majority in both branches of the state legislature. Upon this legislature devolves the choice of a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Knight.

P. S. The Providence Herald of the 19th instant gives the returns from all the towns.—Gov. Francis' majority is 188. The republican majority in the House is 4. It is believed the republican senators are elected.

The Charleston Patriot, a paper which cannot be numbered among the supporters of the present administration has the following candid and manly article:

"Credit where credit is due.—Whatever differences of opinion may prevail as to the merits of General Jackson's administration, in conducting that part of the domestic concerns of the country, which relate to the currency, there can be none as to the pre-eminent success of that administration in the management of our Foreign Affairs. The conclusion of a Treaty with Spain, by which long unacknowledged and unjust claims have been admitted, forms a brilliant sequel to that series of measures by which our merchants have been by skillful negotiation, reinstated in their rights. Let not the party spirit be so unjust as to withhold the credit due for bringing to a satisfactory settlement, claims so long unjustified, and which by their magnitude and complexity, were constant impediments to a good understanding with foreign powers."

Bank of the Valley.—To allay unfounded rumors, and to restore full confidence in the soundness of their Institutions, the President and Directors of the Branch at Leesburg, in a public advertisement, pledge their individual estates, to sustain the Bank—binding themselves and their heirs jointly and severally, to pay in specie, all notes of that Branch and all deposits made therein. If any fears existed of the soundness of the Leesburg Branch of the Bank of the Valley, such a publication, and pledge, must certainly do them away.—Baltimore Patriot.

MANCHESTER, (Mississippi), March 22. By a letter from Vicksburg, we learn that Alonzo Phelps, under sentence of death in that place, was shot while in the act of escaping from the jail, on Wednesday morning last. By some means, he had freed himself from his irons, eluded the guards, locked them in the prison while he was out, and had got clear of the jail, when he was shot down by the Sheriff, and lived but a few minutes thereafter. He was to have been executed yesterday.

The most extensive and complete sugar refinery in the world, it is said, is now established about two miles below New Orleans, by Messrs. Forrestal & Co. The whole process is effected by steam, and the quantity of sugar refined in the establishment amounts to 12,000,000 of pounds annually. It is chiefly exported to the Mediterranean.

An individual named Williams was recently tried in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, for sending a written challenge to Captain John Charles, of the same county, to fight a duel with pistols. It appears that Williams, who is a man of not very good character, was at the time somewhat excited, and had just been discharged from a military service connected with their rights and interests. They may not do it unless the authority has been given to them; and in our state constitution—our warrant to act—in such guardianship is prescribed.

against him was so clear, that the jury could not avoid returning a verdict of guilty; and the Court sentenced him to a year's confinement in the penitentiary, to pay a fine of 500 dollars to the Commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution. By the law, the Court could not sentence him to a less severe punishment.

KITTANNING, (Pa.) April 23. FIRE—AWFUL CALAMITY.—It seldom falls to the lot of public journalists to record so distressing an occurrence as that described in the following note to the editor, from the neighborhood of the afflicted family:

"On the night of Friday the 18th inst. the house and barn of Capt. John C. Kissinger, of Toby township, in this county, were consumed by fire, and what is most shocking to relate, nine of his children perished in the flames! The parents were absent on a visit to Mrs. Kissinger's father's, a distance of about eight miles.—Out of eleven children, two only are left—one an infant, which the parents had with them, the other a daughter of about 8 years of age, who was away from home.—The way the fire originated is not known; and it was not discovered till about 9 o'clock the following morning. One horse and a large quantity of grain was consumed; in short, nothing was left in or about the house or barn unscathed."

A gentleman who had been present at the scene of the calamity, subsequently called upon us, from whom we learned a few additional particulars.—The sufferers were from 19 years of age downwards. So far as could be observed, the bones were in the same relative position in which they slept, which leads to the belief that they were smothered in their beds by the smoke before the flames reached them. One only had gone to a different part of the house. A wife was the agent of their death. It was probably attended with but little suffering. The unhappy parents, we are told, were at first (and very prudently too) only informed of the destruction of their property.—The father returned on Saturday, but the mother remained at her father's until the next morning, when she arrived, she surveyed for a moment the smoking ruins, and then asked for her children.—Let the reader imagine if he can, the effect of the shocking disclosure.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and one calculated to heighten if possible the distress of these parents, that their oldest child was burnt to death some years since.

A horse and a yoke of oxen were burnt. A dog that lay in the barn was burnt, and his bones were found in the place he was accustomed to lie. Two large hogs were consumed in the pen, although the door was open.

On Sunday the bones of the children were collected, deposited in a coffin and buried, in presence of a large concourse of sympathizing friends and neighbors. An impressive discourse was delivered at the grave by the Rev. Mr. McGarrah.

It would be but mockery in us to attempt, to excite, or to heighten, by any reflections of ours, the feelings of sympathy and commiseration which must burst forth in every feeling heart upon the perusal of the above narration. We do not remember of having heard of a visitation of Providence upon a single family so overwhelming, so desolating, so fraught with every circumstance of woe, as this.—We are persuaded that every thing which lies in the power of kind neighbors will be done to restore peace and impart consolation to the few afflicted members of the family that have survived the shocking tragedy; but that merciful Being who does not willingly afflict the children of men, has seen good to present to their lips a cup of sorrow which HE ALONE can sweeten.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. Jos. Pearson, to Miss SARAH ANN WILSON, all of Talbot county.

DIED. On Sunday the 27th ultimo, after a short and painful illness, Howell Powell, of this county, in the 52d year of his age. He was an indulgent and affectionate parent, a kind neighbor, and an industrious and useful citizen.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.		
April 29, 1834.		
Wheat, white,		
Do. best red	1 00	a 1 10
Do. ord. to good (Md.)		
Corn, white,	57	a 57 1-2
Do. yellow,	57	
Rye,	60	a 62

Notice. THE annual meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society, will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Easton, on MONDAY the 5th instant, at half past seven o'clock, P. M. An address may be expected on the occasion.

Per order of the board,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, CHINA, &c.

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 7th inst., the subscriber will offer at public vendue, at Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, a quantity of valuable property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Coach and pair of horses, a good horse cart, four milch cows and some other valuable articles. A quantity of locust and cedar posts & logs. A mongrel household furniture, are some good beds, an elegant set of mahogany dining and card tables, a sideboard, sofa, &c. all of the newest fashions, and of superior quality.

At the same time (if not before rented), the dwelling house, garden, a lot, and one-third of the orchard at the Bridge, will be offered for rent for the balance of the year, with the privilege of fire wood.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchasers giving note 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 removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

RACHEL D. HANDS.

P. S. To hire for the residue of the year, two female house servants, and one lad about 17 years of age.

May 3, 1834

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road

TIMBER.

PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Elliott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, in feet long, clear of kerf. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water must be deposited on the barge bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land, the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet of lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER. Elliott's Mills, Md. 20th April, 1834. To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charleston, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts receipted, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.

may 3 2aw9t

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of James Price, deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of May inst. all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horse, cattle and hogs, bacon and lard, farming utensils, and also the lease of the farm, with the cross-bow growing.

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required previous to the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance by

WM. ROSE, Admr. of James Price, dec'd.

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Ann Washington Rigby. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.—She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high, her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff. April 23, 1834—may 3 4w The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

To be drawn May 6th, 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 9. GRAND SCHEME. 6 prizes of \$5,000 10 prizes \$300 1 5,000 20 200 5 1,000 32 100 10 500 51 60 Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Any person wishing to adventure in Montgomery's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital prize is valued at \$365,000—also one at \$300,000—one at \$250,000, and 6 at \$50,000, and 12 at \$20,000, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only \$10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

THE FAIR.

WILL be held in Easton, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a Church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

The Cambridge, Centerville and Chestertown editors, will confer an obligation by giving the above a few insertions.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions; LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEA and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers; BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. ALSO—Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the measure of the times.

The public's obedient servant.

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 23 6w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Wright Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel B. H. and J. Elliott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. all that farm or tract of land situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from William Skinner, containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less—also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wright Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

April 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Samuel T. Watts, admr. of Samuel Watts, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. 2 head of horses, 1 colt 3 years old, 3 colts 2 years old, 7 head of cattle, 1 yoke of steers, 4 head of sheep, 1 negro woman named Henny, 1 ditto Mary, 1 boy called Stephen, 1 girl called Rachel, 1 boy called Charles, and one boy called Gabriel, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel T. Watts, as admr. of Samuel Watts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

April 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin J. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Denny, containing 10 acres of land, more or less—also a lot of land near Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff. of Talbot county.

April 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against William Anderson, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—all the right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Wm. Anderson, of, in and to that Farm or plantation situate on the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, called Advantage, and said to contain 140 acres of land, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff. of Talbot county.

April 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed by the Clerk of said Court, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Josiah G. and Edwin Watkins, 1 at the suit of Geo. S. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, 1 at the suit of Henry Dunning, 1 at the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, 1 at the suit of Aaron Kelsoe and Moses Kempton, 1 at the suit of Wm. Brownwell and Alfred T. Moore, 1 at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, 1 at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1 at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

April 26

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store. Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn, &c. house.—For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. JONES.

April 22

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, April 22 11

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 82.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her route from Baltimore, to Cornelia and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 15

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Josiah M. Faulkner, late Sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

April 22

EDWARD STUART,

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 8w</

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by
JOHN J. HARROD,
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-
TESTANT CHURCH.

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, plain, sheep,	83 25	37 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	5 00	62 1/2
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. do. super extra,	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf,	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt,	5 00	62 1/2
Shin-on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes,	10 00	1 25
Mosheim, Catechism and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1823, 2 volumes 8 vo.	14 09	1 50
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind,	42 00	4 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored,	48 00	5 00
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools,	3 50	37 1/2
Introduction to the above reader,	5 50	62 1/2
Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	2 50	25
Dr. Jennings' History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church,	36 00	3 75
Baxter's call to the Unconverted,	48 00	4 50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain,	9 00	1 00
Do. do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on Self-Knowledge,	4 50	50
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	2 50	31 1/2
Life of Mrs. Fletcher,	4 00	50
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie,	6 00	75
Polyglot Bibles, plain,	12 00	1 25
Do. Testaments, gilt extra,	15 00	1 50
Clarke's Scripture Promises,	9 50	1 00
Watts on the Mind,	2 50	31 1/2
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	4 50	62 1/2
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people,	7 00	75
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	\$10 per 100	150
Prideaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History,	\$12 per 100	150
William's on the Lord's Supper, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 10 elegant engravings, bound,	48 00	5 00
Do. do. do. calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges,	87 50	
Do. morocco do. calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges,	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered,	15 00	
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,	97 1/2	

63-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

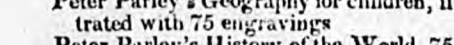
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED
INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work.]
ALSO,
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt
Matte Brun's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.
Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
For sale by
EDWARD MULLIKIN.

63-Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained with as little delay as practicable.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
April 9

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6-1/2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and a blue Monroe shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
J. O. GRAHAM, Shff.

March 18 8w

63-The Baltimore American, will please insert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
Easton, July 2

NOTICE

is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.
Feb 22

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young JACK INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq., and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

TERMS.

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by fire, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.
EDWARD NABBS.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shafer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7-1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
March 4 2w

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER, Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace, where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.
SCOURING.
Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.
Jan. 4

CLOCK AND WATCH

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, now Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candles, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Stands, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Trowsers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharpes, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

63-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.
J. B.

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Mcconekin, dec'd.
P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that its resting and unquiet period. Although they are, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.
March 1, 1834.
63-Subscriptions received at this office.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
Oct 9

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomunkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse blue boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county jail.
Feb 11

JUST received for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Seudder's Eye Water,	Hydrochlorate of Potash
Morphine, Emetine,	Black Oxide of Mercury
Strichnine, Cornine,	Curey,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,	Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,
Solidified Copiva,	Quinine, Cinchona,
Oil of Cantharidin,	Saratoga Powders,
Denaturated Laudanum,	Chloride Tooth Wash
Ditto Opium,	Extract of Bark,
Iodine,	Do. Jalap,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c.	Do. Collyrium Comp

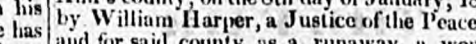
Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, varietal genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834,

by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 25 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
THOS. SUDLER, Shff.
of Queen Ann's county.

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point.

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.
Feb 25 W (G) S. H. B.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozmon, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Signed
LAMBERT W. SPENCER
BENNETT BRACCO
HENRY HOLLYDAY
FAYETTE GIBSON
JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.
Commissioners.

April 15

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the house, and the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.
April 19

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POKET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.
SAMUEL H. SHAW.
March 11

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to
SAML. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.
Dec 31

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
April 1 3w

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low. Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture.

To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble sheet weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become honorably established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe" exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in a regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented to affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our objects—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.

Daily Globe, \$1 per annum

Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 per annum

Weekly Globe, \$2 50 "

For less than a year

Daily per month, \$1

Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

Maryland Eclipse.



The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall; beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna. For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.

March 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

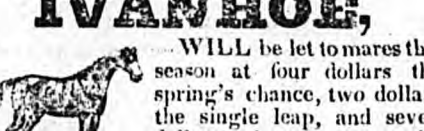
NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq., by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.
JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.
March 4 if

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE.



WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of an Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, April 1

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day.

The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.
March 15

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.
March 15

MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of James B. Rumbold, adm'r of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have heret. set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
Test.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r. of Thomas Swan,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 54.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1834.

WHOLE No. 334.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sult of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rears are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desiring of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 20th February next,
all persons who shall be found delinquent in
settling their Taxes by the above time, will
certainly have their property advertised, as I
am bound to close the collections without re-
spect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county.

A Teacher Wanted,
To take charge of the district school in
Greensboro, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3t

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a
child 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits—
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this
State) for their own individual use, and not
for speculation. I can give them, from one of
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
and familiar Class Book of Astronomy,
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this work, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "a work more needed and which,
it is believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learning
for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.; and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York; O. Steel,
Albany; Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.
Philadelphia; and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsboro streets, immediately
opposite the Court House, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R.
Fraser, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with
in a few paces of the Court House; and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining
not heretofore attached to the property, and
all the property is about to go through a
thorough repair; which will enable him to in-
tertain private families, parties or individuals
in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the
best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish-
ed in season with such as the market will
afford. He has provided attentive Waiters and
Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent county at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be had
from Easton to the principal cities—a four
horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be
accommodated on liberal terms by the day,
week, month or year—he solicits the old cus-
tomers of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.
oct 1

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THE subscribers take this method of return-
ing their grateful acknowledgments to the
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
for their liberal patronage, since they com-
menced the above business, and beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that
they have now on hand,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-
TICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
3 NEW GIGS,
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finish—also SIX second hand gigs,
of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of at moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under way a first rate Coach,
and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice,
and to any particular directions, according to
order.
THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
in their line, of every description, from which
by the assistance of the best workmen, and
their own knowledge of the business, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial Carriages, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c.
as any establishment in the State. All kinds
of repairs done in a neat and durable manner,
and steel springs of every description made and
repaired, all of which will be done at the short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large
and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS,
which can be bought low. Two boys of good
steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will
be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-
work, and the other at the turning branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.
feb 18 3m A. & H.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,
RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally,
for the liberal support already received, and
begs leave to state, that he still continues to
carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman &
Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop.)
the above business in all its various branches.
Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple-
ments, such as ploughs, harrows, rollers,
cultivators, corn cradles, wheat cradles,
saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which
will be made to order at the shortest possible
notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner,
as any other establishment in the State.
Repairs of every description done at the most
moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.
Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 5
years, (to whom he refers the public) and in-
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheat cradles, with which he will be favor-
ed, he intends to warrant all work sent out of
the shop to work well. He has also a large as-
sortment of materials in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights.
april 22 3w (G)

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankin colored
Narraganset Horse will stand the
ensuing season, at Easton and the
Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward Eart's and Ennalls Martin's horses,
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.
To JOHN W. JENKINS.
Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries
respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored
Horse, I can only state that I crossed from
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Mary-
land, with the gentleman who bred your horse,
who informed me that his dam was a
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized
for her superior paces—that he sent her to the
"Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a
spring's chance, and that your horse was the
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the
dam; and I can state with great sincerity that
I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Al-
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
15th April, 1834.
N. B. The grand dam of my horse Dey of
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Ma-
son's Dey of Algiers.
april 22 E. N. H.

Overseer Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY a single or married man,
to manage a set of hands the remainder of
the present year, to whom liberal wages will
be given. Satisfactory reference respecting
character and a knowledge of farming is re-
quired. One with a small family would be
preferred.
JOHN L. N. KERR.
Perry Hall, april 29

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.

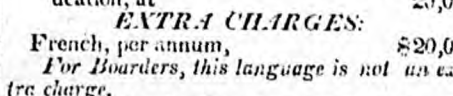
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
the most accommodating terms, the following
property in Easton, that is to wit:—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and re-
ndered a most convenient and agreeable resi-
dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en-
tirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-
ate on Washington street opposite to Part St.
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison Street, embracing
also a small tenement thereon.
3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings commonly called
Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street
in Easton. The situation and advantages of
this establishment for a private family render
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a conven-
ient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.
No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
advantages for instruction, which may be derived
from a numerous and literary community.
The Patronage with which, for a number of
years, it has been favored, and the accomplish-
ments of the Young Ladies who have left it,
are the surest pledges of the excellence of the
mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of
the attention paid to the department of the pu-
pils. To those who wish to acquire a knowl-
edge of the French Language, this Institution
offers peculiar advantages. It is the language
of the family, and all the pupils are compelled
to use it in the class-rooms, and during their
leisure of recreation.
The Course of Instruction embraces Read-
ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi-
tion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-
nomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics;
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Span-
ish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.
The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils
is excited by every gentle means; and their
success is rewarded by an annual distribution
of Premiums.
The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-
attended. Their visitors are always received in
the presence of some member of the family.
During recreation, they are under the superin-
tendence of one of their teachers.

Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200 00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60 00
Day Scholars, 60 00
Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-
ucation, at 20 00
EXTRA CHARGES:
French, per annum, \$20 00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-
tra charge.
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the
Professors' charges.
Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including
Doctors' fees, 3 00
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed
and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the
institution.
Washing, per annum, 20 00
Boarders pay the current charges, half year-
ly in advance.—Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-
tance, are required to appoint a responsible agent
in the city.
The Vacation commences the Monday on or
after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first
Monday in September.
References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of
Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield;
The Rev. Dr. Deland; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston;
The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas;
Wm. Tyson; R. B. Tenny; W. E. George;
Evan Poultny; D. Hoffman; L. Wetherell;
T. Elliott, Esqrs; R. Potter; Dr. Chantrel;
The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon.
Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitney,
Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.
april 12 lawfr4w

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER,
SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, Master.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new
substantially built, copper fastened schooner,
is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and passengers; having a very com-
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She
will commence running a regular packet be-
tween the above places, and will leave Miles
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re-
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-
more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the
above named days during the season. She will
take on board and land passengers at William
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nichol-
as Goldsborough, Tench Tighman, Benjamin
Bowdler and John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) 11


NEW GOODS.
RICHARD P. SPENCER
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public generally that he has just received and
is now opening
A new and handsome assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose
and Point Blankets, English Merinoes,
Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool
and Valencia Shawls, Ho-
siery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND
QUEEN'S WARE,
among which are some full sets of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.
He respectfully requests the public general-
ly to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 13th day of April,
1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq. a Justice of
the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a
mulatto man who calls himself
HENRY REDMAN, says he was born free
was bound to Joshua Wing, living in St. Mar-
ry's county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor
Mason, of the same county. Said mulatto man
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the
mouth. Had on when committed a drab fustian
roundabout, blue cassinet vest, fine lace
boots and blue cloth cap. The owner (if any)
of the above described mulatto man, is request-
ed to come forward, prove property, pay char-
ges and take him away, otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 29 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of April,
1834, by William Ashman, Esq.
a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who calls
himself JOSEPH ADAMS, says he be-
longed to Dr. Hays Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, oth-
erwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 29 3w

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Love's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Redactions
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'
Poems
Stierne's Works
Hassan, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prædicator's Commentaries of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Exercises of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Spartan's Cicero
Cæsar Delphini
Græce Delphini
Salustii Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Anthon's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Budinian's do do
Moliere
Moliere on the Globes
Boissy d'Anglas's Algebra
Poëte Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Quincy's do do
Wanostrodt's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romanæ
Kirkman's Grammar
Bursey's Grammar
do do Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Conley's Spelling Book
Jesse, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Barlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Ink, pen-
cils, &c.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER,
SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, Master.

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BY WAY OF MILES RIVER,
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D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
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april 29 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of April,
1834, by William Ashman, Esq.
a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who calls
himself JOSEPH ADAMS, says he be-
longed to Dr. Hays Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, oth-
erwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 29 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of
his friends and customers, and the public
generally, begs leave to inform them that the
Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence
her regular route between Easton Point and
Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.—
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morn-
ing, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial
built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and
is now in complete order for the reception of
freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has
been sailing about six months and has proved
to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-
tage to passengers and freighters also. All
freights intended for the Emily Jane will be
thanked received at the Grainery at Easton
Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders
left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson &
Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend
to all business pertaining to the Packet concern,
will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.

65 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 16th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB
KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George
Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore,
Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, has a scar on
his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall
from a horse. Had on when committed a black
worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-
taloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old
black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-
bove described negro man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meconekin as a Cabinet
Maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is
believed to be equal to any in this place for either
purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, feb 15 cow4w

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate
of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets
will be made in a few days. Such as have
failed to render their accounts are requested to
hand them in to the Register of Wills, without
delay, otherwise they will be excluded.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.
April 5, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE semi-annual examination of the stu-
dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will
take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY
the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
april 5

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads
will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant.—
And the commissioners for Talbot county will
meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each
week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
april 5

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every friend of his country to
offer up his prejudices and his personal interests,
so far as they are in conflict with the great end
of relieving the Government from the misrule
which threatens the overthrow of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication,
through which the advocates of constitutional law
can address the public intelligence, at a price
within the reach of every citizen, is essential to
its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to
publish a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the
reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five
copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents
per annum, for a single copy.
It is intended to constitute a medium through
which the ablest pens may address the people,
and all such are invited to contribute. It is
especially recommended to the consideration of
the State Rights Societies now springing up in
every State of the Union, and will embody the
leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon
which the success of the principles which give
them life, depend. In a word, its great end
and object, is to promote a more harmonious
and personal interests, unite those who dis-
approve of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
store the institutions of the country from the
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent
and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscriptions may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received

NOTICE.
BY order of the President, a meeting of the
board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible
Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d
inst.—Punctual attendance is required.
april 15

P. TRAYSER,
BELL HANGER, (in the employ of John
A. Stewart of Baltimore,) now in Easton;
WILL remain in town for a few days, and
will thankfully receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
april 15 pl.

N. G. SINGLETON,
WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of
February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in liter-
ature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.
april 15

Administrator's Notice.
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased, informs such as are due said estate, that
unless they call upon the subscriber and settle
with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-
tlement of the same, he will not again call upon
them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; there-
fore if any should neglect to attend to this no-
tice, they must expect to be dealt with as the
law directs, as the subscriber intends the law
to be his guide in this case, without respect to
persons. I certainly shall make my collections
as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.
Easton, march 25 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of April,
1834, by William Ashman, Esq.
a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who calls
himself JOSEPH ADAMS, says he be-
longed to Dr. Hays Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, oth-
erwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
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Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, oth-
erwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 29 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 13th day of April,
1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq. a Justice of
the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a
mulatto man who calls himself
HENRY REDMAN, says he was born free
was bound to Joshua Wing, living in St. Mar-
ry's county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor
Mason, of the same county. Said mulatto man
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the
mouth. Had on when committed a drab fustian
roundabout, blue cassinet vest, fine lace
boots and blue cloth cap. The owner (if any)
of the above described mul

putable to him. No honest man in this order-ly community could have feared such an out- rage. The Bank has no where a more fail- safe, or a more competent officer. He is not on- ly a man of business habits but every such a gentleman. In need not tell you there is ex- citement here. Never before did I see so much concern felt for any man, or so much indigna- tion manifested against any crime.

TERRY H. CAHAL.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1834.

A report was current in Baltimore on Fri- day last, that a duel had taken place between two Senators at Washington. The American of Saturday says it is without any foundation in truth.

The Cholera had made its appearance at the plantation of Mr. B. Smith, one mile from Port Gibson, Mississippi, about the 1st of April, and up to the 10th there had been forty-two cases and six deaths. The paper of the 11th states that no additional case had occurred.—There had been one or two cases in the town, but no deaths.

We learn by the last Baltimore papers, the death of PHILIP MOORE, Esq. who had been for upwards of forty years Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. for the District of Maryland; he had also occupied for many years the place of President of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and also President of the Second Branch of the City Council.

On Thursday last THOMAS SPICER, Esq. was appointed Clerk of the U. States District Court. Mr. S. has been in the office of the Clerk for a number of years past, and is in every way suited for the satisfactory discharge of the duties of the station to which he has been promoted.

The N. York Daily Advertiser states that a valuable copper mine has been discovered in Huntington county, N. J. A vein of ore has been opened near the surface of the earth which is said to be four to five feet thick, and as many more in breadth. The ore is said to yield 60 to 70 per cent of pure metal.

The following gentlemen compose the com- mittee appointed under Mr. Clayton's resolu- tion, in the House of Representatives, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the officers of the Government: Messrs. Clay- ton, of Georgia, Vance of Ohio, Beardsley, of New York, White, of Louisiana, McKay, of North Carolina, Baylies, of Massachusetts, and Gholston, of Virginia.

New Counterfeits.—A new batch of Three Dollar Counterfeit notes on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was put into circu- lation, after closing the bank on Saturday after- noon. Our efficient police soon got scent of the fact, and gave information of the same through- out the city. A number of persons were ar- rested on the same evening in attempting to pass them off to retailers, and are now in pri- son.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

A counterfeiter has been arrested in South Carolina, and brought to Charleston for trial, charged with counterfeiting bills on the U. S. Bank. The Courier says, "we were favoured with a sight of two of the counterfeits, one a \$10 bill of the Branch Bank at Nashville, (Ten.) the other a \$10 bill of the mother bank at Philadelphia, both of which were well exe- cuted, and calculated to impose upon any who were not good judges.

The Charleston Courier cautions the public against receiving certain bills of the denomina- tion of \$100, purporting to be of the office of the Bank United States at Washington, pay- able to the order of Richard Smith, Cashier, as within the last fortnight, four of the above de- scribed notes had been presented at the branch in Charleston for examination by different per- sons, who had received them as genuine. This circumstance induces the supposition that there must be many others of the same kind now in course of imposition upon the unwary. Those which have been so presented at the Branch in Charleston, are signed N. Biddle, President, William McIlvaine, Cashier; letter M., and dated 17th February, 1830.

The National Intelligencer, of Friday, says: "Just as our paper was going to press, we learned that the Senate (which had been for some hours sitting with closed doors) had again re- jected the four Government Directors of the U- nited States Bank, who had been already once rejected by the Senate and re-nominated by the President. This second rejection took place, we learn, by the signal majority of thirty votes to eleven.

"The injunction of secrecy having been re- moved from the proceedings, we shall of course (continues the Intelligencer) lay them before our readers at the earliest moment possible.

The assessment valuation of the whole amount of property in the city of Washington, real and personal, at the close of last year, was within a fraction of eight millions of dollars. The taxes levied upon it were at the rate of 1-10th per cent of the valuation.

Two men, joint keepers of a "coffee house," in Boston, have been fined, one \$2,000, the other \$800, and costs, for permitting gambling in their premises.

Died, on board the U. S. schooner Boxer, at Batavia, of the dysentery, Burnham Getchell, of Maine; Wm. Dever, of Charlestown, Mass.; Hugh Williams; William Cooper, of Eastern Shore, (Md.) In the China Seas, Rueben Trefant, of Portland, (Me.) fever; Joseph Richardson, acting gunner of the Boxer, sud- denly.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. GREAT AERONAUTIC EXPEDITION.

The circumstances attending the second splendid balloon ascension of Mr. Mills, on Thursday afternoon, render it one of the most lengthened and interesting aeronautic expedi- tions ever made. We mentioned in yesterday's paper the particulars of his departure from Fairmount, and the apparent course he had taken; and are now enabled to supply some very interesting details of his long and rapid flight through the upper regions. His first course after ascending, was about south east, but in a short time a counter current of air wafted him in an opposite or westerly direction, immedi- ately over the city. His flight westward was only as far as a point above the long bridge over the Patuxent, when he encountered an adverse current which carried him back again in an easterly course.

During all this time Mr. Mills continued to rise, by occasionally throwing out ballast. His compass now proved of no service to him, from the constant rotary motion which the balloon assumed, first swinging round in one direction and then revolving in a contrary one. The course of the balloon was easterly. At forty minutes after five, Mr. M. encountered a violent snow storm, with the thermometer down to 34 deg. Besides being obliged to endure its pelting, he was subjected to a thorough drench- ing from the melted snow, which thawed as it fell on the balloon, and ran down from its neck into the car immediately under it. At the same time, also, a body of clouds passed beneath him, and he lost sight of the earth altogether. The storm, however, soon passed off, and except the drenching, left him unharmed.

At six o'clock he had attained his greatest elevation, which, according to his estimate and the indications of the barometer, was upwards of two miles! The thermometer was now down to 33 deg. or only one degree above freezing point. Mr. M. all the while was going east- wardly, passing over the light houses at North Point, and across the expanse of the Chesapeake Bay towards Kent county, on the Eastern Shore. He had now had recourse to his valves, and was gradually descending. After having passed into Kent county about half a mile, he made preparations to land, and had descended within about 500 feet of the earth, when the balloon was taken by a sudden and violent gust or current of wind from the east. This was at 35 minutes after six. In an instant after the wind struck the balloon, it was driven with the swiftness of an arrow, and in the short space of seventeen minutes, he was carried back to N. Point, a distance of fourteen miles across the Chesapeake Bay.

Now, as heretofore, Mr. M. preserved an undaunted coolness and self possession, and as he was careering across the waters with the swiftness of the wind itself, he discharged gas enough to bring him within two hundred feet of the surface. As the anchors struck the wa- ter they rebounded with a force that gave him a pretty distinct notion of the rate at which he was travelling. As soon as he came over the land at North Point, the wind greatly abated, and at ten minutes before seven he effected a safe landing on the farm of Mr. Lyde Good- win, from whom and his family he received ev- ery assistance in securing his balloon and appa- ratus in perfect order.

Thus terminated this most extraordinary aerial voyage, prosecuted for three hours, to the dis- tance of about fifty miles, and for the greater part at an elevation of one to two and a quarter miles. After this feat, Mr. Mills, who, it should be borne in mind, is a young mechanic of Baltimore—self-taught, and dependent alone on his own unaided efforts,—may fairly take rank with the most successful aeronauts of the age.

The following table shows the observations made by Mr. Mills on the barometer and ther- mometer, at various periods during his voyage. He left Fairmount at ten minutes before four o'clock, P. M.

TABLE OF OBSERVATIONS.		
Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
A. min.	in. 10th.	deg.
3 57	29 6	63
4 15	28 8	59
4 25	24 2	54
4 40	24 1	61
4 55	23 9	43
5 10	23 4	41
5 25	23 0	36
5 40	22 8	34
5 55	22 6	34
6 10	22 9	36
6 25	23 0	41
6 40	23 4	54
6 55	27 0	68

Episcopal.—At a late Convention of the Eastern Diocese, the venerable Bishop GRIS- WOLD was released from further parochial du- ties; the Rev. Mr. Vaughan is to succeed him as Rector of St. Peter's Church, in Salem, which church, a beautiful stone structure, is to be consecrated in June next.

St. Paul's Church.—On Tuesday the 22d ult. the corner stone of the Protestant Episco- pal Church of the above name, in the city of Camden, N. J. was placed, with the solemn and appropriate ceremonies, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane; the Rt. Rev. Bishop White be- ing present and assisting. An interesting and impressive address on the occasion was deliv- ered by the former to a large assemblage of peo- ple. The presence of the venerable Bishop White, who is now in the 87th year of his age, and the attendance of several of the clergy of other dioceses, added greatly to the interest of the scene, and when the blessing was pronoun- ced by the beloved Patriarch of the American Church, the hearts of the assembled throng could not but respond a fervent Amen.—Phil. Amer.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns from the Virginia Election, so far as heard from (according to the National Intelligencer) give 64 members to the opposition, and 34 to the administration.

The following is from the Richmond Enqui- rer, of Tuesday:

The Baltimore Patriot thinks that the Pro- test was just in time to turn the scale against the Administration, "in several counties of Vir- ginia. For once we agree with him. The elec- tions to Monday last were going on, agreeably to the wishes of the Administration—but this paper was seized upon by the Opposition—sen- tences torn from their context—and meanings were ascribed to it which the President has since disclaimed in his Explanatory message. But the arrow had sped. The perversion was spreading, before "the truth had time to put on her boots"—and we cannot doubt that this un- fortunate coup d'Etat has contributed to pro- duce the effect which the Patriot describes. It has turned the scale in Hanover, and from all we can learn in Culpepper—and perhaps in A- melia—and we know not how far it may have affected the numerous and important Elections which took place yesterday. The Adminis- tration may feel it in Orange and Halifax, &c.—the subsequent message to the contrary not- withstanding.

At a public sale of the balance of the prop- erty of Mr. Bouigny, in New Orleans, on the 11th inst. we observed it stated that 48 slaves were sold for the sum of \$42,110.

The ship Tuscan, which made so success- ful a trip to Calcutta, with a cargo of ice, is a- gain fitting out for the same voyage, from Bos- ton, with a cargo of the like description. An- other vessel will be despatched for Bombay, and the day is not far removed when we may behold ice as one of the staple exports of the north.

A young lady of Sumterville, S. C. has re- covered a verdict of one thousand dollars against an individual of the same place, for having as- sailed her character, by imputing to her a want of chastity. From the moderate circumstan- ces of the defendant, the amount of damages, it is said, is considered very large.

The following Senators' terms of service ex- pire on the third of March next:—Sprague of Maine, Bell of New Hampshire, Silsbee of Massachusetts, Knight of Rhode Island, Fre- linghuysen of New Jersey, Clayton of Dela- ware, Leigh of Virginia, Brown of North Car- olina, Calhoun of South Carolina, King of Georgia, Bibb of Kentucky, White of Tennes- see, Waggaman of Louisiana, Poindexter of Mississippi, Robinson of Illinois, and King of Alabama.

MARRIED.
On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. M. Hazel, Mr. GUSTAVUS A. T. WRIGHT, of Queen Ann's county, to Miss MARY V. E. youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Nichol- son, Esq. of Queen Ann's county.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.	
May 2, 1834.	
Wheat, white,	1 20
Do. best red,	1 08 a 1 10
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	a
Corn, white,	55 a 56
do. yellow,	56
Rye,	60 a 62

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

Easton and Baltimore Packet
Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.
THIS splendid new copper and copper fast- ened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her reg- ular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best bedding, and the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the com- fort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patro- nize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest or- der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

Notice.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 24th inst., as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls her- self Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is re- quested to come forward and release her, other- wise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.
April 30, 1834.—may 6

For Rent,
THE farm called "Maximore," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Woods. It will be rented at \$200 per annum. Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at East- on Point. WM. VICKARS.
April 29 3w

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,
CHINA, &c.

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

GOODS,
suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA,
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
&c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public gen- erally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, April 22 1f

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of James Price, deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of May inst. all the personal estate of the said deceased, con- sisting of household and kitchen furniture, hor- ses, cattle and hogs, bacon and lard, farming utensils, and also the lease of the farm, with the crops now growing.

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be re- quired previous to the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. At- tendance by

may 3

WM. ROSE, Adm'r.
of James Price, dec'd.

THE FAIR

WILL be held in Easton, on WEDNES- DAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a Church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all these friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

April 29

The Cambridge, Centerville and Chester- town editors, will confer an obligation by giv- ing the above a few insertions.

To be drawn May 6th, 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 9.

GRAND SCHEME.
6 prizes of \$5,000 10 prizes \$300
1 4,570 30 200
1 1,000 32 100
10 500 51 50

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Any person wishing to adventure in Mc- Laughlin's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital prize is valued at \$365,000—also one at \$3000—one at \$2500, and 6 at \$800, and 8 at \$750, and 12 at \$200, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only \$10.

may 3

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 7th inst., the subscriber will offer at public vendue, at Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, a quantity of valu- able property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Coach and pair of horses, a good horse cart, four milch cows and some hogs, about 500 lbs. of Bacon, and some Lard. Also a quantity of locust and cedar posts & logs. A amongst the household furniture, are some good beds, an elegant set of mahogany dining and card tables, a sideboard, sofa, &c. all of the new- est fashions, and of superior quality.

At the same time (if not before rented,) the dwelling house, garden, a lot, and one-third of the orchard at the Bridge, will be offered for rent for the balance of the year, with the priv- ilege of fire wood.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note 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 removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

P. S. To hire for the residue of the year, two female house servants, and one lad about 17 years of age. R. D. H.
May 3, 1834

EDWARD STUART,
STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE
Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cra- dling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 8w

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, a smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road

TIMBER.

PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery

of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Elliott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of kerf. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity pro- posed for, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the com- pany, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the Dis- trict of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER.

Elliott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

To be published in the National Intel- ligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Wash- ington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Mary- land—Leesburg, Charlestown, Winchester, Ron- ney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and du- plicate accounts receipted, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.

may 3

2aw9t

BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal- timore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

consisting of

Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPS,

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID,

SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fas- hionable style, and made by the best man- ufacturers;

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descrip- tions;

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Black- ing.

All which will be sold on the most pleas- ing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 29 6w

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those in- debted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

dec 31

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, April 22

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every

Tuesday and Friday morning at seven

o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the com- pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; re- turning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Pas- sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or East- on \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corvica and Chesterdown, leaving Baltimore every Mon- day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 15

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 11th inst., as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls her- self Ann Washington Ridgely. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.—She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 23, 1834—may 3

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in payment.

JOHN W. HIGGINS.

JOE PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the

WHIG OFFICE.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Sa- muel E. H. and J. Elliott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. all that farm or tract of land situate on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from William Skinner, containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less—also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

April 23

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Joseph Clark, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, July 2

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

Feb 22

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the line mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be fit to ride to 20 mares.

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABBE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq. of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who called himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by a cut on the axle. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

March 4 3w

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRSS MAKER.

Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace, where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality, and is now ready to attend to all orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality. Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Britania and Japan Candelsticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Slaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoo and Butchers Knives, Shoe Tread, Blacking, Shoo and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Trowsers, Flutes, Harmoniums, Parlour and But Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Clock Chains, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewellery, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

J. B.

For Rent.

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Monekin, dec'd.

R. F. THOMAS, Admr.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by

JOHN J. HARROD,

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-

TESTANT CHURCH.

per doz. Retail.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, 4 00 50

Lynn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, 4 00 50

Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep, 5 00 62 1/2

Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00 75

Do. do. do. calf, gilt, 8 00 1 00

Do. do. do. do. super extra, 13 00 1 50

Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50

Do. do. do. plain, calf, 6 00 69 1/2

Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25

Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 11 09 1 50

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes, 42 00 4 50

Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes & v. 45 00 5 00

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50

Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, 3 50 37 1/2

Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 62 1/2

Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 25

Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 36 00 3 75

Dr. Jennings's History of the Contrivance in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, 9 00 1 00

Baxter's call to the Unrepentant, 4 50 50

Pollock's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 37 1/2

Do. do. do. gilt, 4 50 50

Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 50 31 1/2

Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 31 1/2

Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 4 00 50

Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 6 00 75

Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, 12 00 1 25

Polyglot Bible, plain, 15 00 1 50

Do. Testaments, gilt extra, 9 50 1 00

Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 31 1/2

Watts on the Mind, 4 50 62 1/2

Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalms & Hymn books, with vocal notes, 7 00 75

Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 per 100 184

Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 184

Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00

William's on the Lord's Supper, 8 00 37 1/2

William's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound, 87 50 9 00

Ditto, in calf, gilt, 9 00 12 00

Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges, 9 00 12 00

Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered, 15 00

Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 37 1/2

Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.

(The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work)

ALSO,

Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt

Maid Brun's School Geography and Atlas

Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings

Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings

Mason on Self-Knowledge

Jones's Philosophy

McLure on the Globe.

Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale by

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained with as little delay as practicable.

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

April 9

REMOVAL.

MINLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveland's Store.

Where he intends to keep constantly on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND.

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant, and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that its resting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public Spirit Record of the voluntary sacrifices, during the late Revolution, and determined resolution of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type.

Price, per copy, two dollars.

March 1, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been actually represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right eye and over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county jail.

Feb 11

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,

Morphine, Emeline,

Strichnine, Corinne,

Piperine, Oil Cubeb,

Solidified Copira,

Oil of Cantharidin,

Deaerolized Laudanum,

Ditto Opium, lodyne,

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

DIETETIC MEDICINES,

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, Dec 18

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 5th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 25 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SUDLER, Sheriff.

of Queen Ann's county.

Schooner Wrightson.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 28th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

Freight intended for the Wrightson, can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.

Feb 25 w (G)

S. H. B.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WMIG OFFICE.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozmon, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed

LAMBERT W. SPENCER

BENNETT BRACCO

HENRY HOLLYDAY

FAYETTE GIBSON

JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.

Commissioners.

April 15

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON.

TAKES this method to inform the ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the house, and the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

April 19

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC-

KET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H. SHAW.

March 11 3w

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to

SAM. H. BENNY, agent

for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

Branch Bank at Easton.

MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders on their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

April 1 3w

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Sedges, Shorels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to send the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and numerous subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and all appliances to boot, we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought up for discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using briefer type, and the greatly increased page now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.

Daily Globe, \$1 per session.

Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 per annum.

Weekly Globe, \$5 50 "

For less than a year.

Daily per month, \$1

Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Red Rover,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 55.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1834.

WHOLE No. 335.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
No subscription discontinued until arrears
are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm
Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm R.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in a few paces of the Court House, and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing not heretofore attached to the property,
and all the property is about to go through a
thorough repair; which will enable him to en-
tertain private parties, or individuals in
comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the
best of liquors, and his Table shall be furnish-
ed in season with such as the market will af-
ford. He has provided attentive Ostrlers and
Waiters, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent county at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be had
from Easton to the principal cities—a Phila-
delphia via Centre, the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an accom-
modation in passing this way. Boarders will
be accommodated on liberal terms by the day,
week, month or year—he solicits the old cus-
tomers of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And Familiar Class Book of Astronomy.
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
ten feet. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other school book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this Class book, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "a work more needed, and which,
it is believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-
ing for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.; and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,
Albany;—Desilver, Jun., and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.,
Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1.50.]

A Teacher Wanted,
To take charge of the district school in
Greensborough, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3t

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from ab-
out 12 to 35 years of age, of good habits.—
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this
State) for their own individual use, and not
for speculation. I can give the most unques-
tionable satisfaction as to that, from one of
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSH.
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 20th February next.
All persons who shall be found delinquent in
settling their Taxes by the above time, will
certainly have their property advertised, as I
am bound to close the collections without re-
spect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY.
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

Overseer Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY a single or married man,
to manage a set of hands, the remainder of
the present year, to whom liberal wages will
be given. Satisfactory reference respecting
character and a knowledge of farming is re-
quired. One with a small family would be
preferred.
JOHN L. N. KERR.
Perry Hall, April 29

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nantuxen coloured
Narraganset Horse will stand, the
ensuing season, at Easton and the
Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward Martin's and Ebnelle Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.
To JOHN W. JENKINS.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries
respecting the Pedigree of your Nantuxen col-
oured Horse, I can only state that I crossed from
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steam boat Mar-
ryland, with the gentleman who bred your
horse, who informed me that his dam was a
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized
for her superior paces—that he sent her to the
"Deity of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a
spring's chance, and that your horse was the
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the
dam, and I can state with great sincerity that
I have the highest opinion of the "Deity of Al-
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his proge-
ny.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dam of my horse Deity of
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Mas-
son's Deity of Algiers.
April 22

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT.

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally,
for his liberal support already received, and
begs leave to state, that he still continues to
carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Betts and
Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop),
the above business in all its various branches.
Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple-
ments, such as ploughs, harrow sdrags, rollers,
cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart
saddles, hames, and wheel chadles, all of which
will be made to order at the shortest possible
notice, and in as neat and substantial a man-
ner, as any other establishment in the State.
Repairs of every description done at the most
moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.
Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on (as Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3
years, (to whom he refers the public), and in-
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheel chadles, with which he may be favor-
ed, he intends to warrant all work sent out of
the shop to work well. He has also a large as-
sortment of materials in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights.
April 22 3w (G)

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THE subscribers take this method of re-
turning their grateful acknowledgments to the
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
for their liberal patronage, since they com-
menced the above business, and beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that they
have now on hand,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-
TICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
3 NEW GIGS,
price from 150 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finish—also SIX second hand ditto,
of various prices; and TWO

SULKIES,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under way a first rate Coach, and
a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice,
and to any particular directions, according to
order.
THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS.
in their line, of every description, from which
by the assistance of the best workmen, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial Carriages, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c.
as any establishment in the State. All kinds
of repairs done in a neat and durable man-
ner, and steel springs of every description made and
repaired, all of which will be done at the short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large
and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS,
which can be bought low. Two boys of good
steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will
be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-
work, and the other at the turning branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.
feb 18 3m A. & H.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 13th day of April,
1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the
Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a
runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself
HENRY REDMAN, says he was born free,
was found to Joshua Wing, living in St. Mary's
county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor
Wason, of the same county. Said mulatto man
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the
mouth. Had on when committed a drab fustian
roundabout, blue cassinet vest, blue lace
trousers and blue cloth cap. (The owner if any)
of the above described mulatto man, is re-
quested to come forward, prove property, pay charges
and take him away, otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
April 20 2w

NEW GOODS.
RICHARD P. SPENCER
DEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public generally that he has just received
and is now opening
A new and handsome assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimets, Flannels, Rose
and Point Blankets, English Merinoes,
Cachoues, Merinos, Thibet Wool
and Valerian Shawls, Ho-
siery, Gloves, &c. &c.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND
QUEEN'S WARE.
and a which are some full sets of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Produce, Lard, Butter, &c.
He respectfully requests the public generally
to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov 5.

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the
most accommodating terms, the following
property in Easton, that is to say—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and is
rendered a most convenient and agreeable resi-
dence, as the ground is spacious and rises en-
tirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-
ate on Washington street opposite to Port St.
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing
also a small tenement thereon.
3rd. The 2nd Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings, commonly called
East's Row, on Washington street ex-
tended.
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence of
the subscriber, situate on Aurora street
in Easton. The situation and advantages of
this establishment for a private family render
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a conven-
ient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.
No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.
THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
advantages for instruction, which may be derived
from a numerous and literary community.
The Patronage with which, for a number of
years, it has been favored, and the accomplish-
ments of the Young Ladies who have left it,
are the surest pledges of the excellence of the
mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of
the attention paid to the department of the pu-
pils. To those who wish to acquire a knowl-
edge of the French Language, this Institution
offers peculiar advantages. It is the language
of the family, and all the pupils are compelled
to use it in the class-rooms, and during their
hours of recreation.
The Course of Instruction embraces Read-
ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Compo-
sition; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-
nomy; Chronology; Metaphysics; Logic; Ethics;
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Span-
ish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.
The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils
is excited by every gentle means; and their
success is rewarded by an annual distribution
of Premiums.
The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-
attended. Their visitors are always received
in the presence of some member of the family.
During recreation, they are under the superin-
tendence of one of their teachers.
TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200.00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60.00
Day Scholars, 40.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-
ucation, at 20.00
EXTRA CHARGES:
French, per annum, \$20.00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-
tra charge.
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the
Professor's charges.
Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including
Doctor's fees, 3.00
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed
and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the
institution.
Washing, per annum, 20.00
Boarders pay the current charges, half year-
ly in advance;—Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-
tance, are required to appoint a responsible a-
gent in the city.
The Vacation commences the Monday on or
after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first
Monday in September.
References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of
Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield;
The Rev. Dr. Deloel; The Rev. Dr. Eccles-
ton; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas;
Wm. Tysen; R. B. Taney; W. E. George;
Evan Poulney; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered;
T. Elliott, Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatham;
The Hon. B. Roman; Louisiana; The Hon.
Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitmy,
Esqrs., Charleston, S. C.
April 12 lawfrw

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.
ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Coun-
cil cause to be published in two newspa-
pers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspa-
pers in each county where there are two papers
published, and in one paper in each county
where but one paper is published, the act, en-
titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cer-
tain description of property under certain cir-
cumstances."

COLLEGE CHAMBER.
Annapolis, March 23rd, 1834.
IN compliance with the foregoing order, I
request the Editors of the following news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at
Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, at Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Freder-
ick; the North Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Citizen and Advocate, at Camber-
land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock-
ville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air;
the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-
publican, at Linton; the Courant, at Port De-
posit; the Aquifer, at Chestertown; the Times,
at Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at East-
on; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald,
at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow
Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-
der, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

ACT.
An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a
certain description of property, under certain
circumstances.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any natu-
ral negro slave, it shall not be lawful for
either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person,
in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or
negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro,
or negro slave, until such action of replevin
shall first have been determined; and any sale
thus made shall be void, unless an order of the
Court authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.
SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his, or her counsel, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be guilty of selling or transpor-
ting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave,
beyond the limits of this State, before the final
decision of said action of replevin, or without an
order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed
guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to un-
dergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a
period of time not less than two nor more than
ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Pro-
vided nevertheless, this second section shall not
extend to any person or persons, who by the
finding of the jury in such action of replevin,
shall be determined to be the rightful owner or
owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834.
This act passed the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.
By order,
LOUIS GASKAWAY, CLK.
By THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.
This act passed the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.
By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, CLK.
JAMES THOMAS.

NOTICE.
By order of the President, a meeting of the
Board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible
Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d
inst.—Practical attendance is required.
April 15

P. TRAYSER,
BELL HANGER, (in the employ of John
A. Stewart of Baltimore,) now in Easton,
will remain in town for a few days, and
will be thankful to receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
April 15 p.t.

N. G. SINGLETON,
Will open school on MONDAY the 3d of
February, in the SABATHI SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in liter-
ature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.

Administrator's Notice.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased, informs such as are due said estate, that
unless they call upon the subscriber and settle
with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-
tlement of the same, he will not again call on
them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; there-
fore if any should neglect to attend to this no-
tice, they must expect to be dealt with as the
law directs, as the subscriber intends the law
to be his guide in this case, without respect to
persons. I certainly shall make my collections
as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.
Easton, March 25 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of Ap-
ril, 1834, by William Ashman, Esq.
a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of
Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who
calls himself **JOSEPH ADAMS**, says he be-
longed to Dr. Hyde Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try worsted vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old
fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, o-
therwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
April 29

TO RENT,
for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to
H. D. HARWOOD.
April 1 (G) 3w

JOHN HARPER,
FORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer fashions for 1834; and as
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. P. Sagaz,
Reporter of Decisions of New York,) he now
offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings,
which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad-
joining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite
Mr. Wm. Looby's Store, or they can be had
at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscri-
bers.
The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgments for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and from the assurance he has generally given
satisfaction, he would invite the public to give
him a call, as he is determined that neither a
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part
to please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-
ceive other fashions in addition to those Report-
ed by Mr. A. P. Sagaz; thereby gentle-
men will be able to see, judge and determine
for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their
work.
April 15 cww3t

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.
SCHOONER
WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, Master.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine sailing new
and substantially built, copper fastened schoo-
ner, is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and passengers; having a very com-
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She
will commence running as a regular packet be-
tween the above places, and will leave Miles
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re-
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Bal-
timore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the
above named days during the season. She will
take on board and land passengers at William
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended
to.—The subscribers, intending to obtain every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nich-
olas Goldborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Bowdler and John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) 11

BOOKS.
EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Lowe's Store,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Stearns's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'
Poems
Stearns's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Gracia Majora
Gracia Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Socratic Cicero
Caesar's De Officiis
Horace's De Arte
Sallust's De Catilina
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams's Latin Grammar
Riddiman's do do
Titt Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon
Adams's Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.
feb 18

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every friend of his country to
offer up his prejudices and his personal interests,
so far as they are in conflict with the great end
of redeeming the Government from the misrule
which threatens the overthrow of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication,
through which the advocates of constitutional law
can address the public intelligence, at a price
within the reach of every citizen, is essential to
its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to
publish a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the
reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five
copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents
per annum, for a single copy.
It is intended to constitute a medium through
which the ablest pens may address the people,
and all such are invited to contribute. It is
especially recommended to the consideration of
the State Rights Societies now springing up in
every State of the Union, and will embody the
leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon
which the success of the principles which give
them life, depend. In a word, its great end
will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who disap-
prove of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue the institutions of the country from the
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent
and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscriptions may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.
April 5, 1834.
Subscriptions received

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate
of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets
will be made in a few days. Such as have
failed to render their accounts are requested to
delay them to the Register of Wills, without
doubt, otherwise they will be excluded.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.
April 5, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE semi-annual examination of the stu-
dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will
take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY
the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
April 5

NOTICE.
THE appointment of a successor to the room
will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant.—
And the commissioners for Talbot county will
meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each
week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
April 5

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Mecumkin as a Cabinet
Maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand
is believed to be equal to any in this place for ei-
ther purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOMER.
Easton, feb 15 cww4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 10th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq.
a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself **LEVIN DOUGLASS**, or **JOB**
KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George
Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore,
Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on
his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall
from a horse. Had on when committed a black
worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-
taloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old
black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-
bove described negro man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER
EMILY JANE.
ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.
THE subscriber grateful for past favors of
his friends and customers, and the public
generally, begs leave to inform them that the
Schooner **EMILY JANE**, will commence
her regular route between Easton Point and
Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.—
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morn-
ing, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial
built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and
is now in complete order for the reception of
freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has
been sailing about six months and has proved
to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-
tage to passengers and freighters alike. All
freights intended for the Emily Jane will be
thankfully received at the Granary at Easton
Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders
left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson &
Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend
to all business pertaining to the Packet concern,
will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
feb 18



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[Public, No. 5.]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a Register to the American, of Savannah, Georgia, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register to the brig American, a French vessel, which vessel was stranded on the coast of the United States, and purchased by James Taylor, of Savannah, Georgia, and by him repaired: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel, by the present owner, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved, May 1st, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States.

Sent to the Senate March 11, 1834.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1834.

To the Senate:

I nominate Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wagner and John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and Hugh McElerry, of Baltimore, to be Directors in the Bank of the United States for the year 1834.

I disclaim all pretension of right, on the part of the President, officially to inquire into, or call in question, the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination whatsoever. As the President is not responsible to them for the reasons which induce him to make a nomination, so they are not responsible to him for the reasons which induce them to reject it. In these respects, each is independent of the other, and both responsible to their respective constituents. Nevertheless, the attitude in which certain vital interests of the country are placed by the rejection of the gentlemen now re-nominated, requires me frankly to communicate my views of the consequences which must necessarily follow this act of the Senate, if it be not reconsidered.

The character and standing of these gentlemen are well known to the community, and eminently qualify them for the office to which I propose to appoint them. Their confirmation, by the Senate, at its last session, to the same offices, is proof that the opinion of the Senate entertained by the Senate at that time, and unless this act may now be referred to as evidence that their talents and personal qualifications are such as to justify their selection.

The refusal, however, to confirm their nominations to the same offices, shows that there is something in the conduct of these gentlemen, during the last year, which, in the opinion of the Senate, disqualifies them; and as no charge has been made against them, as men or citizens, nothing which impeaches the fair private character they possessed when the Senate gave them their sanction at its last session, and as it moreover appears from the Journal of the Senate, recently transmitted for my inspection, that it was deemed unnecessary to inquire into their qualifications or character, it is to be inferred that the change in the opinion of the Senate, has arisen from the official conduct of these gentlemen. The only circumstances in their official conduct which have been deemed of sufficient importance to attract public attention, are the two reports made by them to the Executive Department of the government, the one bearing date the 22d day of April, and the other the 19th day of August last; both of which reports were communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury, with his reasons for removing the deposits.

The truth of the facts stated in these reports is not, I presume, questioned by any one. The high character and standing of the citizens by whom they were made, prevent any doubt upon the subject. Indeed, the statements have not been denied by the President of the Bank and the other Directors. On the contrary, they have insisted that they were authorized to use the money of the Bank in the manner stated in the two reports, and have not denied that the charges there made against the corporation are substantially true. It must be taken, therefore, as admitted, that the statements of the Public Directors, in the reports above mentioned, are correct; and they disclose the most alarming abuses on the part of the corporation, and the most atrocious exertions, on their part, to put an end to them. They prove that enormous sums were secretly lavished in a manner and for the purposes that cannot be justified, and that the whole of the immense capital of the Bank has been virtually placed at the disposal of a single individual, to be used, if he thinks proper, to corrupt the Press, and to control the proceedings of the government, by exercising an undue influence over elections.

The reports were made in obedience to my official directions; and I herewith transmit copies of my letters, calling for information of the proceedings of the Bank. Were they bound to disregard the call? Was it their duty to remain silent, while abuses of the most injurious and dangerous character were daily practised? Were they bound to conceal from the constituted authorities a course of measures destructive to the best interests of the country, and intended gradually and secretly to subvert the foundations of our government, and to transfer its powers from the hands of the People, to a great moneyed corporation? Was it their duty to sit in silence at the Board, and witness all these abuses, without an attempt to correct them, or, in case of failure there, not to appeal to higher authority? The eighth fundamental rule authorizes any one of the Directors, whether elected or appointed, who may have been absent when an excess of debt was created, or who may have dissented from the act, to exonerate himself from personal responsibility, by giving notice of the fact to the President of the United States; thus recognising the propriety of communicating to that officer the proceedings of the Board in such cases. But independently of any argument to be derived from the principle recognised in the rule referred to, I cannot doubt for a moment that it is the right and the duty of every Director at the Board to attempt to correct all illegal proceedings, and

in case of failure, to disclose them; and that every one of them, whether elected by the stockholders, or appointed by the government, who had knowledge of the facts and concealed them, would be justly amenable to the severest censure.

But in the case of the public Directors, it was their peculiar and official duty to make the disclosures; and the call upon them for information could not have been disregarded, without a flagrant breach of their trust. The Directors appointed by the U. States cannot be regarded in the light of the ordinary Directors of a Bank appointed by the stockholders, and charged with the care of their pecuniary interests in the corporation. They have higher and more important duties. They are public officers. They are placed at the Board, not merely to represent the stock held by the U. States, but to observe the conduct of the corporation, and to watch over the public interests. It was foreseen that this great moneyed monopoly might be so managed as to enlarge the interests of the country; and it was therefore deemed necessary, as a measure of precaution, to place at the Board watchful sentinels, who should observe its conduct, and stand ready to report to the proper officers of the government, every act of the Board which might affect injuriously the interests of the People.

The whole frame of the charter, as well as the manner of their appointment, proves this to be their true character. The United States are not represented at the Board by these Directors merely on account of the stock held by the government. The right of the U. States to appoint Directors, and the number appointed, do not depend upon the amount of the stock, for if every share should be sold, and the United States cease to be a stockholder altogether, yet under the charter the right to appoint five Directors would still remain. In such a case, what would be the character of the Directors? They would represent no stock, and be chosen by no stockholder. Yet they would have a right to sit at the Board, to vote on all questions submitted to it, and to be made acquainted with all the proceedings of the corporation. They would not in such a case be ordinary Directors, chosen by the stockholders in proportion to their stock—but they would be public officers, appointed to guard the public interest; and their duties must conform to their office. They are not the duties of an ordinary Director, chosen by a stockholder; but they are the peculiar duties of a public officer, who is bound on all occasions to protect to the utmost of his lawful means, the public interest, and where his own authority is not sufficient to prevent injury, to inform those to whom the law has conferred the necessary power. Such then is the character, and such are the duties of the Directors appointed by the United States, whether the public be stockholders or not. They are officers of the U. States, and not the mere representatives of a stockholder.

The mode of their appointment, and their tenure of office confirm this position. They are appointed like other officers of the government, and by the same authority. They do not hold their offices irrevocably a year after their appointment; on the contrary, by the express terms of the law, they are liable to be removed from office at any time by the President, when, in his judgment, the public interest shall require it. In every respect, therefore, in which the subject can be considered, it is evident that the five Directors, appointed by the U. States, are to be regarded as public officers, who are placed there in order to observe the conduct of the corporation, and to prevent abuses which might otherwise be committed.

Such being the character of the Directors appointed by the United States, it is obviously their duty to resist, and, in case of failure, to report to the President, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, any proceedings of the Board by which the public interest may be injuriously affected. The President may order a scire facias against the Bank for a violation of its charter, and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to direct the money of the United States to be deposited elsewhere, when, in his judgment, the public interest requires it to be done. The Directors of this Bank, like all others, are accustomed to sit with closed doors, and do not report their proceedings to any department of the government. The monthly return which the charter requires to be made to the Treasury Department, gives nothing more than a general statement of its pecuniary condition, and that but an imperfect one. For although it shows the amount loaned at the Bank and its different branches, it does not show the condition of its debtors, nor the circumstances under which the loans were made. It does not show whether they were, in truth, accommodations granted in the regular and ordinary course of business, upon fair banking principles, or from other motives. Under the name of loans, advances may be made to persons notoriously insolvent, for the most corrupt and improper purposes, and a course of proceeding may be adopted, in violation of its charter, while upon the face of its monthly statement, every thing would appear to be fair and correct.

How, then, is the Executive branch of the Government to become acquainted with the official conduct of the public Directors, or the abuses practised by the Corporation for its private ends, and in violation of its duty to the public? The power of displacing the public Directors, and that of issuing a scire facias and of removing the deposits, were not intended to be idle and nugatory provisions, without the means of enforcement. Yet they must be wholly inoperative and useless, unless there be some means by which the official conduct of the public Directors, and the abuses of power on the part of the Corporation, may be brought to the knowledge of the Executive Department of the Government.

Will it be said that the power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine himself, or by his authorized agent, into the conduct and condition of the Bank? The answer is obvious. It could not have been intended that he would make an examination, unless information was first given to him, which excited his suspicion; and if he did make such a general examination without previous information of misconduct, it is most probable, that in the complex concerns and accounts of the Bank, it would result in nothing, whatever abuses might have been practised.

It is indeed the duty of every Director to give information of such misconduct, on the part of the Board. But the power to issue a scire facias, and to remove the deposits, presupposes that the Directors elected by the stockholders, might abuse their power; and it cannot be presumed that Congress intended to rely on these same Directors to give information of their own misconduct. The Government is not accustomed to rely on the offending party to disclose his offence. It is intended that the power to issue a scire facias and to move the deposits, should be real and effective. The necessary means of information were, therefore, provided in the charter; and the officers of the Government, appointed in the usual manner, responsible to the public, and not to the stockholders, were placed as sentinels at the Board, and are bound by the nature and character of their office, to resist, and, if unsuccessful, to report to the proper authority, every infraction of the charter, and every

abuse of power, in order that due measures should be taken, to punish or correct it, and, in like manner, it is their duty to give, when called upon, any explanation of their own official conduct, touching the management of the institution.

It was, perhaps, scarcely necessary to present to the Senate these views of the powers of the Executive, and of the duties of the five Directors appointed by the United States. But the Bank is believed to be now striving to obtain for itself the government of the country; and is seeking, by new and strained constructions, to wrest from the hands of the constituted authorities, the salutary control reserved by the charter. And, as misrepresentation is one of its most usual weapons of attack, I have deemed it my duty to put before the Senate, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the principles on which I have acted.

Entertaining, as I do, a solemn conviction of the truth of these principles, I must adhere to them, and act upon them with constancy and firmness. Aware, as I now am, of the dangerous machinations of the Bank, it is more than ever my duty to be vigilant in guarding the rights of the People from the impending danger. And I should feel that I ought to forfeit the confidence with which my countrymen have honored me, if I did not require regular and full reports of every thing in the proceedings of the Bank, calculated to affect injuriously the public interests, from the public Directors. And if the Directors should fail to give the information called for, it would be my imperative duty to exercise the power conferred on me by the law, of removing them from office, and of appointing others, who would discharge their duties with more fidelity to the public. I can never suffer any one to hold office, who I should feel to be unworthy of it, or who should fail to give the alarm when he saw the enemies of liberty endeavoring to sap the foundations of our free institutions, and to subject the free People of the United States to the dominion of a great moneyed corporation.

Any Directors of the Bank, therefore, who might be appointed by the Government, would be required to report to the Executive as fully as the late Directors have done, and more frequently, because the danger is more imminent; and it would be my duty to require of them a full detail of every part of the proceedings of the corporation, or any of its officers, in order that I might be enabled to decide, whether I should exercise the power of ordering a scire facias, which is reserved to the President by the charter, or adopt such other lawful measures, as the interests of the country might require. It is too obvious to be doubted, that the misconduct of the corporation would never have been brought to light by the aid of a public proceeding at the Board of Directors. The Board, when called on by the Government Directors, refused to institute an inquiry or require an account; and the mode adopted by the latter was the only one by which the object could be attained. It would be absurd to suppose that the Government Directors could not the right of the Government Directors to give information, and at the same time, deny the means of obtaining it. It would be but another mode of enabling the Bank to conceal its proceedings, and practice with impunity its corruptions. In the mode of obtaining the information, therefore, and in their efforts to put an end to the abuses disclosed, as well as in reporting them, the conduct of the late Directors was judicious and praiseworthy; and the honesty, firmness, and intelligence which they have displayed, entitle them, in my opinion, to the gratitude of the country.

But, if I do not mistake, the principles on which the Senate have recently rejected them, the conduct which I deem worthy of praise, was not a breach of duty; and, in their judgment, the measures which they took to obtain the information, and their efforts to put an end to the practices disclosed, and the reports they have made to the Executive, although true in all their parts, are regarded as an offence, and supposed to require some decisive mark of strong disapprobation.

If the views of the Senate be such as I have supposed, the difficulty of sending to the Senate any other names than those of the late Directors, will be at once apparent. I cannot consent to place before the Senate the name of any one, who is not prepared with firmness and honesty, to discharge the duties of a public Director in the manner they were fulfilled by those whom the Senate have refused to confirm. If, for performing a duty lawfully required of them by the Executive, they are to be punished by the subsequent rejection of the Senate, it would not only be useless, but cruel, to place men of character and honor in that situation, if even such men could be found to accept it. If they failed to give the required information, or to take proper measures to obtain it, they would be removed by the Executive. If they gave the information, and took proper measures to obtain it, they would, upon the next nomination, be rejected by the Senate. It would be unjust in me to place any other citizens in the predicament in which this unlooked-for decision of the Senate has placed the estimable and honorable men who were Directors during the last year.

If I am not in error in relation to the principles upon which these gentlemen have been rejected, the necessary consequence will be that the Bank will hereafter be without Government Directors, and the People of the United States must be deprived of their chief means of protection against abuses—for whatever conflicting opinions may exist, as to the right of the Directors appointed in January, 1833, to hold over until new appointments shall be made, it is very obvious that whilst their rejection by the Senate remains in force, they cannot, with propriety, attempt to exercise such power. In the present state of things, therefore, the corporation will be enabled effectually to accomplish the object it has so long been endeavoring to attain. Its exchange committees, and its delegated powers to its President, may heretofore be dispensed with, without incurring the danger of exposing its proceedings to the public view. The sentiments which the law had placed at its board can no longer appear there.

Justice to myself and to the faithful officers by whom the public has been so well and so long served, during the last year, has required of me this full and frank exposition of my motives for nominating them again after their rejection by the Senate. I repeat that I do not question the right of the Senate to confirm or reject their pleasure; and if there had been any reason to suppose that the rejection in this case had not been produced by the causes to which I have attributed it, or if my views of their duties and the present importance of their rigid performance were other than they are, I should have cheerfully acquiesced, and attempted to find others who would accept the unenviable trust. But I cannot consent to appoint Directors of the Bank to be the subservient instruments or silent spectators of its abuses and corruptions; nor can I ask honorable men to undertake the thankless duty, with the certain prospect of being rebuked by the Senate for its faithful performance, in pursuance of the lawful directions of the Executive.

I repeat, that I do not claim a right to inquire into, or officially to censure, the acts of the Senate. But the situation in which the important interests of the American People,

vested in the Bank of the United States, and affected by its arrangements, must necessarily be left by the rejection of the gentlemen now re-nominated, has made it my duty to give this explanation to the Senate, and submit the matter to their consideration. If it shall be determined by the Senate that all channels of information in relation to the corrupt proceedings of this dangerous corporation shall be cut off, and the Government and country left exposed to its unrestrained machinations against the purity of the press and public liberty, I shall, after having made this effort to avert so great an evil, rest for the justification of my official course, with respectful confidence, on the judgment of the American People.

In conclusion, it is proper I should inform the Senate that there is now no Government Director appointed for the present year; Mr. Bayard, who was nominated and confirmed by the Senate, having refused to accept that appointment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the New York Evening Star, May 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
By the ship Victoria, Capt. Morrell, from Liverpool, we have been put in possession of papers of that place to the 5th, and from London to the 3d April.

It will be perceived that the political state of Europe remained the same. Rumors respecting Spain and Portugal were continually in circulation. The woollen and worsted districts were daily becoming worse—a large number of workmen being out of employ—owing to the high price of wool, the supply of which was short, owing to the increase of the consumption of the article, which has been gradually growing.

The proceedings of parliament are uninteresting. The subject of the Treaty with the United States was under consideration in the French Chambers on the 31st March, but the debate upon it was not closed.

At Madrid an invasion of Portugal was spoken of, for the purpose of expelling Don Carlos. The official paper of Madrid speaks of the necessity of effecting this object, but declares no hostilities are intended against Miguel; but it is supposed they will never be allowed to enter Portugal only as the allies of the young Queen.

At Constantinople every thing had assumed a warlike appearance. The fleet was actively preparing; the garrison at the Dardanelles was to be strengthened, and no doubt remains that the Porte is determined to resist the intervention of other Powers to oblige him to renounce his engagements with Russia.

The French Ministers have succeeded in carrying their law on the subject of associations nearly in the state in which they first proposed it, all the amendments at all calculated either to modify its oppressive character or to limit its duration having been rejected by large majorities. At the final debate, which took place on the 25th ult. M. Page spoke strongly against the measure, and in the course of his speech made the following solemn protest against it:—

"If (said the Hon. Deputy) a Frenchman, an honorable man wishes to form a union to propagate, strengthen, or preserve Christianity—I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your law."

"If a Frenchman, an honorable man wishes to form a union to extend charity and assistance to the poor and laboring classes, to the sick, or to the workmen out of employ—I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your law."

"If a Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes to form a union to diffuse acquired truth, and sound doctrine, and the knowledge which prepares for the morality of the future and the happiness of mankind—I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your law."

"If a Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes to secure to his country, the safeguard of electoral independence, and oppose disgraceful elections, which deliver political venality up to Ministerial corruption—I will be him, in spite of your Ministers and your law."

"The slave of all just laws, the enemy of all unjust laws, between the persecutors and their victims, I will not hesitate. I know no human power which can make me apostatize from God, humanity and France. I will disobey your laws to obey my conscience."

On the division, the numbers were for the bill, 246, against it 154—majority 62. Several of the societies in the provinces have already protested against the law, and announce their determination to disobey it. Some of the most distinguished members of the Society des droits de l'homme have deemed it expedient to quit Paris. The veteran patriot, Lafayette, has delivered the following written protest against the measure.

"The new and progressive attack on our July revolution has been so completely manifested on both sides in the debate that my forced absence from the Chamber, is a subject of regret for myself alone. I could nevertheless, have certified to the heirs of 89 and 1830 that, even under the ancient regime, such an interdiction, subject to the good pleasure of the police of Sarines and Lenoir, would have excited astonishment and indignation, even in the Salons of Versailles. I now confine myself to adding my personal protest to the numerous votes of my honorable colleagues against this unconstitutional and oppressive law, the origin and tendency of which I pointed out long ago."

(Signed) "LAFAYETTE."

The Tribune has the following:—The Union de Juillet held a general meeting yesterday, under the presidency of General Lafayette, when they entered a protest against the Associations Bill, and pledged themselves not to submit to it! Without making public things which concern the society alone, we say that more than one deputy was present at the meeting, and that M. Lafitte was not the least energetic in recommending resistance."

London, March 30.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon an express reached the city, bringing information of the arrival there of His Majesty's brig the Savage, from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 16th inst. the news by this vessel, if confirmed is unfavorable to the success of the cause of the young Queen. It is said that the Miguelites were showing a most determined front at Santarem, erected fortifications outside the town, and from their preparations, it was supposed were about to attack the young Queen's troops. Don Miguel had withdrawn a body of his troops from Oporto to strengthen his army near Santarem.

The Pedroites were using exertions to prevent supplies being sent to the Miguelites, and for this purpose the Belgians had been dispersed over the South. It was not supposed that Don Pedro would be enabled successfully to engage the Miguelites without further augmentation, as from the state of the country, it was scarcely possible for him to concentrate his forces. By the Savage the commandant of the arsenal at Lisbon had arrived at Falmouth, on his way to Brest, where he was proceeding to obtain supplies.

Bayonne, March 22.—It appears that the Carlists had received the promise of three days pillage at Vittoria but the very day of their entrance, they thought proper to abandon that

town. The commander of the Queen's troops, Osmia, pursued their rear guard, and made 27 prisoners, who have probably been shot, in retaliation for the execution of their prisoners made by insurgents. The Carlists had 800 horsemen, commanded by a chief who had fought in America. We have the following from St. Sebastian:—

200 militiamen were at Gamarra, near Vittoria; these unfortunate men, after a vigorous resistance, in which 40 were killed, surrendered, on the express condition that their lives should be spared; but they were instantly shot. The insurgents then penetrated by different streets into the town, where they met with so obstinate a resistance that they were obliged to retire leaving a great many dead, and 50 prisoners whose death was loudly called for.

The greatest praise is due to Gen. Joaquin de Osmia, who, without hat or sword, put himself at the head of the militia and the volunteers, and gave an example of the most brilliant valor in falling upon the Carlists. On the following day several cars were laden with the insurgents killed; the rebels required 150 horses to carry away their wounded. Thus but for the loss of the 200 militia, the attack on Vittoria would have been a glorious day."

Bayonne March 21.—Simon Torre, an ex-officer of the Royal Guards, who joined the insurgents from the very commencement, and obtained the command of a battalion among them, has turned traitor. On the 17th inst. he led the little troop which he was chief, composed of from 500 to 700 men, into an ambuscade, when those who escaped with life were made prisoners by Gen. Espartero, who was lying in wait to surprise them. He himself was conveyed in safety on board a French brig of war, lying at anchor in the harbor at Bilbao.

The American Trade.—The unparalleled embarrassments amongst the commercial classes of the United States, have produced a great stagnation in the trade between this country and that recently flourishing republic. The numerous failures which have occurred in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other cities of the union, have been felt both directly and indirectly in England. Directly in their effect on individual firms, and indirectly in their effect on the general state of credit. There is, of course, a great indisposition on this side of the Atlantic to risk goods, or to enter into commercial transactions at present, in a country in which undoubted solvency and unblemished integrity are no securities against embarrassment and ruin, and the commercial classes on the other side find too much difficulty in meeting their engagements in the present distressed state of trade and suspension of credit, to have either disposition or ability to extend their concerns.

Thus the prospects of a vast and profitable trade with the United States, which only a few months since seemed so bright, have been clouded, and it is impossible to tell when the cloud shall pass away. A rumor of some sort of a general strike, or a general suspension of the operations of the government, under these circumstances, the close and intimate connection between the American republic and the British Empire, compels us to endure a considerable share of the inconvenience resulting from the embarrassments of our transatlantic friends and customers. The exports of iron, woollen goods, cutlery, hosiery, and we have no doubt of all other articles, have received a severe check, from which they will not recover until the Americans and their government recover their senses. When that will be it is impossible to guess, for up to the latest accounts, the exasperation of all parties seem only to be increased by the increasing misery of every class of the people. Each party lays the blame on the other, and none does any thing to restore public or private confidence.

The Belgian papers which we have received, make mention of various movements of Belgian troops towards the frontier of North Brabant, and appear to flatter themselves by this means their country is secured against the invasion of which they dream in Belgium.

One of the journals says on this subject, "The fear which seems to have seized on the Belgian Deputies is wholly groundless, and their notions are too ridiculous to merit a serious refutation." A letter from Antwerp, in a Ghent Journal says:—"The house of William Wood Leaven and Son, of this city has sold to the clergy the extensive buildings in which they carry on their manufactures of muslin. It is intended to convert this building into a Convent for Nuns. Before the revolution, M. Wood gave employment to about 1,500 persons in Antwerp, and 5,000 in the whole kingdom. It is now going to settle at Amsterdam, where he already has a house under his own name. Blessed effects of our revolution!"

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.
IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By the ship St. Lawrence, at New York from Liverpool, a London paper of the 4th April has been received. It furnishes the important intelligence that the Chamber of Deputies of France, on the 1st of April, rejected, by a majority of eight, the appropriation of 25,000,000 francs for indemnity for spoliation committed on American property, guaranteed by the Treaty of July 4, 1831, in consequence of which two of the Ministers, the Duke de Broglie, and General Sebastiani, had resigned.

The Second Edition of the Daily Advertiser contains the following details:

FRANCE.
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—April 1.

The project of a law authorizing the appropriation of 25,000,000 f. for the payment of all claims of indemnity preferred by the government of the United States, was rejected by a vote of 176 to 168—majority against the bill 8.

In consequence of this decision, the Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani resigned their places in the Ministry.

LOXDOX, April 4, 1834.—We have received, by express, the whole of the French papers of Wednesday, together with a letter from our regular Paris correspondent dated Wednesday afternoon. Their contents are important. The Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Sebastiani, Minister of State without a portefeuille, have resigned. Their resolution to that effect was taken on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the Ministerial project of law, for a grant of 25,000,000 f. (100,000,000 l.) to be appropriated to the liquidation of all claims made on France by the government of the U. States, for losses sustained by the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British Orders in Council with which those decrees were followed. A convention had been engaged to by which the French government was to pay the 25,000,000 f. non-fulfillment in consequence of the vote of the Chamber, was deemed by Duke de Broglie, a decided obstacle to his continuance in office.

No successor to the Duke de Broglie had yet been chosen, nor does it appear that up to Wednesday afternoon any steps had been taken with that view.

The news from Spain, brought by the express, is also important.

LOXDOX, Thursday April 4.
EXPRESS FROM PARIS.
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, 2d clock, P. M.
The following paragraph appears in the Moniteur of this morning:—

"This evening, after the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani delivered their resignations into the hands of the King."

By referring to the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, you will find that the project of law authorizing the appropriation of 25,000,000 f. (25,000,000 l.) for the payment of all claims of indemnity preferred by the government of the United States on France, was rejected, by a majority of 176 against 168, making an absolute majority of 8 against the project.

Great exertions had been made by ministers to induce the Chamber to vote for the project, and on no previous occasion perhaps did the Duke de Broglie use his powers of oratory to so great an extent as this. But those who had made up their minds that a grant of 12,000,000 f. would have been a very ample compensation of the real amount of loss sustained, being told that they must vote for the 25,000,000 f. project, they were, in a convention with the U. States, stipulating for that sum had been signed, and must either be fully executed or wholly rejected, preferred the rejection, with all the consequences it threatened, to the chance of a vote by which they were required to provide for what appeared to them an unnecessary surplus.

In the evening a Cabinet Council was held at the Tuilleries, to consult on the steps that were to be taken. It was attended by all the Ministers, except the two who had given in their resignations. The substance of what was transpired is, that it was determined that every means should be used to induce the Duke de Broglie to recall his act of resignation before the close of the day; the successor should be thought of. I was assured, however, that up to the present moment the Duke has not consented to remain in office. He has persisted until tomorrow, his successor will be chosen without loss of time. Who the new Minister of Foreign Affairs may be it is yet impossible to form a conjecture, as the occurrence which will probably call for his appointment was quite unexpected, and no preparation had therefore been thought of to meet the consequences of it. Some persons speak of Count de St. Aulaire, now Ambassador at Vienna. He is father-in-law to the Duke de Cazes, and already it is believed by the same persons that an early consequence of such a nomination will be the appointment of the latter to the London Embassy, which he held as a sort of honorable exile, when the Ultra-Royalists in 1823 obtained his removal from the Councils of the Councils of XVIII., over which he had for some time exercised, as all the world knows, a very considerable influence.

The Duke de Broglie's resignation may lead to that of his friend, M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction, but it will probably not affect any of the other members of the Cabinet. As to M. Sebastiani, whether he had chosen to resign or to retain his title of Minister of State without attributions, it was a matter of no consequence whatever to any body. People only are surprised, that being yet possessed of sufficient powers of reflection to have deemed his retirement necessary after the formal disapproval pronounced by the Chamber of a treaty to which he was a party, he had not long before felt the superfluity of his presence in the Cabinet.

Letters of the 27th of March have been received to-day from Madrid. It would appear from them that the projected expedition to Portugal has been resolved upon by the Spanish Government, and that the troops were already despatched to the frontier. Some persons suppose that the expedition is not undertaken with the only view of driving Don Carlos from the frontier of Spain, but also to afford assistance to Don Pedro against Don Miguel. This supposition, however, rests merely on the fact that M. Sarmento, the Envoy of Donna Maria, had had an audience of the Regent of Spain on the 21st, for the purpose of delivering his credentials. None of the expected Ministerial resignations had yet actually occurred, but that of M. Burgos was still spoken of, and it was once more said that M. Imaz, the new Minister of Finance, also wished to retire, on account of his eagerness. The convention of the Cortes is hardly alluded to in the letters of the 27th, and the little said of it does not enable us to judge of what is intended, or whether any final decision had yet been taken.

Nothing further has transpired in reference to the resignation of the Duke de Broglie. The minority in which he and his colleagues were left yesterday has not acted so powerfully on the movement of the funds as was expected previously to the opening of the Bourse. The 3 per cents declined only 25 centimes, and afterwards recovered to that extent, and remained steady.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—SITTING OF APRIL 1st.—M. Dupin, President, in the Chair.

The debate was resumed on the project of a law relating to the treaty between France and the United States.

M. A. Delamarine, after some general reflections upon the imperial diplomacy, which he said, in default of reasons made use of by the Duke de Broglie, and the Pope from the altar of St. Peter's, and the Spanish Monarchs from their royal residences at Madrid, entered upon the question before the Chamber, and said, the only question to be decided was, if we were or not debtors of the United States. In his opinion the debt was established; for during seventeen years it has been under examination and discussion, and the only man whom France and the U. States could choose as arbiters General Lafayette, has declared that he most conscientiously believes, that 30,000,000 f. at least are due to the Americans. (Exclamations of various kinds.) The honorable deputy concluded by saying that the rejection of the project might produce a hostile disposition on the part of the Americans, and lead to the most disastrous results for our commerce.

M. Dupont made no observations with regard to the questions of public right involved in the project of law, which he voted against. M. Duchatel expressed an opinion similar to that already put forward by some of the preceding speakers—that the advantages reaped by the Americans by the carrying trade during the war between England and France could, under no point of view, be considered as compensation for the injury done to others by the decrees of Milan and Berlin. The debt, he added, was the result of injustice—an injustice not attempted to be denied—an injustice which was not the effect of war, but which was committed in time of peace, for there was no war between France and the United States. On the other hand, the advantages said to be gained by the Americans were not of our creating, but were the results of good fortune or favorable chance which crowned enterprises where they risked all to gain something.

With regard to the importance of the session of Louisiana, the hon. deputy observed that our rights to that territory were contested and

might not have been eventually recognized. It was therefore not any thing in possession that we gave up; we only abandoned a doubtful lawsuit; and what did we obtain in exchange—a real and solid advantage, in a considerable diminution of duties upon our wines, which has led to an immense extension of our commerce. These diminutions have been according to the various qualities of the wine from 26 to 30, from 21 to 14, and from 14 to 8, and these lessened duties were to have been still further diminished one-half at the end of March, 1834.

The incontestable advantages resulting from these diminutions will be at first 800,000, a year; and will afterwards rise to 1,000,000. The honorable deputy, after insisting upon the immense commercial advantages resulting from our relations with America, contended that we should be particularly desirous to act with justice and equity towards that country, to whose increasing prosperity and importance there seemed to be no limit. The hon. deputy, in resuming, said it was not till after the most strict calculations had been made that the present treaty was entered into, that the same strictness of calculation had not been practised by those who opposed the project; and that therefore he (the hon. deputy) foreseeing the disastrous consequences of French commerce which would most likely follow the rejection of the project, could not hesitate between hypothetical objections and positive facts, and must therefore not wishing to be responsible for the results of a rejection of the project, vote for its adoption.

M. Salvator contended that the arguments drawn from the injury that might ensue to our commerce from the rejection of the project appeared to him of no weight. He had, he said, a better opinion of the wisdom of the Government of the United States than to suppose that it would act lightly in so grave a matter, and in a fit of puerile anger, lay on additional duties on the productions of France—a proceeding which must speedily react upon the prosperity of America herself. Besides, added the hon. deputy, the time is passed for waging war by means of custom-house officers; duties are no longer imposed out of hatred or anger to foreign countries, but only with a view of encouraging the productions of our own. But, continued the hon. deputy, what is to hinder the Americans, after being paid our 25,000,000 from excluding, by increased duties, our wines and silks, if they should find it their interest, to do so? I do not say that this will be the case, but I merely mention the possibility of such an event, to show you that it is interest that will always regulate the conduct of a people so essentially calculating as the Americans. The hon. deputy, after having reproached the Minister for Foreign Affairs with having designated those who should vote against the project as the cause of any future decline of our manufactures, and any public disorders resulting therefrom, concluded by voting against the project. [Cries of "Question, question!"]

M. Berryer requested to be allowed to put a question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to 28 American ships which had been seized in some of the Spanish ports and confiscated. The value of these vessels and their cargoes added the hon. deputy, was, according to the Minister's statement, 8,000,000, for which sum we thus give to America 8,000,000, to indemnify her for the loss sustained by the confiscation of her ships by Spain. The hon. deputy proceeded to state that, in the treaty of 1819, between the U. States and Spain, all claims relative to these vessels were definitely and positively declared to be given up by America, and Spain forever discharged from every demand relative to them.

By this arrangement [added the hon. deputy] America transfers the claims she might have had on France for these prizes, to Spain, and by this treaty definitively arranged them. It therefore appears that these 8,000,000, which are included in the present indemnity, are, according to this arrangement, to be paid twice over.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said—The answer to M. Berryer's question is very simple. The treaty of which he speaks has nothing whatsoever to do with the question relative to the ships seized in the Spanish ports of St. Sebastian, Bilbao, and Passages. The history of these seizures is as follows:—On the 10th of February, 1810, an order came to bring these ships to Bayonne from the Spanish ports where they had been seized, and into which they had been inveigled at the suggestion of the French General then commanding in that part of Spain. These vessels and their cargoes were sold at Bayonne, and the produce of the sales paid into the public treasury. The object of the treaty of 1819 was to liquidate the debts due by Spain to the United States, and not those due by France to America, arising out of facts that happened in Spain, which was then occupied by the French armies.

M. Berryer again insisted upon his view of the subject.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied—Not one of the ships for which an indemnity has been given in the treaty of 1819, now before the Chamber, is alluded to by the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States. That treaty, therefore, has nothing whatever to do with the present question.

M. Mauguin began by expressing a similar opinion to that of M. Berryer, with regard to the vessels seized in the Spanish ports, and the treaty of 1819. The hon. deputy, in alluding to what had been asserted in a previous part of the debate by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the Restoration was on the point of granting an indemnity to the Government of the United States, said he would repeat an expression which in his opinion, did honor to a man now in misfortune.

The hon. deputy stated that being one of the commission charged with interrogating Prince Polignac, being confined in the castle of Vincennes, he had heard him in the intervals of examination, when the members of the commission and the fallen minister were engaged in speaking on miscellaneous subjects, say on the American claims being mentioned. "Take care, I have studied that question, and we owe nothing to the United States."

LONDON, April 4.—We received yesterday by express, the French papers of Tuesday. The Journal des Debats says, that accounts from Madrid of the 26th, had been received. It appears that they consisted of a telegraphic communication from Bayonne to the French Government. According to these accounts tranquillity had been entirely re-established in Madrid, and a report was current to the effect that it had been decided by the Council of Ministers that an expedition into Portugal, for the purpose of driving Don Carlos away from the frontiers should be undertaken immediately. It was also reported that the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors had protested against any such incursion into the Portuguese territory.

The Arkansas Gazette, says, "About 540 emigrating Cherokees, from the old nation east of the Mississippi, passed up the Arkansas a few days ago, in charge of Lieut. Harris, U. S. A., on board the steamboat Thomas Yeatman, on their way to join their brethren west of this Territory."

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.

The foreign intelligence, published this morning, is of the first importance. It will be seen that the French Chamber of Deputies has refused to make the necessary appropriation for carrying into effect the Treaty with the United States, concluded by Mr. Rives. Thus a Treaty, made and solemnly ratified, after a negotiation of nearly twenty years, is to be set aside by the Chamber of Deputies. It remains to be seen, whether the United States,—whose motto is, "to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong,"—will patiently yield to this decision of the Chamber of Deputies, or renew the negotiation at Paris, or enforce that satisfaction, by way of reprisal, which the laws of nations so fully justifies. We should lament the latter alternative, only because we desire peace with all mankind; but if France will be unjust, she should be made to feel that we have power to redress our grievances, when peaceable means will not avail.

The Senate, on Wednesday, adopted the resolutions of Mr. Pointevert, as amended by Mr. Clay, refusing to receive and record the Protest of the President, and denying his right to protest against the proceedings of the Senate by a vote of 27 to 16.

We copy the following from the Baltimore American of Thursday:

"The Philadelphia papers state that the hon. Richard Rush has resigned his situation as Secretary of the Bank Committee. The U. S. Gazette of yesterday adds—

"It is stated that the reason assigned for this step, is the inconvenient distance at which he resides from the city. Rumor adds another reason, viz: that Mr. Rush has been, or will be, nominated to the Senate as a Government Bank Director. Rumor also mentions the names of Mr. John Ross and Mr. Joseph R. Evans, as among the nominees. It does not say that they sought the nomination."

"Edward D. Ingraham has, we understand, been appointed to the place vacated by Mr. Rush."

The Maryland Savings Institution has been compelled to suspend operations.

JAMES HOWARD, Esq. has been appointed President of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, in place of Philip Moore, deceased.

At the election of Constables for Southwark, Philadelphia, the aggregate vote for the anti-bank candidates was 4552, for the bank candidates 2177—average majority against the bank 793! Sutherland's majority in 1833 was 295; the majority of the party is now 793.

A dreadful earthquake was experienced on the 22d of January, in the province of Pasto, Republic of Ecuador, South America. The city of Pasto, whose population was 12,000 or 15,000, was almost entirely laid in ruins, and upwards of 50 of the inhabitants lost their lives, and as many more were seriously injured. The villages around Pasto for many miles, also suffered greatly. The churches and convents particularly were unfortunate, but few being left in a situation even to be repaired again.

The British government is about to break up its naval establishment on the Canadian inland waters. A sale of the naval stores on hand will take place in Montreal, on the 12th May inst.

From the Baltimore American.

FRENCH CLAIMS.
The Report made to the French Chamber of Deputies in March last, by the committee appointed to examine the Convention of July, 1831, between the two nations, has been translated by order of the State Department, and is published in the Washington Globe. The report concludes with a Bill for carrying the Convention into effect.

The French Report gives a long historical account of the origin of these claims, and the various conflicting decrees and orders in council,—British and French,—by which the neutral rights of the United States were invaded by both belligerents, and under color of which a vast amount of American property was seized and confiscated. These incidents are successively sketched from the convention of 1800, through the treaty of Louisiana in 1803; the British Orders in Council of 1804-5-6; the Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet Decrees of Napoleon; the embargo and non-intercourse acts of America; to the revocation of the French Decrees in 1811, and the war of 1812. In all these harsh and retaliatory measures, the abstract injustice of the system of commercial warfare is frankly admitted, and quoting the language of Napoleon, it is classed with "the barbarism of the early ages."

To this follows a history of the negotiations between the two nations for adjusting the controversy, beginning with that conducted by Joel Barlow in 1812, down to the final convention of 1831, concluded by Mr. Rives.

The first official French document recognizing the right of the Americans to indemnification, is the report of the Duke of Vicenza (Caulaincourt), Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1814, just before the fall of Napoleon. The report deserves notice as containing very nearly the admissions which were made the basis of the late arrangement. The claim to indemnity for seizures made under the Berlin and Milan Decrees was rejected, and the claims of the sufferers limited to seizures made after the revocation of those decrees in 1810; seizures made when the vessels captured had no knowledge of the decrees; of vessels destroyed at sea by state vessels; and the seizures made at St. Sebastian. The amount of indemnifications was put at 18,000,000 of francs.

Mr. Barlow's first note in 1812, exhibited the amount at 70,000,000 of francs. The President's message in that year, gave a list of 558 captured vessels; and Mr. Rives, in 1831, submitted a list of 486, which he stated to be complete, the value of which he estimated at \$14,000,000 about the same amount as that claimed by Mr. Barlow in 1812.

The favorable reception of the American claims by Napoleon is explained by the Report, by his desire to do an act of justice, and at the same time "encourage them in their efforts" in the war against Great Britain.

The fall of Napoleon and the establishment of the government of the Bourbons, changed the face of affairs. Louis and Charles set up counter pretensions, which showed their determination to avoid the payment of any portion of the claims, if possible.

Their first claim was one of indemnification for a breach of treaty of 1804—by which French vessels were to be admitted into the ports of Louisiana, on the same footing with the most favored nation; but by the treaty of Ghent the English had received greater favors. The second was the peremptory plea, that the royal government was not responsible for the acts of the government of Napoleon. It would comply with contracts and pay debts, but did not consider itself bound to make reparation for acts of p l i a t i o n .

The negotiation nevertheless continued until the revolution of July, and the fall of Charles X. After that occurrence, the Report proceeds to say, the Government might "prudent and proper," seriously to resume its negotiations with the United States, "which had been raised by a long period of prosperity to an eminent rank among foreign powers, and were in a situation to make their flag respected." Hence the commission to settle the Convention, and final settlement in 1831. The principle of non-responsibility for the acts of the imperial government was immediately laid aside, the justice of the general claims to indemnity, as asserted by the American Government, subject to discussion and exceptions of some classes, was admitted at once, and the amount and details of indemnification were speedily settled. The exclusion of the Dutch claims, and other classes of prizes reduced the sum claimed by Mr. Barlow, and after reciprocal offers and discussions, 25,000,000 of francs were agreed upon.

The rest of the Report is occupied with an examination of the different classes of prizes and their amounts, in order to show that the sum of 25,000,000 fr. is not more than ought to have been granted. The report concludes with a Bill appropriating the necessary sum.

A Wonderful Case.—Having had occasion to visit Roxbury this morning, I called upon Dr. Stewart and was shown a worm just taken away from a young man, which was over 30 feet in length! Its appearance was perfectly white, with joints beginning almost imperceptibly at the head, and increasing in size and length to its extremity—the longest being something more than an inch. The head run to a point as fine as that of a lancet. Its body was flat, and about half an inch at the widest part. When first disengaged it convulsed for some time. Its powers of contraction and expansion were as great as those of the leech, its strength perhaps greater, for its contractions around the finger were extremely painful. The young man, who is about 26 years of age, says he feels confident this creature has been with him from infancy, and so great was the torture occasioned by it, that he thought death could only relieve him. He now, however, thinks his prospect fair for a continuation of life. Dr. Stewart invites the curious to call and see it, at his house. He has it preserved in spirits. It is really a curious case.—N. Y. paper.

Water Spout.—We learn from an Apalachicola (Florida) paper, that the citizens of that place, were gratified, not long since, with the view of a large water spout which formed in the bay, immediately opposite the town. When first discovered, it presented an appearance of commotion in the clouds, such as is often witnessed on the approach of a thunder storm, after but a few minutes had elapsed, it assumed the shape of a funnel suspended in the air, the small part slowly descending till it communicated with the water below, the surface of which after the spout had come to maturity, so to speak, was agitated, and resembled an immense boiling fountain. It then moved on rapidly and broke when about half a mile distant. The point passed, within a hundred yards of the shore, a small schooner employed as a light-ship. Her crew became alarmed, lowered her sails, dropped anchor and retired to the cabin, scarcely hoping to escape destruction. They did however escape, and soon after returned to town, exulting in their good fortune.

The grandeur of the scene was very considerably enhanced by the interest which was felt for the safety of the lighter, as well as the shipping in the roads.—It was remarked by several sea-captains, who had often witnessed such things at sea, that the total destruction of a vessel of any size would be the unavoidable consequence of coming in contact with water a spout of much smaller dimensions.—Phi. Gaz.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.		May 6, 1834.	
Wheat, white,		1 00	a 1 06
Do. best red			
Do. ord. to good (Md.)			
Corn, white,			54
Do. yellow,			56
Rye,		60	a 62

NOTICE

RELATING TO THE FAIR.

It is respectfully requested that all Work or Donations for the Fair may be sent to the exhibition rooms in Easton early in the day on TUESDAY (20th May) as convenient; when the preparatory arrangements will be made. It is desirable that the valuation of each article should be affixed to it, on a little label, before it is sent.

The rooms will be opened for exhibition at 10 o'clock on the next day (WEDNESDAY 21st May) and tickets of admission may be procured at Mr. Loveday's store in Easton. may 10

For Sale,

ON Tuesday 13th instant, will be offered for sale at the front door of the court house, in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. a Coach and pair of horses, a set of handsome and fashionable mahogany tables, one dozen rush bottom chairs, some handsome cut glass, and valuable books.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. may 40

To be drawn May 13th, 1834, The Delaware Lottery, Class No. 10.

SCHEME.			
1 prizes of \$15,000	20 prizes	\$500	
1 5,000	30	200	
1 3,000	30	150	
1 2,500	35	100	
1 1,400	50	50	

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25. Any person wishing to adventure in McLaughlin's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital prize is valued at \$35,000—also one at \$3,000—one at \$2,500, and 6 at \$1,000, and 8 at \$750, and 12 at \$200, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only \$10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md. may 3

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

&c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, April 22 if

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,

CHINA, &c.

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

EDWARD STUART,

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE

Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) Sw

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spelman, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 24th instant, as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 30, 1834.—may 6 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

For Rent,

THE farm called "Maximere," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at \$200 per annum. Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point.

WM. VICKERS. april 29 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,

South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834.—may 6

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets will be made in a few days. Such as have failed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without delay, otherwise they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

April 5, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: all that farm or tract of land situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from William Skinner, containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less—also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

april 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Joseph Chalm, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins, and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Denny, containing 10 acres of land, more or less—also a lot of land near Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.

april 22 of Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against John Leeds Kerr, against William Anderson, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Wm. Anderson, of, in and to, that Farm or plantation situate on the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, called, Advantage, and said to contain 140 acres of land, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.

april 22 of Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed by the Clerk thereof, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1st the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, 1st the suit of Geo. R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, 1st the suit of Henry Duhm, 1st the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, 1st the suit of Aaron Kelce and Moses Kempton, 1st the suit of Wm. Bromwell and Alfred T. Moore, 1st the suit of Thomas and James Wood, 1st the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1st the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

april 26

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house. For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. JONES.

april 22

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Schooner Wrightson, a well built substantial vessel, carries about 16 or 1700 bushels of grain, has an excellent cabin, well furnished, and well calculated for a Packet; in which business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

april 29 3w

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by next Security to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the

WHIG OFFICE.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every **TUESDAY MORNING**, the re-
sult of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM**,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rises are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR**, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm
Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in a few paces of the Court House, and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had. A comfortable dwelling adjoining
not heretofore attached to the property, and
all the property is about to go through a
thorough repair: which will enable him to en-
tertain private families, parties or individuals
in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the
best of Liquors, and his table shall be fur-
nished in season with such as the market will
afford. He has provided attentive waiters and
waitresses, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
kitchen will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent county at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be found
from Easton to the principal cities—a four
horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be
accommodated on liberal terms by the day,
week, month or year—he solicits the old cus-
tomers of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.
oct 1

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And Familiar Class Book of Astronomy.
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this Class book, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "a work more needed, and which,
if believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learning
for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York—O. Steel,
Albany—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.
Philadelphia; and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

A Teacher Wanted,
To take charge of the district school in
Greensborough, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3f

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a-
bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this
State) for their own individual use, and not
for speculation. I can give the most unique
trouble satisfaction as to that, from one of
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN DUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 20th February next.
All persons who shall be found delinquent in
settling their Taxes by the above time, will
certainly have their property advertised, as I
am bound to close the collections without re-
spect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the town of Easton, Talbot County, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of return-
ing their grateful acknowledgments to the
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
for their liberal patronage, since they com-
menced the above business, and beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that
they have now on hand

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-
TICLES IN FUR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

3 NEW GIGS,
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finishes—also SIX small hand ditto,
of various prices; and TWO

SULKIES,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach,
and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice,
and to any particular directions, according to
order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,
in their line, of every description, from which
by the assistance of the best workmen, and
their own knowledge of the business, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c.
as any establishment in the State. All kinds
of repairs done in a neat and durable manner,
and steel springs of every description made and
repaired, all of which will be done at the short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large
and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS,
which can be bought low. Two boys of good
steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will
be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-
work, and the other at the turning branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.
feb 18 3m A. & H.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally,
for the liberal support already received, and
begs leave to state, that he still continues to car-
ry on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman &
Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop),
the above business in all its various branches.
Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple-
ments, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers,
cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart
saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which
will be made to order at the shortest possible
notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner,
as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most
moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.
Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3
years, (to whom he refers the public,) and in-
tending to execute in person orders for all
the wheat cradles, with which he may be favor-
ed, he intends to warrant all work sent out of
the shop to work well in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights.
april 22 3w (G)

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankin colored
Narraganset Horse will stand, the
ensuing season, at Easton and the
"Trappe".

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward Earlin's and Ennals Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.

To JOHN W. JENKINS.
Dear Sir—In answer to your queries
respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin col-
ored Horse, I can only state that I crossed from
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamer M.
ryland, with the gentleman who bred your
horse, who informed me that his dam was a
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized
for her superior paces; that he sent her to the
"Spring of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a
"deed of Algiers," and that your horse was the
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the
dam; and I can state with great sincerity that
I have the highest opinion of the "Deed of Al-
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obdt servant,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dam of my horse Deed of
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Mas-
son's Deed of Algiers.
april 22 E. N. H.

Overseer Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY a single or married man,
to manage a set of hands the remainder of
the present year, to whom liberal wages will
be given. Satisfactory reference respecting
character and a knowledge of farming is re-
quired. One with a small family would be
preferred.

JOHN L. N. KERR.
Perry Hall, april 29

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
facilities for instruction, which may be derived
from a numerous and literary community.—
The Patronage with which, for a number of
years, it has been favored, and the accomplish-
ments of the Young Ladies who have left
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Span-
ish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.

The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils
is excited by every gentle means, and their
success is rewarded by an annual distribution
of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-
attended. Their visitors are always received in
the presence of some member of the family.
During recreation, they are under the superin-
tendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200.00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60.00
Day Scholars, 60.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-
ucation, at 20.00

EXTRA CHARGES:
French, per annum, \$20.00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-
tra charge.
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at
the Professors' charges.
Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including
Doctor's fees, 3.00
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed
and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the
institution.

Washing, per annum, 20.00
Boarders pay the current charges, half yearly
in advance.—Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-
tance, are required to appoint a responsible a-
gent in the city.

The Vacation commences the Monday on or
after the 24th of July, and lasts until the first
Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of
Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield;
The Rev. Dr. Deloit; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston;
The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas;
Wm. Tyson; R. B. Yancy; W. E. George;
Evan Poutney; D. Hoffman; L. Vethard;
T. Elliott; Messrs. Dr. Potter, Dr. Chatham;
The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon.
Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitney,
Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.
april 12 law4w

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the
most accommodating terms, the following
property in Easton, that is to say:—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered a most convenient and agreeable resi-
dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en-
tirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-
ate on Washington street opposite to Port St.,
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing
also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings commonly call-
ed Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street
in Easton. The situation and advantages of
this establishment for a private family render
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a conven-
ient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

NEW GOODS.
RICHARD P. SPENCER
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public generally that he has just received
and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose
and Point Blankets, English Merinos,
Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool
and Valencia Shawls, Ho-
siery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND
QUEEN'S WARE,
among which are some full sets of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Produce, Lard, Peas, &c. &c.
He respectfully requests the public gener-
ally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 13th day of April,
1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq. a Justice of
the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a
runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself
HENRY RICHMAN, says he was born free,
was bound to Joshua Wing, living in St. Ma-
ry's county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor
Mason of the same county. Said mulatto man
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the
mouth. Had on when committed a drab fustian
roundabout, blue cassinet vest, fine lace
boots and blue cloth cap. The owner (if any)
of the above described mulatto man, is re-
quested to come forward, prove property, pay charges
and take him away, otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
april 29 3w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased, informs such as are due said estate, that
unless they call upon the subscriber and settle
with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-
tlement of the same, he will not again call upon
them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; there-
fore if any should neglect to attend to this notice,
they must expect to be dealt with as the law
directs, as the subscriber intends the law to be
his guide in this case, without respect to persons.
I certainly shall make my collections
as soon as the law will addit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.
Easton, march 25 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of Ap-
ril, 1834, by William Ashman, Esq.
a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of
Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who
calls himself **JOSEPH ADAMS**, says he be-
longed to Dr. Hyde Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a
large scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old
fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, o-
therwise he will be discharged according to
law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county.
april 29

NOTICE.
BY order of the President, a meeting of the
Board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible
Society will be held on Wednesday the 23d
inst.—Punctual attendance is required.
april 15

P. TRAYSER,
BEL HANGER, (in the employ of John
A. Stuart of Baltimore,) now in EASTON,
will remain in town for a few days, and
will be thankful to receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
april 15 pl.

N. G. SINGLETON,
WILL open school on MONDAY the 31st
of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will exertion to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in li-
terature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

Oil cause to be published in two news-
papers in the city of Baltimore, in two news-
papers in each county where there are two papers
published, and in one paper in each county
where but one paper is published, the act, en-
titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cer-
tain description of property under certain cir-
cumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I
request the Editors of the following news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at
Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Freder-
ick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumber-
land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock-
ville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air;
the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-
publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port De-
posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times,
at Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton;
the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald,
at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow
Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-
der, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

ACT.
An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a
certain description of property, under certain
circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto
negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for
either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person,
in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or
negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro,
or negro slave, until such action of replevin
shall first have been determined; and any sale
made shall be void, unless an order of the
Court authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
ferring such mulatto, negro, or negro slave,
beyond the limits of this State, before the final
decision of said action of replevin, or without an
order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed
guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to un-
dergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a
period of time not less than two nor more than
ten years, to be treated as the law directs: Pro-
vided nevertheless, this second section shall not
extend to any person or persons, who by the
finding of the jury in such action of replevin,
shall be determined to be the rightful owner or
owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.
By THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.
[L. s.]
april 1

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.
ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of
his friends and customers, and the public
generally, begs leave to inform them that the
Schooner **EMILY JANE**, will commence
her regular route between Easton Point and
Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d inst.—
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th inst., at nine o'clock, in the morn-
ing, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial
built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and
is now in complete order for the reception of
freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been
sailing about six months and has proved to
be a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-
tage to passengers and freighters also. All
freights intended for the Emily Jane will be
thankfully received at the Grainary at Easton
Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders
left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson &
Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend
to all business pertaining to the Packet concern,
will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
Feb 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 10th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself **LEVIN DOUGLASS**, or **JOHN**
KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George
Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore,
Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 5 1/4 inches high, has a scar on
his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall
from a horse. Had on when committed a black
worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pants,
red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black
fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-
bove described negro man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads
will be made on TUESDAY the 8th inst.—
And the commissioners for Talbot county will
meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each
week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
april 5

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Mcconkin as a Cabinet
Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand
is believed to be equal to any in this place for ei-
ther purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, feb 15 cow1w

NOTICE.
The semi-annual examination of the stu-
dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will
take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY
the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
april 5

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every friend of his country to
offer up his prejudices and his personal interests,
so far as they are in conflict with the great end
of redeeming the Government from the misrule
which threatens the overthrow of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication
through which the advocates of constitutional law
can address the public intelligence, at a price
within the reach of every citizen, is essential to
its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to
publish a semi-monthly

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the
reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five
copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents
per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through
which the ablest pens may address the people,
and all such are invited to contribute. It is
especially recommended to the consideration of
the State Rights Societies now springing up in
every State of the Union, and will embody the
leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon
which the success of the principles which give
them life, depend. In a word, its great end
will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who dis-
approve of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue the institutions of the country from the
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent
and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate
of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets
will be made in a few days. Such as have
failed to render their accounts are requested to
hand them in to the Register of Wills, without
delay, otherwise they will be excluded.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.
April 5, 1834.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.
SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, Master.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new
and substantially built, copper fastened schoo-
ner, is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and passengers, having a very com-
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She
will commence running as a regular packet be-
tween the above places, and will leave Miles
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re-
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-
more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the
above named days during the season. She will
take on board and land passengers at William
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to give every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nichol-
as Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Boville and John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) 11

To Rent,
for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to
april 1 (G) 3w
H. D. HARWOOD.

JOHN HARPER,
INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashion for 1834; and as
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagaz,
Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now
offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings,
which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad-
joining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite
Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had
at the reduced price of 25¢ per pair; to subscri-
bers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgments for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and from the assurance he has generally given
him a call, as he is determined that neither ex-
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to

Devastating Earthquake in South America.—The City of Pasto destroyed.

One of those terrible convulsions of nature, which make manifest his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Granada, near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator on the 25th and 26th of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The City of Pasto, containing 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 20 lives were lost. This city of Almaguer shared the same fate. As this town is only 30 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25 or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country, for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1, 13, N. lon. 78, W. Almaguer in lat. 2, N. lon. 78, 32. The adjacent country is very bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost everywhere, is a mountain on which a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward. If the impressions of the writer of two of the annexed communications are correct, we may expect to hear distressing accounts from the Republic of Ecuador, the capital of which is Quito.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

PROVINCE OF PASTO, 22d Jan. 1834.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

Sir—At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. an awful earthquake of the Earth was experienced in this city, which continued almost without interruption, for nearly 4 hours; and very early on the morning of this day, the inhabitants were visited with several shocks of an earthquake, more violent and destructive than the ones previously experienced on the 25th, and which continued in its duration for three quarters of an hour. Even to this moment the inhabitants are engaged in extricating the half-ruined bodies of some from their previous situation, and extracting the dead bodies of others from amidst the ruins of the edifices which crashed them in their fall. Already upwards of 50 bodies have been as it were disinterred, and as many more rescued, through the interposition of Providence, from an imminent and, though more or less material and injured in their limbs and bodies.

Of the numerous Churches in the city, that of San Juan and that of San Antonio have escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, San Pedro, and the Holy Spirit, as also those of Santa Domingo, Merced and Monsi have all fallen to the ground; I may truly say have fallen into ruins. With the exception of only three or four houses which have half-escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, have met the same fate that the churches and convents experienced, and the smaller houses which appear standing are either so ruined as to be uninhabitable, or so unsafe, as not to be inhabited with safety, when the terrified population are allowed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day, and a cold and icy breeze by night; and to be exposed to a spot where they are crowded together, and where the dead bodies have been collected together, having their limbs certainly impressed with that horror, which an event of this nature always inspires, and imbued with the melancholy reflection that they may themselves become the victims of the very next moment.

The country all around is rendered desolate by the night frost, and the scorching sun by day. The Nuns have taken up their abode in the garden of the congregation. Next, whether it was necessary to remove them from the danger which surrounded them in their Churches and Convent, which but for their timely flight had buried them in their ruins. Also the Churches of the native poor in the suburbs, met the fate of the others, and are heaped in heaps of rubbish.

The high road towards Quito near Guaitara, is dangerously obstructed in one of its essential passages, and the road leading to Popayán, and in many parts.

The Treasury office is covered over with the ruins of the exterior building, and the archives of that department cannot be had access to even to the hour of this writing, the danger which any approach to that house presents. In a word, no body can work, because there is no firm place to stand upon, and because the motions of the earth are almost continual.

THOMAS ESPANA.

PROVINCE OF PASTO, 5th February, 1834.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

Sir—In my communication of the 25th of January, No. 5, I promised, through the medium of your Excellency, to detail to the Supreme Government the remarkable event occasioned by the Earthquake of the 25th of the same month, and I take the present occasion of fulfilling my promise with reference to whatever information I have received from the Political Chief of Pasto and Tagapierres, touching this subject, in compliance with my directions to them.

The Executive ordered a survey to be made of all the buildings which remained standing in the former City, and the result has been, that the ward of Francisco is ascertained to have suffered least; since the greatest part of the houses in that district, although injured, may be nevertheless inhabited, because they are not bulged out, but the rest of the edifices in the City, which remain not destroyed, should be considered as their foundations, from their instability and their danger to the public; as the number of the dead hitherto found is 51, and of the mutilated 30.

The Temples and Cloisters of Monjas, Merced, of San Augustin, of San Francisco, and Santa Domingo, must be raised anew from their foundations, as also the churches of San Sebastian and San Santiago, and the public Bakery and Town Gate.

To restore the Cathedral to its former condition will be attended with the least expense of any of the Churches, because the steeple and frontispiece have alone fallen, and the fissures in the masonry wall are but trifling.

The villages in the neighborhood of the City of Pasto, namely Laguna, Macandino, Buesapio, Pandino, Guacano, Pandino, and Tena, have all lost their Churches, and the two in Tena have lost some of their thatched houses and five of their inhabitants.

The parishes of Malatuy, Yacuan, Tambo, Manco, Punes, and their neighboring parishes, have likewise had their Churches destroyed, their plantations and tiled houses, but that lamentable loss of life has not been incurred there, which here in Pasto and the Parish of Bumbando, whether the origin of the earthquake may be traced to one of its Mountains or Lakes.

The commissioners report, that at the right of a large lake in the District of Sibundoy, a small strong ground is observed, which has yielded from its bosom large pieces of rock, and that large and profound caverns are in the neighborhood surrounding the Desert, called Adequillo; that almost half of this Desert has

been precipitated into the bowels of the earth, and the other part raised as if it were above the surface, till it had formed a mountain of stupendous elevation, like another lofty mountain of similar origin, situate between Sibundoy and Aguacario, which in its formation overspread a great deal of the original soil.

The Commissioners further state that this mountain has from the same convulsion a mountain of the earth, mouldering away, covering the high rocks and causing the formation of immense marshes in the neighborhood, that portions of the earth, precipitated occasionally from its top, fell into the bed of the river Balsayaco, and obstructed its course, the sudden and impetuous overflow of which destroyed the lands and houses of the people of Santiago, forcing its waters even as far as Putumayo, being increased by nearly ninety tributary streams; and they state that the church and 10 houses have been reduced to ruins, and the remainder of the inhabitants had fled into a high mountain, with all the images which they were able to save from the wreck. Almost the whole of this cave is overspread with large abysses, or principally in the Parish of Yacuan, where the numerous eruptions have fortunately not disturbed the course of the River Guaitara.

The Churches of the Parishes Zaasuyes and Tapieres, of the District of Tagapierres, have been likewise overthrown; and there are considerable changes in the territory of Guachacal, but Divine Providence has graciously been pleased to preserve its inhabitants from other evils. Motions of the earth are even still felt there, and its frightful growlings terrify us every instant, and the one as well as the other, are felt to proceed from that part of Moza, whence they seem to originate; but up to this moment I have had no account of that unfortunate people. The heat of the sun has been excessive, and destructive to the crops; but it has molested since morning and it rained heavily last night, which affords us much consolation, as it prognosticates approaching winter.

Hoping your Excellency may be pleased to communicate the above to the proper authority, may God preserve your Excellency many years.

THOMAS ESPANA.

From the Baltimore Republican.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.—The opponents of the administration have asserted that the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States has been the cause of the present pressure in the money market, and have repeated the assertion so frequently that they really seem to believe it to be true. It has been nothing more than a mere assertion, and must remain so; for they have never attempted to prove the fact, nor is it possible for them to prove it. They point to the fact of the existence of a pressure, and give lively wrought pictures of the consequences which have resulted from it; and because the removal of the deposits was made prior to the pressure having been felt, they take it for granted that the removal must have been the cause of it, and accordingly denounce the measure as the whole and sole cause of all the evils which result from the existence of the pressure. As well might they attribute it to any other circumstance which occurred prior to the commencement of the pressure. They might just as well attribute it to the phenomena of the shower of fire which occurred last fall, or to the prevalence of cholera in the country twenty months ago—to the failure of Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, to Mr. Durant's balloon ascension from Federal Hill, or any other occurrence which might be named. For any one of those occurrences would have been as likely to produce it, as the one to which they have attributed it.

We deny that the removal of the deposits was the cause of the pressure, and we might well demand of them the proof of the truth of their assertion. As they contend for the affirmative of the question, they are bound, as a matter of right, to sustain it if they can, by facts, reasons and arguments; and until they have attempted to do so, we are under no obligation to argue the matter. But as they have neither done so, nor manifested any disposition to do so, we will enter into a consideration of the subject, and we feel persuaded that we can very clearly prove that the removal of the deposits has had nothing to do with producing the pressure; and that all that the opposition have said upon the subject is nothing more than mere idle declamation, having no foundation in truth, and utterly destitute of reason and common sense.

Let us ask, in the first place, for what purpose the deposits are placed in any Bank? Is it that they shall remain there for the benefit of the Bank, and to be constantly loaned out upon notes and drafts? Certainly not. They are placed there to be thus employed until the money shall be wanted by the government for any purpose, and the understanding is, when the money is placed there, that the government shall require it, the money shall be paid out directly. Consequently the Bank or Banks in which the deposits are made, should always be prepared to pay over the money when it shall be demanded; and it should not be so employed as to produce a pressure when a call is made, upon a reasonable notice being given when it may be required. While the government has ample funds for carrying on all its operations, it should never be subjected to any inconvenience for the want of means, in consequence of its funds being placed in such a situation that they cannot be reached without a pressure. We will suppose, therefore, that the funds had been needed for the necessary purposes of the government, and if such had been the fact, would the demand for the money have produced any pressure in the money market? If it would, it only proves that the money never should have been placed where it could not have been applied to the objects for which it was intended, without producing such a result. If the demand for the money under such circumstances would not have produced a pressure, we think it cannot, and we presume it will not be contended that the removal of it from one Bank to another, to be loaned out for the accommodation of merchants and others, could have produced the result of which we hear so much complaint. Here is a dilemma, and it is to us a matter of indifference as to which horn of it our opponents may choose. On one or the other they must be hooked, and either of them is sufficient to destroy their object.

But the matter does not rest upon mere conjecture. When the government proposed to pay off the three per cent stocks, Mr. Biddle alleged that the amount of the deposits was not sufficient to accomplish the object, although the amount was comparatively but small. Consequently, that amount of the deposits had been reduced to a small sum, and that they had been principally removed. And yet there was no pressure produced by the removal. And as their removal then produced no pressure, can any one inform us why their removal now should have produced such a result? They certainly cannot, for the thing is utterly impossible, unless it can be shown that like causes do not produce like effects, and that what in one case is perfectly harmless, is, in another, and under the same or more favorable circumstances, attended, necessarily, with circumstances which are ruinous to the whole community.

Again. It was stated in the celebrated re-

port of the directors, published last fall, that under the apprehension that the deposits would be removed, the Bank had commenced circulating its discounts, and had continued reducing them until the time that the order was given to make the deposits in the Local Banks, and that as it was apprehended that the deposits then in the Bank might be ordered to be removed, preparation had been made to meet the demand. But the deposits then in the Bank were not removed at that time, and consequently, according to their statement, they were prepared to do more than was demanded of them. Still notwithstanding those circumstances, there was no pressure produced; for our opponents tell us, and we know it to have been the fact, that the country was prosperous, and no unusual difficulty existed with regard to money matters. Did then the anticipation of the removal produce a pressure? No; for no pressure existed. Did the removal then produce the pressure? Certainly not; for, according to the statement made by the directors themselves, they were prepared to do more than was required of them. They were not compelled to reduce their accommodations, in order to meet the demand of the government, for that had already been done to an amount beyond what proved to have been necessary; and notwithstanding it had been done, no pressure had resulted from it.

And again. In the report of Mr. Gallatin relative to the New York Banks generally, it is stated that the whole amount of discounts by the Branch Bank in that city, on the first of September last, was but about \$800,000, and that between that time and 1st of February the deposit Banks had increased the amount of their discounts about \$5,000,000, being about five sixths of the whole amount of discounts, by the Branch in that city at the first mentioned period, and that the Branch had reduced its discounts but very little. Consequently the amount of discounts in that city on the 1st of February was much greater than it had been on the 1st of September, yet there was no pressure in September, and it was very great in February. But did it result from the removal of the deposits? Certainly not, unless the augmentation of the amount of Bank accommodations produced it, which we presume will not be contended. But we have something still more strong in a recent statement made by the Bank, in which it is alleged that although the amount of deposits which have been removed has been about \$6,000,000, the amount of curtailments of discounts has been but about \$5,000,000. It would seem, therefore, that the increase of discounts by the deposit Banks in the city of New York alone, has been equal to the amount of reductions by the United States Bank throughout the country; and as the other deposit Banks have enlarged their accommodations, there has been an increase of discounts to the amount of the increase which has been made by all the deposit Banks in the country except those alone in the city of New York.

Since, then, according to the statement of the directors of the Bank, they were prepared to pay over the whole of the deposits when the removal was made, and there was then no pressure; since it appears also that the reduction of the amount of their discounts has been but a little more than one half the amount of the deposits which have been removed; since the money has not been sent out of the country, but has been brought into it since the deposits have been removed; and since the Bank has been heretofore removed from the Bank without producing a pressure, we think it must be pretty apparent to every candid and enlightened mind that the removal of the deposits has not produced the pressure, and that the assertion that it has, is a mere idle declamation, designed to deceive the unwary and uninformed, and deserve the reprobation and scorn of all enlightened and intelligent minds.

THE PRESSURE.—Having examined the question whether or not the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, has produced the pressure in the money market, as asserted by our opponents, and having, as we think, proved conclusively from facts and argument, that the evil complained of has not, and could not, have resulted from that cause, we will now proceed to a further consideration of the subject of the pressure, and the causes which have produced it.

Some of the advocates of the Bank, when last pressed, have reluctantly admitted that the simple removal of the deposits from one Bank to another has not produced the pressure, because to assert the affirmative of the proposition was so preposterous that they could not pretend to maintain it without giving up all pretensions to reason and common understanding. But when they have been compelled by necessity to make the admission, they have alleged that the removal of the deposits has destroyed public confidence, and that the pressure was the result of that destruction of confidence. Weak now, what they now say by the destruction of confidence. Has it destroyed public confidence in the Bank of the United States? This is not pretended. On the contrary, they assert that the public confidence in the stability of that institution, and its ability to meet all its responsibilities is not only unimpaired, but is now stronger than before the deposits were removed; and that while there is such a general anxiety to obtain specie for the notes of all other Banks, the notes of that Bank are preferred to the specie. Then there has been no destruction of confidence in the only institution which could be injuriously affected by it, produced by the removal of the deposits. In what, then, has resulted the pressure? Has it resulted from the destruction of public confidence? Has it resulted from the removal of the deposits from the local Banks? That would certainly be a very singular result to proceed from such a cause. The Banks which have received the deposits have most unquestionably been strengthened by the change, and as it has taken nothing from any of them, or deprived them, in any manner, or to any extent, of any means, before possessed by them, to meet their responsibilities, we are entirely at a loss to conceive how it could possibly injure their credit. They are in precisely the same situation they were before the measure was adopted, so far as they have been, or could be affected by that measure; and if they were before should be less so now. It is utterly impossible, therefore, that the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States to the local Banks could have destroyed public confidence. That it has not produced that effect with regard to the first is evident from facts known to us all, and is universally admitted; and that it has not done it with regard to the local Banks, is, we think, equally clear, unless it can be made to appear that by giving to them additional strength you diminish their strength, and that we presume will not be asserted, or will not be believed if the assertion be made.

Having, therefore, as we think we have done, shown conclusively, that the removal of the deposits has not been either the immediate cause of the pressure, by producing a scarcity of money, or the remote cause of it, by producing a want of confidence either in the United States Bank or in the local Banks, we will proceed to notice what we believe to be the actual causes of the evil of which we hear so much complaint.

In the first place the substitution of cash duties in place of the credit system under the former tariff laws, which is one of Mr. Clay's contrivances, has, by making the duties for two years become payable in one, produced an increased demand for money to the amount of one year's duties, and this is no small item in the money transactions of the country. This was sufficient of itself to produce some pressure under ordinary circumstances. Another cause is the large speculations which had been made in the western stocks, with an expectation of disposing of them in England, but which was prevented in consequence of the shock which was given to the credit of individual states, by the turbulent conduct of the nullifiers in South Carolina.

Thus Mr. Clay and his friends, by his cash duty plan in place of the credit system, and Mr. Calhoun and his friends, by their Nullification, were the immediate instruments in commencing the evil arising from a want of money, and in creating a pressure in the money market; and they have now united in attempting it to the removal of the deposits.

Next comes Mr. Biddle's plan of marking particular persons and places to be operated upon by his screws, requiring curtailments of accommodations to an unnecessary amount, and to such an extent that the directors of some of the Branches refused to comply with his orders. Then came Mr. Clay's inflammatory speech in the Senate, immediately after the commencement of the session of Congress, followed by speeches from other members of the same character, designed to operate against the local Banks by representing them as unsound, and unsafe depositories of the public funds. Then came the demand of the nullifiers for the removal of the deposits, and the demand of the local Banks as unable to redeem their own notes, and alleging that they must all stop specie payment, and that the merchants must all fail for want of discounts to enable them to carry on their business, and as the directors of Banks and merchants joined in making these suicidal statements so detrimental to their own credit, people who had before had confidence in their capacity to meet their engagements concluded that when they declared publicly that they were unreserving of credit, there must be some truth in the statements. When bank directors asserted that the institutions of which they had the control were unsafe depositories of the public funds, and that they would be unable to redeem their notes, they concluded that they were unsafe depositories of private funds, and that it would be well for them to obtain the specie for the notes which they held while they continued to pay it; and when they heard merchants assert that they must all fail for want of bank accommodations, they concluded it would be as well to prevent their failing with their property in their hands. The consequence was that those who held the notes of those banks, and had been perfectly satisfied with them, carried them to the banks and demanded the specie for them, and those who had produce to sell, did not leave it with merchants to dispose of for them, but sold it for cash, and instead of receiving, as they had formerly done, the notes of the banks in payment, they took care to carry home with them nothing but the specie. This reduced the means of the banks, and diminished their ability to discount, and thus added to the demand for money. While this operation was going on the bank presses were seizing upon every instance of distress produced by the want of money, aggravated every case of the kind which came to their knowledge, fabricated cases where they did not exist, and every means was employed to keep up a panic where it did exist, and to excite it where it did not, until the community generally became alarmed. Persons who had money on deposit in banks becoming apprehensive of losing it, by the failure of these banks, drew it out and hoarded it up, and thus prevented its being employed in active operations, and thus added to the difficulty of procuring the usual bank accommodations.

These are the causes, and this is the manner in which they have operated to produce the pressure under which we have been so much oppressed. We ask you men if this is a panic statement of the facts as they have occurred; and we ask also, if it is at all surprising that a pressure has resulted from them? It was it possible to have been otherwise? With such a course of proceeding a pressure would be produced at any time, and under any circumstances; and for any one to have expected any other result from it, would have shown great stupidity, and a total inability of tracing causes and their natural effects.

We think we have now shown that the removal of the deposits has had nothing to do with creating the pressure in the money market, and that it has had as little to do with destroying public confidence in the banks and business men; and that the evil has been altogether produced by those who have charged the removal of the deposits with having caused it. The removal of the deposits has done no more than to have placed in the hands of the nullifiers a weapon which they have used to excite a panic, and to excite it where it did not exist, and to excite it where it did exist, until the community generally became alarmed. Persons who had money on deposit in banks becoming apprehensive of losing it, by the failure of these banks, drew it out and hoarded it up, and thus prevented its being employed in active operations, and thus added to the difficulty of procuring the usual bank accommodations. These are the causes, and this is the manner in which they have operated to produce the pressure under which we have been so much oppressed. We ask you men if this is a panic statement of the facts as they have occurred; and we ask also, if it is at all surprising that a pressure has resulted from them? It was it possible to have been otherwise? With such a course of proceeding a pressure would be produced at any time, and under any circumstances; and for any one to have expected any other result from it, would have shown great stupidity, and a total inability of tracing causes and their natural effects.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—The Schooner *Wrightson*, a well built substantial vessel, carries about 15 or 1700 bushels of grain, has an excellent cabin, well furnished, and well calculated for a Packet; in which business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1834.

The New York papers of Thursday, state that the packet ship United States brought dispatches from Mr. Livingston, American minister at Paris, which were immediately forwarded to Washington by a special messenger.

The New York Legislature, at its recent session passed bills incorporating **TEXAS BANKS**, and one increasing the capital of an existing Bank. They also incorporated 34 joint stock companies; renewed or extended the privileges of 10 others, such as manufacturing, rail road, bridge, turnpike, &c. and passed upwards of 30 acts creating corporations of other kinds.

The Boston Atlas says that the sloop of war Erie is to be refitted at once for a cruise of three years. Captain Percival is to command her.

The Senate Committee have, (says the Baltimore American,) unanimously recommended an appropriation of public land to the benefit of the Polish Exiles, recently arrived at New York. The grant proposed is of one township of land in Illinois or Maryland, to be equally divided among them, for actual habitation and cultivation. The proportion will be not far from one hundred acres each. The report of the Committee recites in glowing language the inducements which justify this departure from the customary rules of appropriation. Sympathy for the peculiar hardships which these exiles have suffered, and the persecutions they have endured, give them a claim to individual commiseration and private bounty, which our fellow citizens are, we are sure, ready to recognize. Their title to such a national recognition, to such a public adoption of them among our citizens, with a liberal endowment from the national funds, is made to rest upon the sacred nature of the struggle in which they have been engaged, as soldiers of liberty, and the obligations of fraternity which Americans owe to the countrymen of Pulaski and Kosciuszko, and other disinterested champions who brought Polish gallantry and valour to fight the early battles of American independence. This title will be generally acknowledged, and the grant by which it is manifested will, in all probability meet with the public sanction. The feelings which sustain it are too natural to the condition of safety and freedom in which it is our fortune to be placed, and too generous in their impulses to allow of any very rigid criticism into the strictness of law and precedent. Neither will we require too rigidly into the wisdom of clothing such feelings, so honorable and grateful, in terms which, examined on grounds of prudence and expediency, might be construed as too harsh to be so officially promulgated by the United States Senate, against foreign powers with whom we are at peace. This is perhaps a matter of taste, more than any real importance. The substance of the grant, and the motives for bestowing it, will be acceptable to the people, and creditable to the sympathy for the Exiles of Liberty.

French Treaty.—If we correctly understand the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the rejection of the appropriation to carry into effect the Treaty of Indemnity with the United States, the objections of most of the dissenters were to the amount of the indemnity, and not to the principle of payment. Upon the general question that indemnity is due, it is clear that a majority of the Chambers were in the affirmative. It is, however, difficult to understand, how, after the conclusion of a treaty which has been ratified by both powers, and the conditions of which have been faithfully complied with on our part, the majority would risk the interruption of harmony between the two countries, on the mere question of amount. The treaty-making power is absolute in the French king. No pretence is set up in the debate that the chambers have any right to suspend or abrogate a treaty. The 13th article of the charter declares without qualification, that the king "makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce." The refusal of the chambers does not appear to us to affect validity of the treaty, or its obligation on the good faith of the French, but it is a breach of contract, demanding reparation. The power of the chamber to refuse is as undeniable as the power of the American house of representatives to refuse appropriations for any purpose. It is a domestic dispute between different branches of the French government, which concerns them to settle, but which does not affect our right to require the fulfilment of the contract. It may be politic in us at the same time to waive the right, in the expectation of making better terms, but unless our government chooses that alternative, the whole question of the claims is made one of right under the treaty. Our rights therefore seem to be clear and perfect, but it is by no means so clear, how they are to be enforced under the circumstances. That is a subject of grave and deliberate investigation. Proper comity between nations requires that good faith should be presumed until the contrary is made manifest by pertinacity in refusing to do justice. What shall mark that refusal to be final, is, especially in the intercourse of nations having popular governments, and liable to fluctuations of policy by changes in administration, or in representation, a point of great delicacy. Until the French government, through its legitimate organ, the executive, by whom the treaty was made, has the opportunity of explaining the failure, it is at least premature to decide that France has deliberately broken the Treaty. It would be most decorous and dignified to assume that on-

ly delay is intended, requiring also that proper compensation be made for the damage occasioned by the failure.

We cannot help thinking that French politics have had a strong influence upon this question. Parties in that country are in a state of transition. The movements of the chambers and the press indicate a rapid determination of the various shades of conflicting opinions into two grand divisions—the new royalist party and the opposition. The principal aim of the royalists—meaning by that term those who adhere to the dynasty and policy of Louis Philip, will be to resist republican tendencies. To this end they have already done much, in the prosecution of the press, the suppression of associations, and other acts of arbitrary power, manifesting a systematic hostility to all the common instruments of political improvement, and a perpetual dread of popular movements in favor of republicanism. This system is now in power, and nothing seems to us more probable, than that these feelings should have been extended to the treaty question. We could not expect those who are suffering under the daily terror of a republic at home, to entertain cordial feelings towards this country. Louis Philip is infinitely more anxious to consolidate his relationship with the holy alliance.

In estimating the bearing of this state of French affairs upon our claims, its probable permanency should be considered. At this distance, with the scanty means we have of weighing the comparative strength of parties as yet unsettled, it is impossible to form a judgment. Inferring from the past, looking to the French temper, and arguing from the universal disappointment of the French people, in all the views and principles for which the revolution of July 1830 was effected, it does not seem rash to anticipate that Louis Philip will fail in establishing firmly his anti-national policy. Neither the means nor the end are in accordance with the spirit of the people, and if persisted in, must destroy their projects. How far considerations of this kind ought to influence the counsels of our government, in shaping their policy towards the French, is a question for our rulers.—*Balt. American.*

The beginning of the present month is the season for the annual convocation, in the City of New York, of the leading religious and charitable associations. Reports of the proceedings of several of them have been published in some of the journals of that city, from which we make the annexed extracts:

From the Journal of Commerce.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the different Schools began to enter the Park, each preceded by a person bearing a banner, which was inscribed a suitable text of Scripture. Between half past three and four o'clock, the Schools had all assembled in front of the City Hall. There were apparently not less than ten thousand children of all ages, and four or five thousand spectators. The day was delightfully fine, and the spectacle was one eminently calculated to create feelings of delight and gratitude in every one present. About four o'clock, the exercises commenced by singing a hymn, after which the throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. A. M. Clay, of the Baptist church in Mulberry street. Another hymn was then sung.—Rev. Mr. Plummer of Virginia delivered a short address to the children, which was followed again by singing a hymn. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Alden, and the schools retired. In the evening, at half past 7 o'clock, the annual meeting of the same Society was held in the Chatham Street Chapel. It appeared from the Report that the whole number of teachers connected with the Society is 2,013, of whom 970 are males, and 1,043 females, scholars, 13,051, of whom 6,032 are males, and 6,999 females. The number of scholars is 398 less than it was a year ago. Sixteen hundred and forty-eight of the teachers, and four hundred eight of the scholars are professors of religion. Sixteen teachers, and eighty-five pupils have died during the year. There are 63 Sunday School libraries, containing an aggregate of 21,673 volumes; being an increase of 7 libraries, and 5,183 volumes, as compared with the returns of the former year.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The anniversary of the Society was held on Friday evening, in the new church in Forsyth street.—The interest which the religious community feel in this Society, was manifested by the very respectable and numerous audience who assembled to witness the proceedings of its Anniversary.

Bishop ALEXANDER took the chair at half past 7 o'clock, and opened the meeting by a prayer of fervent eloquence. After an appropriate anthem by the choir, the object and purposes of the Society were stated at some length in an address by the Reverend Chairman. His remarks were characterized by much force and propriety. The Report was then read by the Rev. Dr. BATES.

The report commences by alluding to the death of the Rev. Mr. B. Cox, the first Missionary to Liberia, mentions the death of Mrs. Wright, the wife of one of the Missionaries, who sailed in November last for Liberia and states the condition and prospects of that important Mission within the United States and Territories.—They employ twenty-five Missionaries, and sixteen school teachers, who have the care, as far as can be ascertained, of three thousand and sixty-six church members, and six hundred and seventy-two scholars; two Missionaries are now on their way to the Flat Heads, beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Society have in their employ one hundred Missionaries, sixteen school teachers, and six hundred and seventy-two scholars. Within the bounds of the Mission stations there are seven thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six members.

The funds of the Society have greatly increased during the past year. The receipts were \$31,361.89, being an increase of \$18,603.10 over that of the previous year.

The following Resolutions were then proposed by the Rev. Mr. PLUMMER, of Virginia, a Presbyterian Minister.

Resolved, That the report now read be received, and that this meeting offers its devout acknowledgments to the God of Missions for the success of the past year.

The last memorable words of Wesley, said the speaker, were, "The best of all is, God is with us." And if that should ever come

Public Sale.
BY order of the Orphans' Court of Tallot-
county, will be exposed to public sale at
the late residence of **James Price, deceased,** on
WEDNESDAY the 14th day of **May** inst.
all the personal estate of the said deceased, con-
sisting of household and kitchen furniture, hor-
ses, cattle and hogs, bacon and lard, farming
implements, and also the lease of the farm, with the
crops now growing thereon.

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months
on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers
giving notes with approved security, bearing
interest from the day of sale; on all sums of
and under five dollars, the cash will be required
previous to the removal of the property.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Tallot-
county, this 10th day of **May**, 1861.
A. M. At-
tendance by

WM. ROSE, Adm'r.
of James Price, dec'd.

may 3

THE FAIR
WILL be held in Easton, on **WEDNESDAY** and **THURSDAY** the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a Church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

April 29

The Cambridge, Centreville and Chestertown editors, will confer an obligation by giving the above a few insertions.

BOOTS & SHOES.



Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES,**

CONSISTING OF
 Gentlemen's **BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS,**
 of all descriptions;

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of **KID, SEAL and MOROCCO,** of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers;

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descrip-

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
—ALSO—
Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Black
ing.
All which will be sold on the most pleasing
terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of
the times.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 29 6w
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road
TIMBER.
PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery
of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and
pitch pine and white, for that part of the road
between the Point of Rocks and Harper
Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at
Ellcott's Mills, Md. until the first day of Jun
next. The Scantling must be full six inch
square, of sound timber, free from wind-shake

and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided that it is increased in length by one inch for every foot of length over twelve, and so on, feet long. Checks of the timber, and more kinds of timbers are proposed, for the quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such points or points as the subscriber may designate; or if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the railroad at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—the remaining third on or before the first day of October—without fail. The timber to be inspected, delivered, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for. About one hundred and thirty thousand superficial measure will be required in the whole but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters

the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

ELIOTT'S MILL, No. 29th street, WESLEY,
63-70 to be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, was
ington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—
all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown,
Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Looseburg, Charleston, Winchester, Ron-
don, Leesburg, Moorefield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and

duplicate accounts received, transmitted to C. W. Weaver for payment.
may 3 2aw9t

W. W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

3-Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. All those indebted on notes or hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

dec 31

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgome county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. by a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Ann Washington Kiddle. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek. She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high; her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs. The owner of the above described woman requested to come forward and release her; otherwise she will be discharged against his law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, give the above four insertions, and send accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

PROPOSAL
FOR PRINTING
THE JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTIONS
OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND.
Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774,
1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant, and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and important period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works contain what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland, it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.
The Journals will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.
March 1, 1834.
(23-Subscriptions received at this office.

A CARD.
A WOLF-CLOTH wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Plaxton, who lived on Pomponoy creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right eye, and one over his left eye. Hadon when committed, a coarse, round, black, and pantaloons, black silk shoes, and a pair of black boots, and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county jail.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Coriaria,
Peppermint, Oil Cubebs,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Densitized Lauda-
num,
Ditto Opium,
Lidone,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 1/2 by 16, &c.
Also, A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 5th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman, who calls herself ELIZA BELL (or BIRD), a first high, about 25 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN BARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion, the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
TIGOS, SULLER, SIZ
of Queen Anne's county.

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.
THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall race.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, April 22

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND

WILL, as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; passing from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton at 2.
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
By order,
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
April 15

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozman, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER
BENNETT BRACCO
HENRY HOLLYDAY
FAYETTE GIBSON
JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.
Commissioners.

April 15

MILLINERY.
Miss CATHERINE JACKSON,
TAKES this method to inform the ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she is now carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the house, and the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

April 19

\$10 REWARD.
LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Centerville, a small black and white dog, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.
SAMUEL H. SHAW.
march 11

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR,
The House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.
For terms apply to
SAMUEL H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

Branch Bank at Easton,
MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
April 1

GLOVER SEED.
THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of GLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.
W. H. H. & P. GROOMER.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to send the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from its feeble and weekly printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be given to subscribers, on the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a Congressional Globe, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using heavier type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very near and prompt manner. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we therefore, ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a full abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum.
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi weekly, per month, 50 cts.

BASHAW.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The tools of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE
UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cannon. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) and the dam of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in handbills.

TERMS.
\$8 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.
E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN

April 8

NOTICE.
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue there season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st March, and end on the 20th June.

ROGER ADAMS.

march 22

THE CELEBRATED HORSE
Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows: to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, and three dollars the single leap, with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the insurance putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a cautious, steady, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great fire and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to continue on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nash's Forest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centerville course four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance, see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325); who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, of Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810, he was the sire of Grinnell, Speculator, and runners in their day. Chance was got by Larcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Larcher was by Dan Cannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertunnes or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus—Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England.

This mare was got by Bartlett's Childer, full sister to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Wylmot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dan Cannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diamond, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diamond, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diamond's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
Certificate.—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foot getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.
N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover. Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.
J. M. FAULKNER.
Easton, March 29, 1834.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Fieldin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

march 22 W. M. OWEN, Agent.

MARYLAND,
CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1834.
On application of James A. Rumbold, administrator of the estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that be give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r.
of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

April 12

NOTICE.
THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day.

The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

march 15

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Constables for Talbot county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there being no board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

march 15

THE CELEBRATED HORSE
IVANKHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2nd April, and so throughout the season. Ivankhoe was sired by Chester, out of an Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, April 1

NOTICE.
THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running his mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Penson and Gohanna. For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.
Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, \$3 25 374
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 4 00 50
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 5 00 624
Do. do. do. call, gilt, 6 00 75
Do. do. do. do. super extra, 8 00 1 00
Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. plain, call, 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. morocco, 5 00 694
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes, 14 00 1 50

Mosheim, History and Gleis's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8vo. 48 00 5 00
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, 3 50 374

Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 624
Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 25
Saurin's Sermon's 36 00 3 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 48 00 4 50

Dr. Jennings's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, 9 00 1 00
Baxter's call to the Unconverted, 4 50 50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 374
Do. do. do. gilt, 4 50 50
Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 50 314
Dodridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 6 00 75

Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 12 00 1 25
Jennys and Leslie, 15 00 1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 50 1 00
Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 311
Watts on the Mind, 4 50 624

Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn books, with guitar notes, 7 00 75
Dr. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 per 100 183
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 184

Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 40 vols with 16 elegant engravings, bound, \$7 50
Ditto, in calf, 9 00
Ditto, morocco or calf, super, gilt on back, sides & edges, 9 00 12 00

Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered, 15 00
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 374
\$3-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Gift an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work] ALSO,
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt
Matie Brum's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.
Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
For sale by
EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained with as little delay as practicable.

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.
April 9

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,
INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveland's Store.

Where he intends to keep constantly on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nides's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, July 2

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, at the last of May next, ensuing, to wit: in and procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies desirous to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

feb 22

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young JACK INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be fitted to 20 mares.

—TERMS—
Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq. of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7-1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old greeny track, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.

march 4

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT & RIGGING MAKER,
Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as is most of the city shops.

SCOURING.
Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1831.

After the journal had been read—
Mr. Kane rose and asked leave to record his vote on the resolutions passed yesterday, in relation to the President's Protest. Mr. K. said he was necessarily absent from the seat, not supposing the question would have been taken.

Mr. Clayton remarked that he would be disposed to accede to the wishes of the gentleman from Illinois, but he thought important and injurious consequences might flow from it. The same request was made last session, by a Senator from Virginia, to record his vote on the Force Bill, and was refused.

Mr. Moore, also, objected. He was refused liberty to record his vote on the same bill last session.

Mr. Kane's request, requiring the unanimous consent of the Senate, was refused.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the city of Boston against rechartering the Bank of the United States, and against the restoration of the deposits, and expressing the opinion that the affairs of the Bank might be wound up without necessarily producing general embarrassment, or any evils the apprehension of which should prevent the national legislature from discharging a great debt to the present age, and to posterity, by permitting that institution to expire upon the limitation of its charter. He said that the memorial was very numerous, signed, the letter which accompanied it, stating the number at upwards of three thousand, and from his information, that it comprised a mass of intelligence and respectability which entitled the opinions expressed, to the highest regard. Mr. B. said that he fully concurred in all the sentiments expressed by the memorialists, but that he would only avail himself of the present occasion to present some considerations in favor of the concluding sentiment expressed by the memorialists.

That sentiment was the expression of a belief that the affairs of the Bank might be wound up, upon the expiration of its charter, without necessarily producing any general embarrassment to the community. The belief, thus expressed, by a body of citizens so numerous, so intelligent, so respectable, inhabiting a great city, and possessing ample means to judge of the subject, and solemnly addressed to the National Legislature, was itself an argument, and a very strong one, in favor of the termination of the charter of the Bank, and the carrying out of its obligations sustained by extrinsic arguments, and of these, he would present one or two to the consideration of the Senate.

The winding up of the affairs of the Bank, Mr. B. said, would affect the community at two points, namely, the collection of debts due the Bank, and the retirement of its notes from circulation. He spoke first, of the collection of these debts, and said that in addition to the two years allowed by the charter for the redemption of its corporate facilities in collecting its debts, and closing its affairs, the institution might take as much more time as it pleased, by having recourse to the ordinary and well known attributes of all corporations on the eve of dissolution, that of creating trustees, and putting its affairs into their hands. All corporations acted in this way, that these debts so the first Bank of the Bank had done so, and had not finished the collection of its notes in a dozen years after its dissolution. The present Bank might act in the same manner, and was certainly bound to do so, if the extraordinary manner in which that institution had increased its loans after it began to have reason to believe that its charter might not be renewed. There could, therefore, be no necessity for pressing the debtors to the bank by forcing them to pay up their loans at the expiration of the charter. The available means of the bank would enable it to discharge its deposits, and redeem its circulation, and the debts would chiefly be used for the reimbursement of capital to the stockholders, and as these debts, when secured, would be bringing an interest to the stockholders, they would have no other inducement than ordinary creditors have, to proceed tardily and rigorously against its debtors.

On the next point, the withdrawal of the notes of the Bank from circulation, Mr. B. believed that the community need not fear any necessary embarrassment from that measure. The amount withdrawn would probably be much less than was generally imagined, and the void, if any, might be filled,—ought to be filled, and probably would be filled, with something very preferable to any description of bank notes what-ever. The bank had about 17 millions of notes in circulation; and it had about 11 millions specie in its vaults. The difference was about six millions; so that a diminution of six millions was all that the community had to apprehend, as the 11 millions of specie now in the Bank would all be paid out, either in redeeming deposits, taking up notes, or redeeming the capital of the stockholders.

A diminution of six millions as all that the community had to apprehend, as the 11 millions of specie now in the Bank would all be paid out, either in redeeming deposits, taking up notes, or redeeming the capital of the stockholders. These importations, in the last five months, he might say four months, for some of the cotton and sugar returns, especially that of New Orleans, were only the first of April. These importations for that brief period, amounted to near eight millions of dollars. On this point, he (Mr. B.) had the satisfaction to speak with certainty and precision; for the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, with a view to ascertain the specie resources of the country, had given orders for weekly returns of specie imported and exported since the first of December last. These returns, he presented the gratifying result of about seven millions eight hundred thousand dollars imported, and less than a quarter of a million, to wit, \$222,918 exported. Here, then, was the void filled at once, or rather provided for, before it occurred; and long before the expiration of the charter, the importations of specie, and the product of our own gold mines, now estimated at two millions per annum, will make up the deficiency, not once, but three or four times over. Mr. B. said that a brief measure of legislation from Congress, if Congress could only find time to legislate, would supply the country with an adequate currency of gold and silver; he alluded to the palpable object of raising the standard of gold, and making coins current at their fair money value. These measures, the work of a few days to the business of the People, would fit the country with gold and silver. They would increase the importations, great as the importations now were, and would retain in the country a great part of what was imported; they would also detain for circulation the mass of our native gold, the whole of which was now exported. Mr. B. therefore, held that the memorialists from Boston were, well justified in expressing the opinion, that the dissolution of the Bank, and the winding up of its affairs, would not, necessarily, produce any general embarrassment to the People of the United States. After a few more remarks to show that the Bank of the United States had diminished the quantity of circulating medium, especially in the South and West, by collecting

and carrying off more specie than she furnished notes, Mr. B. concluded by the usual motion, to read, print, and refer the memorial.

Mr. Ewing replied to Mr. Benton. Mr. B. rejoined, and a conversational debate ensued between them. The substance of Mr. Benton's remarks was as follows:

Mr. Benton. He complained of the bank dealing in coin, first, because it was a breach of charter, secondly, because it was a positive injury to the country, converting the bank into a great shaving shop for specie, and enabling it by its capital and organization, to monopolize that article, to raise its price, to convert it into a commodity of merchandise, and to export it from the country. This was what the Bank had done. Up to 1832 it had collected above forty millions of specie from the States where she had branches, and sold or exported a large portion of it. It had collected the greatest part of this sum from the South and West, say 23 millions up to May, 1832, and several millions since. In place of this specie carried off from the South and West, the bank had issued small notes and checks, chiefly five and ten dollar notes, and these had fallen into the current of trade, and flowed to the east; so that the South and West lost both their specie and their paper. The result was, that the South and West had lost twenty millions of paper in the South and West, of which very little now remained in those sections of the Union, perhaps not more than three or four millions, while the specie taken away certainly amounted to twenty-three millions two years ago, and probably amounted to thirty millions now. Certain it was, that near a million of specie was taken from New Orleans last winter, which was a committee for the purpose of carrying out the charter of the bank, and carrying off twelve or fifteen millions from New Orleans, which that city could itself use and distribute through the channels of its own trade. These 12 or 15 millions, thus taken off by the Bank, diminished the ability of the City of New Orleans to purchase Western produce, and was thus an injury to the whole West. It also diminished the supply of specie at that place, from which place the Western country received those metals. Mr. B. repeated, it was not of the redemption of the bank's notes, but of the carrying off of the specie of the Bank, which had engaged in the specie trade in violation of its charter, and by its capital and organization, had deprived the South and West of, probably, 30 millions of specie, substituting a large issue of small notes and checks in place of that specie; these notes and checks had chiefly gone off to the North-east; and thus the South and West, by the operations of the Bank, had suffered an actual diminution of more than twenty millions of their circulating medium.

THE POLISH EXILES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1831.

Mr. Poindeux made the following Report, accompanied by a Bill to carry into effect the object recommended.

The Committee on Public Lands to which was referred the petition of Lewis Banczak, a Polish exile, acting as a committee for and in behalf of two hundred and thirty-five Poles, transported to the United States by the orders of the Emperor of Austria, have had the said petition under consideration, and submit the following report:

The Committee do not admit the justice or propriety of granting any portion of the public lands to the said exiles, or to any other persons who may be similarly situated, and who are not citizens of the United States. The Committee do not admit the justice or propriety of granting any portion of the public lands to the said exiles, or to any other persons who may be similarly situated, and who are not citizens of the United States.

Neither the usages of civilized nations, nor the principles of our free institutions, require of this government more than is due to the rights of hospitality and the protection of the laws, to the inhabitants of the Old World who come among us to enjoy the blessings of liberty, and the rights of the general protection and happiness of the largely favored country. These have been uniformly extended, and in no instance denied, to foreigners of every nation, besides the privilege of becoming naturalized citizens according to the liberal system established by law for that purpose.

To justify a departure from this general rule, in any particular case, facts and circumstances, appealing forcibly to the benevolence of the nation, ought to be clearly demonstrated, as the basis on which the exception is founded. The Committee have attentively considered the peculiar condition of these unfortunate exiles from their native land, in connection with the strong claims which they seem to present for relief, and have unanimously agreed to recommend their case in the favor of the Senate. The history of the recent revolution in Poland is so well known and understood, that any attempt to recapitulate the events of that glorious and arduous struggle in the great cause of human liberty may be deemed superfluous and unnecessary. These petitioners constitute a small remnant of that gallant army who engaged in the desperate and unequal conflict with the overwhelming power of the Russian empire, and who firmly resolved that Poland should be free, or be blotted forever from the map of Europe. They bravely fought for the independence of their country, to which they were bound by every feeling of patriotism and affection; they were many battles by prodigies of valor never surpassed in any age or country; they stood undaunted by the powerful enemy against whom they had to contend, and confidently appealed to the sympathies of the civilized nations of Europe to sustain them in a cause so just; but their appeals were made in vain, and their lives were destined to end in cruel death.

This short notice was terminated by the over-throw of a personed, brave and generous people, contending for their long lost liberty, and the restoration of their ancient rights, as one of the great family of independent nations. Overpowered by numbers, and driven by repeated defeats to the verge of despair, the noble chieftain of Poland retired from the contest, and bade farewell to freedom, country, and every thing dear to the heart of civilized man. These petitioners, it appears sought refuge and protection in the provinces of Austria and Prussia, asking only a passage into France which they alleged, was promised them by the Austrian Emperor, in Moravia, to receive their passports according to previous assurance given them, close confinement, and, after an imprisonment of three months, the alternative was presented to them of returning to Russia, or of embarking on board an Austrian vessel for transportation to the United States of America. They accepted of the latter proposal, and were removed to Trieste, again imprisoned three months, and finally embarked on board two Austrian frigates prepared for the purpose; and, after the expiration of a voyage of four months and ten days, were landed in the city of New York, at which place their petition is dated. These facts

are set forth by the petitioners, and the Committee have no reason to doubt their accuracy. The question then arises whether this Government ought to extend its beneficence to these petitioners, and grant to each of them a few acres of land for actual cultivation, or which they may find a new home, where they may industry for themselves and their families, free from the persecutions of their inexorable oppressors.

The committee believe that both principle and precedent combine to recommend the adoption of such a measure, under suitable modifications and restrictions. The emigrants from France, in the year 1817, who were expelled from their country south of the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon, received a grant of four contiguous townships of land in Alabama on the most favorable terms, amounting nearly to a donation. Many similar grants have been made on our statute book, made to individuals and associations for useful and benevolent purposes. Again, in 1819, Congress, actuated by like feelings and considerations, appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to the sufferers by an earthquake at Venezuela. But, whether the petitioners be considered as a nation, or as individuals, they are entitled to the same consideration. The general principles of legislation were departed from, the committee perceive in the circumstance, under which these emigrants ask of Congress a grant of land, enough to warrant the conclusion at which they have arrived in favor of the prayer of the petitioners. Poland, so often the theatre of sanguinary wars, originating in violations of solemn compacts on the part of those powers by whose combined arms that ill-fated country was conquered, and whose efforts to regain her lost independence, and her freedom and independence. The surrounding Nations looked with cold indifference on the struggle, evidently prepared, if necessary, to render their aid to the Emperor of Russia in the subjugation of the Polish army. The result, though for some time suspended by the valor of that small and inadequate force, was at no period of the conflict doubtful. The army was dispersed, the country desolated, the fugitives fled to the mountains, and the Polish people, the hospitality of neutral States, and could find no resting place on the territories of the crowned heads, whose despotic rule they had resisted in asserting the natural and inherent right as freemen, to govern themselves. Expelled from their own country, imprisoned in Austria and Prussia, refused permission to enter France, they were left to choose between despotism and perhaps the gibbet, by returning to Russia, and involuntary transportation to these States. When the Senate engaged, for the first time, in the protection of the land, and the rights of humanity which belong to the human race, where ever they may be cast by the dispensations of Divine Providence.

Humbled by misfortune, deprived of a country and a home; destitute of the ordinary means of subsistence; in a land, whose language they do not speak or understand, and with whose customs they are wholly unacquainted; these Polish exiles, engaged in the struggle for liberty and independence, and in the defence of a manumitted people, and a free Government, for a habitation where they may repose in peace and safety, and where, by the labor of their own hands, they may be enabled to rescue themselves from their present wretched condition of want and dependence. The committee think that, in granting the prayer of the petitioners, this Government will manifest a proper regard for the sufferings of the unfortunate of all countries who may be expelled from their native land, and who are not citizens of the United States. The committee think that, in granting the prayer of the petitioners, this Government will manifest a proper regard for the sufferings of the unfortunate of all countries who may be expelled from their native land, and who are not citizens of the United States.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL READER.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Anniversary Meeting of this truly national society, was attended at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, by a very numerous and fashionable audience, who throughout, betrayed a degree of anxious interest in the proceedings. The Hon. JOHN CORCORAN SATURN was in the Chair.

After prayer, an abstract of the Report was read by the Rev. Dr. SPOONER, one of the Society's general Secretaries. He mentioned that, over the whole country, there was an increased spirit of missionary feeling throughout the nation. In one College one third of the students recorded their determination to become missionaries. In Danville College, Ky., nineteen had come to a similar resolution, and twenty in the University of N. York.

It was the determination of the Society to send young men as ministers, but those of the very first talents. Last year the receipts were \$152,522; being \$15,270 more than the preceding year—an unexpected increase when we reflect upon the great commercial depression which existed in the community—there are most encouraging openings for the Society's operations in India, China, the Mediterranean and in Africa—to the last, two have been sent. They have formed, last year, eight new missions at Siam, Jerusalem, &c. Three have died. Ninety five preachers, 5 physicians, Grand total 131. There are 24 missionaries with 60 stations—5 printing presses—1290 schools with 50,000 pupils. To China a missionary will soon sail—a physician and his wife are going to Siam—and a person to instruct the natives of the Sandwich Islands in the manufacture of cotton cloth. The Report concluded with the expression of the unalterable determination of the Board to go to every opening in the world which might offer. The report was listened to with deep attention and produced an extraordinary effect upon the audience from many of its statements. It occupied more than an hour in the reading.

The Rev. Mr. WISSLOW, of Ceylon, then addressed the meeting in a speech of considerable length, in which he advocated the claims

of the Heathen with extraordinary force from his own personal knowledge. The details of local habits and feelings in the places where he labored, were listened to with the most anxious interest. The Rev. gentleman How allowed nearly two hours to the edification of every one in the house.

Dr. BEMAX said, that the idea of uniting very content and every island under one undivided and universal sway was a scheme which could never have originated with man—it was created in Heaven, and bespoke its origin by the beauty of its benevolence. He alluded to the extraordinary success of the Gospel in the first ages of the Church, and said we were too apt to imagine that that success was occasioned by the inspiration of the Apostles, but the missionary spirit was the same now as it was then—when it properly existed, and it had produced a Brainerd—an Elliot—a Mayhew—and it would produce others. Twenty five years ago it was not believed that all America could support a Missionary—and he well recollected when a message was sent to England, to know whether it would not be practically—raise the money. He then asked, how would it be? Let the many thousands of dollars which are raised in this country every year for this purpose give the answer.

It was supposed by some, that the origin of Foreign Missions was attributable to the influence of revivals in America. But, though this doubtless influenced it, the true origin was to be found in the progressive spirit of the world. From the time when it first spread its broad sail to the breeze, the spirit of Missions was the driving force of our countrymen, who, in the name of their country, have counteracted the efforts of our missionaries. Thousands of tracts printed in N. York were now circulating in C. U. A. He deprecated the disunion of Christians. It had a bad effect on the vigor of their united operations. David collected the materials for the Temple; but God would not allow him to build it, because he was a man of war. So it has often struck him, that modern Christians had been in the habit of war, so much with themselves, that God could no longer bless them with the building up his Church in the world. But let them collect the materials, and at all events leave them in readiness for their successors. He would say without boasting that there were more converted youth in America than any other nation—and another thing was not less certain, that in foreign lands the American name was universally beloved. He believed that the reason was, that America was not known to foreign nations like their churches, from any character of commercial oppression, and in humility, he hoped that God would never remove from them this honorable distinction.

Rev. Mr. RUMPH, of London, spoke for near an hour with his usual elegance, beauty and deep feeling. He alluded to the responsibility the speaker must take upon himself who would follow such speakers as he had heard. He for one, would not have attempted it, were it not that he would be able in some measure, to represent the cause he had received by him, in forming the meeting of some details relative to their own missionary and to missionary enterprise in general, which had not become public. He had known two of the society's missionaries (their names he could not catch) and he could bear testimony to their excellence and their worth. One of them who had labored in Ceylon until his health was impaired, had come to England to re-establish it, and had spent five weeks under his roof in London. He loved him, he was a true friend, and he was his friend. He had to thank America in reference to that man, for years he had been endeavoring to raise him up assistance to help him in evangelizing China, but he was sorry to say he had not succeeded. People said, the wall of China was too high; its laws were too oppressive; it was too difficult to penetrate; but, he said, China was now open to the blessed effects of missionary enterprise.

Mr. R. then went on to give many interesting details of missionary enterprise in Europe, France, though long asleep, was awakening at last. He knew two Natives in Paris who had each undertaken to deliver, every morning, in that city 300 tracts. He had travelled in Germany, and up the beautiful valley of the Rhine. He could state that the missionary spirit was rising. A College was established for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry, and a journal, expressly devoted to missionary intelligence, circulated 18,000 copies every fortnight in the West Indies, too, Christianity was advancing. On this subject his heart grew warm. Slavery exists not where Britain has her sway. From the rising to the setting sun no human being was ground in London in the present day. He could state that the missionary spirit was rising. 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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1834.

Our readers will find in this morning's Whig, the correspondence between the Chairman of the committee from the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the conduct and management of the Bank of the U. States, and Mr. Rush, who had consented to act as Secretary to the Committee.

This letter, emanating as it does from one of the first men in the nation; a man, too, who has stood among the highest in the confidence of the people during the administration of Mr. Adams, and by them, was placed on the ticket with Mr. Adams for the second office in the government, must bring some of the strong advocates of the bank to hesitate, at least, in their zeal for that institution. Mr. Rush speaks in strong and indignant language; will he not escape the charge of subservience to Andrew Jackson? He speaks the language of a freeman, who loves his country more than his party.

But when the people are made acquainted with the fact, that the Bank has refused to let the committee examine their books of accounts and correspondence, is there a man in the community who will justify them? The Bank has thus refused. The committee of the House of Representatives has returned. The authority of the Representatives of the people is set at naught. The Bank now controls the Senate by means of her feed attorneys, and the Senate would control each of the other departments of the government—Is it that the Directors of the Bank are conscious that their conduct will not bear the light, that they refuse to permit their books to be examined? Is it that their feed attorneys in the Senate, fear to let their deeds be published to the world, that they reject the Government Directors? Innocence seeks not the covering of night. Darkness is the mantle of guilt.

Will the people submit to this? Will they permit a monied corporation to insult their representatives? We think not, and shall be disappointed if the elections in 1835 do not give unequivocal evidence that they know their own rights, and mean in proper time to assert them; not by revolution and bloodshed, but by the constitutional and peaceful remedy, the ballot box.

RICHARD RUSH.—Some remarks having been made in the opposition papers respecting the appointment and resignation of this gentleman as secretary of the investigating committee, we think it due to him, as well as proper for the information of our readers, to copy the following correspondence between him and the committee, which appeared in the *Philadelphia* of Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1834.
SIR:—Finding, on experience, that my residence out of town proves incompatible with attending the committee at those extra sittings which the prosecution of its important duties may in future, as hitherto, require; and interposing obstacles to that convenient access to the committee which the business of keeping the *Journal* may, on occasions, render desirable to me at intervals of the ordinary sittings, I feel myself compelled to resign the trust which the Committee was pleased to confide to me.

I have the honor to remain,
With great consideration and respect,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

To the Hon. Francis Thomas,
Chairman.

North American Hotel, May 7, 1834.

DEAR SIR: I have received, and submitted to the committee, your letter of resignation, and am authorized to convey to you their approbation of the manner in which you have performed the duties of Secretary, and their regret that your personal convenience has induced you to retire from a situation, in undertaking the duties of which, you conferred on us a great favor.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS THOMAS, Chairman.

Hon. R. Rush.

DEAR SIR:—I have derived much gratification from the manner in which the Committee has been pleased to accept my resignation, as made known in your obliging letter of yesterday, and cannot refrain from saying so.

When first I had an intimation that it was the Committee's desire to invite me to a connection with its business, I felt honored; yet, fearing that I could not obey the invitation, owing to engagements then requiring a portion of my daily time out of town. But being led to believe, by as much of information as was before me, that the sittings of the Committee would only be held during the usual hours of beginning business in the morning and four in the afternoon, and that my daily attendance would not be necessary beyond these limits, I was happy to accede to the call. I felt, indeed, that, in times like these, a citizen was scarcely at liberty to decline a summons to any public service which others might think him capable of, however limited the sphere; and least of all, towards such a service as that of the committee. Its objects I considered to be momentous; nothing less than enquiring, under the high precept of the representatives of the whole American people, if further illegal acts had been committed by a corporation that had avowed doctrines, and committed and defended practices, to the last degree unwarrantable and dangerous; doctrines and practices which, if sanctioned, would, in my belief, end in laying the course and policy of our highest affairs—our laws—all the most active operations of business and trade throughout the country—the freedom and purity of elections—the public administration—the press—finally, the public liberty itself, at the footstool of this corporation.

These were considerations to excite any to the duty of co-operation in your work, however small was to be his part in it. If, before you came, I regarded this corporation as standing self-convicted of transactions sufficient to consign it to universal condemnation, and yet saw that it was able by the potency of its money directly applied, or silently felt through vast and multifarious channels of influence, to rear up thousands and tens of thousands of champions ready to fight its battles as if it were utterly innocent, and had even been aggrieved; if I thought thus of the Bank, as I did, had I read something more than its own manifesto, I must

need, think the work that brought you here of the deepest concern to millions of freemen, living and unborn, of this young and as yet uncorrupted Republic.

I considered it probable that the new proofs of officialty, he expected to evolve, would do something towards opening the eyes of the blind, and rousing the sensibilities of the torpid, towards a true estimate of the public dangers incident to the longer existence of such a corporation; which, whether through design or the erroneous use of its frightful power, is capable of stirring up evils from the centre to every extremity of the land, and passions worse than the fire of war. I beheld almost a hemisphere convulsed. I saw every thing else at a pause—every thing swept into one ingulfing vortex. I felt abashed for our common country, full as much as alarmed, if a banking company could do all this. I felt that barely to sit by whilst, as the chosen agents of a great people, you carried your inquiry into the causes of such transcendent indications and events, would be a privilege as well as a duty. I was even ambitious to hold the recording pen at the scene. Whilst, as your secretary, I should have felt it a bound duty to set down nothing in derogation of the just rights even of an usurping corporation, I should have acknowledged no co-equality in its dignity with the grand supervising authority; and it would have been with far higher feelings that I would have placed upon the inflexible journal of your proceedings for the information and warning of posterity, the new usurpations and affronts of the former, whenever the evidence disclosed them.

These were the feelings with which I acceded to your flattering call; this the spirit in which for a time I went along with you. But the prosecution of your important labors requiring sittings more numerous than had been foreknown, at least by me, and not unfrequently sittings by night; I found that, with a home in the country, I could not, under my present circumstances, give that punctual attendance at them which strict duty demanded. Hence I felt it right to stand aside that some one else might go into the place, not with more zeal than I carried into it, and still retain, let me say, facilities that I could not command for the perfect fulfillment of its requisitions; and I am grateful to the Committee for the testimonial transmitted through your kind letter, touching as much of duty as I performed.

I must throw myself on the Committee's indulgence for so long a letter; the more, as a word is to be added. It is to forestall any farther step by the committee so far as I am concerned, and therefore, I have the hope, will be excused. Honored as being associated with you under feelings to which I have adverted, I took the place with no view to other recompense and accept none. I make known this on no false feeling I trust, or as any rule to others, but from a purpose previously taken under my own relations to this institution. Having once been its advocate, in documents of the nation, and having since labored for its downfall under a sincere conviction of the number and danger of the abuses already confessed or proved upon it, it was my irrepressible determination to receive no money whatever for assisting in this work of finding out further abuses, if committed. It would have been indecorous to the Committee, had I imparted such a determination on accepting, or whilst remaining in its service, and to be changed forborne until now, but cannot be changed.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient and faithful servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. Francis Thomas,
Chairman of the Committee of Investigation.

From the *Pennsylvania*.

The *Bank Investigation* goes on, we have reason to believe, but slowly; if it can be said to go on at all.—So far, if report is to be credited, nothing has been done except the submission of propositions and demurrers, new propositions, and new demurrers. The ultimatum has not been arrived at by either party. The Committee is determined to do its duty, to the people, and accept no derogatory compromise, and the Bank is equally determined to assume a separate and equal position among the powers of the earth, and to maintain its arrogated position as a co-ordinate or rather paramount division of government, owing no responsibility, and resolved to submit to no satisfactory inspection. To this complexion openly, and without a shadow of shame, will this gigantic monster come at last. A few days, in all probability, will show to the eyes of the astonished nation, the Bank throwing off all disguise, boldly denying the right of Congress to interfere with it, and claiming full power to withhold its records from the public gaze.

The National Intelligencer, which belongs, body and soul, to the Bank, says that it is official—summer morning—authority, for declaring that coming events cast their shadows before, in allusion to the rumors that the Committee are about to return to Washington; meaning thereby that the Bank has resolved not to comply with the requisitions of the gentlemen commissioned by Congress, which it, the Bank, a creature of Congress, the offspring of a rape upon the Constitution, has taken upon itself to decide to be unreasonable and exceptionable. What think ye are these requisitions so shocking to the corporation? The correspondence of the Bank with members of Congress, during the last two years. There is the rub!—At the very sound of the request, the Bank clique turned pale—the board of noddies rolled up their eyes—the clerks whistled—and all Chesnut street cried out against the monstrous arrogance and actual profanity of asking for the immaculate Mother Bank proof of her virtue! Demand of me nothing: What you know, you know.

The Bank, it seems, holds up the Constitution of the United States—a queer resort for it—as a defence against the requisition, and that part of it which says that the people of the United States shall be secure in their papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures! And the Bank, and its British organ, decide that the proposed inspection is very unreasonable.

If any thing were wanting more effectually to damn the Bank in the opinion of the people of America, the revelations of the Intelligencer furnish it. Whether there be that which the Bank is afraid to show in the said correspondence, matters but little. The refusal to submit to an express clause in its charter, which reserves the right to Congress of examining by Committee into the books and proceedings at any time, is an assumption and a display of boldness well calculated to awake the jealousy of every Republican, and determine him no longer to warm a serpent in his bosom that only wants strength to sting him dead.

But such a conclusion as regards the withheld correspondence is more charitable than just. Conscious purity would eagerly embrace such an opportunity of clearing itself from imputations. Integrity shrinks from no investigation; and we may safely conclude that the reasons for the arrogant refusal are manifold; that the correspondence is the clue to secrets of political perfidy and collusion that would crush

certain gentlemen beneath a load of shame. Nay, the Intelligencer in its official article has the effrontery to hint as much, and hold out a signal of safety to those who are trembling in their shoes. Fear not, ye Arnolds, the Vulture sloop of war is staunch and will bear you safely through! Here is the blue light of comfort.—The Intelligencer says:

"We may be allowed to congratulate the Members of Congress on this occasion, that the charter of the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States is a sufficient guaranty that those rights which would not be surrendered to the demand which is said to have been made, but by a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the officers of the Bank."

Let the freemen of America look at this official announcement that the dallies of their servants will not be revealed; and let them believe if they can, the following paragraph from the same article.

"Now, not to let us misunderstand, we distinctly declare our belief that there is nothing in the correspondence between the Officers of the Bank and Members of Congress, which the latter, and just as little the former, need be ashamed of, or care about the committee's perusing."

All! Then why is all this mystery, this signal making, this holding out of assurances that members of Congress may breakfast with appetite, and sleep in spite of thunder? Does the Intelligencer believe the people of America such egregious asses as to credit the bare word of any interested individuals when their liberties are at stake? It errs there more widely than we could have imagined of a professed, experienced politician, and we cannot express our astonishment that a paper so old in the ways of the world should have put forth such an article on official authority, and have dealt its master so fatal a blow.

THE FRENCH TREATY.—We are not among those who look for any immediate action on the part of our government in consequence of the rejection by the French Chamber of deputies, of the law, to carry into effect the treaty, making indemnity to American citizens for the sum due them, from the illegal seizure and condemnation of our property. As the thing now stands, it does not appear to be an affair between the two governments, but one between the executive and legislative departments of the French government. Two of the ministers, it would appear, have resigned; showing distinctly their adherence to the principles of the treaty. The majority by which the law was lost, was very small—having been only eight. We should therefore think that some measures will yet be taken to reconsider it. Some of the members who spoke against it, did not deny the claim, but were opposed to it because they thought the sum too large. Now, it would appear but reasonable, to hope at least, that Louis Philippe would have sufficient influence to bring over a majority in favor of the measure. At all events, the American government will wait for some reasonable time, until they see what will be the result of the difference of opinion between the executive and legislative departments of the French governments, before they will take any order to throw further obstacles in the way. It would appear that measures were to be taken, with hopes of success, to prevail upon the ministers who had resigned, again to take office. Of course, they will not do so, unless they are to be sustained in this treaty; we are not, therefore, without expectation the next arrival will bring us accounts that the matter has been reconsidered and the matter, come through England. Our government most probably have nothing official, and therefore until accounts reach them from Mr. Livingston, nothing can be done.—*N. Y. M. Ad.*

[Despatches have been received from Mr. Livingston, as we learn, but their contents have not transpired.]

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.
May 13, 1834.

Wheat, fair to good Md. and Virginia rel. 92 a 1 00
Do good to very prime, 1 00 a 1 05 6
Corn, white, 54

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place on Tuesday evening next 20th inst., at half past seven o'clock. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion.

N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

To be drawn May 20th, 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 10.

SCHEME.

3 prizes of \$8,000 10 prizes \$200
1 3,376 10 150
4 1,600 11 125
4 400 10 100
4 200 40 50
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Any person wishing to adventure in McLaughlin's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital price is valued at \$36500—also one at \$3000—one at \$2650, and 6 at 800, and 8 at 750, and 12 at \$200, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only \$10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

may 17

Young Rinaldo,

Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the stable of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring campaign, payable on the first October next—Twenty dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, cash, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—\$5 now to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares having been sent to him this season, the chance of a foal is almost certain.

JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.

may 17 6w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Denney, containing 10 acres of land, more or less—also a lot of land near Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.

april 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed by the Clerk thereof, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1st the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, 1st the suit of Geo. R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, 1st the suit of Henry Duh-ring, 1st the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, 1st the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, 1st the suit of Wm. Brown-well and Alfred T. Moore, 1st the suit of Thomas and James Wood, 1st the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1st the suit of Samuel Harvey, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

april 23

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,

CHINA, &c.

which added to their 5-mer stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.
may 3 6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His

supply consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, JARD-WARE, CHINA,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

&c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, april 22 1f

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,

South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of

WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal

advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, may term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.

JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.

J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.

EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 28th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right fore finger caused by a burn. Had on when committed a light blue Virginia cloth coat, red mixed cotton cloth pantaloons, black bombazett vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

may 13 3w

For Rent,

THE farm called "Maximere," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Howard, James Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at \$200 per annum. Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point.

WM. VICKARS.

april 20 3w

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Whiteland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

may 13

THE FAIR

WILL be held in Easton, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a Church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.
april 29
The Cambridge, Centerville and Chestertown editors, will confer an obligation by giving the above a few insertions.

NOTICE

RELATING TO THE FAIR.

It is respectfully requested that all Work or Donations for the Fair may be sent to the exhibition rooms in Easton, as early in the day on TUESDAY (20th May) as convenient, when the preparatory arrangements will be made. It is desirable that the valuation of each article should be affixed to it, on a little label, before it is sent.

The rooms will be opened for exhibition at 10 o'clock on the next day (WEDNESDAY 21st May), and tickets of admission may be procured at Mr. Loveday's store in Easton.
may 10

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.

The Wrightson, a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscribers having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, may 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, may 13 4w

To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete and minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be the active protection of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of these duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,

14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

may 13

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house. For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. JONES.

april 22

BOOTS & SHOES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court, commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozmoun, late of Talbot County, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER
BENNETT BRACCO
HENRY HOLLYDAY
FAYETTE GIBSON
JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.
Comrs.

April 15

MILLINERY.

MISS CATHARINE JACKSON,
TAKES this method to inform the ladies carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the house, and the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

April 19

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Centerville, an old RED HORSE, with a white blaze on his face, and a white star on his forehead, and a white blaze on his hindquarters. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H. SHAW.

March 11

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.
For terms apply to
SAML. H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

Branch Bank at Easton.

MARCH 25th, 1834.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 2 per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

April 1

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very far to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and influential subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become a handsome establishment, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, and our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for their support, nor in the spirit to deserve and suit it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a Congressional Globe, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation; and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased paper now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a full abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND
WILL, as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

a. r. 15

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SCUDLER, Sheriff of Queen Anne's county.

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, April 22

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Corrine, Pimper, Oil Cabels, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Demeritized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Do. Colyinch Comp. Cent., Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 19

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY, says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Poonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right eye, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old rat hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county jail.

Feb 11

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have conied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

act 9

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and that as a public circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type.

Price, per copy, two dollars.

March 1, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

April 1

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,



Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot County, and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester County, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late Jany's Naby's Forest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register). The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centerville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1823, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, or Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertunnes or Eclipse; Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam, by Regulus—Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diamond, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diamond, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diamond's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its cross; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

N. B. Few horses in this county had propagated better colts than Red Rover. Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834.

NOTICE.

The full bred horse, SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue a season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st March, and end on the 29th June.

ROGER ADAMS.

March 22

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand-bills.

TERMS.
\$8 the spring's chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

April 8

BASHAW

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 1

Maryland Eclipse.



The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the insurance at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see hand-bill.

JAMES SEWALL.

March 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE,



WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of an Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, April 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business late shanty, is placed in the hands of his settlement, and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

March 4

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members. If not on the next favorable day.

The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

March 15

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot County is necessarily postponed until Tuesday the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

March 15

MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of James B. Rumbold, adm'r of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, A. D. this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test,
WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

April 12

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r. of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

April 12

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Fordin.

WILL leave Baltimore every TUESDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corisca and Chertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corisca at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

March 25

SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, July 2

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church, at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

Feb 22

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABB.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq. of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

March 4

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HAT, & RIDING-DRESS MAKER, Has removed his shop to the stand, recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace, where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured; and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.
THURSDAY, May 15, 1834.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, transmitting a copy of a treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, recently concluded with the Republic of Chili.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Navy Department, made in compliance with the provisions of the act of February, 1811, showing the condition of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Mr. Naudin presented the proceedings of a public meeting recently held at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, expressing their disapprobation of the Protest sent to the Senate by the President of the United States, on the 15th day of April last; which were read.

Mr. Naudin then moved that the proceedings be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion to print the resolutions led to some discussion. It was opposed by Mr. Forsyth, on the ground that it was imposing an unnecessary expense on the contingent fund of the Senate; that it had reference to a subject which was not now before the Senate, but which had become a portion of history; and that it would be useless, inasmuch as the members of the Senate already knew the nature of the proceedings. Mr. Kane moved to amend the motion to print, by adding to it a provision that the protest of the President should be appended to the proceedings, and printed with them. This was opposed by Mr. Clay, Clay-ton, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Poin-dexter. The objection of Mr. Forsyth was, that it would show no respect to the President to put his protest on the printed file of the Senate, after refusing to put it on the Journal. By the other gentlemen, it was opposed as an effort to accomplish that by indirection, which the Senate had refused to direct; that the protest had already been printed and published by the Executive, and that 40,000 had been issued from the Globe office.

The amendment was almost unanimously rejected, and the motion to print was then agreed to without discussion.

PESSION BOOKS.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order, being the report of the committee on the Judiciary on the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the Pension Books and the United States Bank.

Mr. Clayton then resumed and concluded his remarks; in the course of which, he moved to amend the resolutions reported by the committee, by substituting for them the following:

Resolved, That the act of Congress for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed on the 15th of May, 1828, and the act supplementary to that act passed on the 7th of June, 1832, are properly acts providing for the payment of Military pensions.

Resolved, That no power is conferred by any law upon the department, or Secretary of War, to remove the agency for the payment of pensions under the said act of the 7th June, 1832, and the funds, books, and papers connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint other agents to supersede that Bank in the payment of such pensions.

Mr. Kane then addressed the Senate, in reply to Mr. Clayton, and in vindication of the opinion of the Attorney General, and continued for some time, when he yielded the floor to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Mercer, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That a late treatise, published in London, in 1833, on Canal Navigation, by John M. Neil, omitting the plates, be added to, and made a part of the appendix of the Report of the committee on Roads and Canals on Bill No. 94, authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Boon asked the unanimous consent of the House, to take up the resolution heretofore submitted by him, proposing to fix a day for the termination of the present session of Congress. Objections having been made, Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rule for the purpose, and called for the Yeas and Nays thereon.

The House agreed to suspend the rule—Yeas 133, Nays 23.

The resolution was then taken up as follows: Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Monday, the 16th day of June next.

Mr. Hardin moved to strike out "the 16th June," and in its place "the 2d July." He presented the honorable member from Indiana (Mr. Boon) was not more solicitous than he was to return to the bosom of his family; his business, both professional and private, calling upon him (Mr. H.) as urgently and imperiously as did that of any other honorable member's so to do. But he was named in the resolution, considering the state of business, public and private, of high importance before the House, which yet remained to be acted upon, and which, if the resolution was adopted, there would not be time enough to despatch. He need not remind the House of the days that were set apart for private business: that Mondays only were set apart for the reception of memorials; and that, judging from the slow progress that was made with those already presented, there was little probability that there would be sufficient time left to go through the several States for that purpose.

Under such circumstances, then, with the knowledge they must have of the state of the business generally, he would put it to every gentleman to say, was it possible for the House to accomplish what was necessary to be accomplished, before they would think of adjourning? Mr. H. enumerated, as coming within this description, the various appropriation bills; and, above all others, he said, was the Cumberland bill, recently re-committed; and one that he had much at heart, the bill to place on the pension roll those persons who had been engaged in the Indian war prior to 1794. There were other bills of as great importance to various sections and interests. One for the construction of the Potomac Bridge; one in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and that in relation to the extension of the Cumberland Road; this latter being one of paramount interest to the whole West. How many days, he asked the House to consider, would be consumed in the case of the Kentucky contested election? Three or four at least.

He would remark further, that scarcely more than one or two of the subjects before the committee on the Judiciary, and which were of high importance, were yet acted upon. One of these alone was of such importance, that the House should pause before they would fix a day to adjourn, and thus leave it unsettled. He alluded to the case as to property claimed by the city of New Orleans from the U. S. States, and which having been referred to Congress, was sent to that Committee, who had prepared a bill in conformity to their views, and which

went to settle a question, that had left the city hitherto in a most unsettled state. The member representing that section, had yielded to the decision made on the subject by the Committee. Was this, however, to be left undisposed of, as he contended it must inevitably be, if so early a day was named? There were the Indian bills, not the least in importance, to be considered. He believed, in fact, there never were previously so many and important subjects presented as at this session, and now remaining to be disposed of, owing to the unfortunate state of the country had been thrown into by the rash measures of the Executive, and which it was necessary that the House should act upon.

However gentlemen might say that many of all these bills might be acted on next session, it should be recollected that the next session of Congress would consist of not more than eighty-eight days. He hoped, therefore, that so trifling an extension of the time as he proposed, would not be objected to. Even with this extension, he did not well see how they could expect the Senate to get through. There, the appropriation bills already passed in the House, owing to the subjects of exciting character, which they had so recently under discussion were not yet taken up. If the time was not granted, he considered that there could be no hope for passing through the commutation bill, which so many gentlemen desired, in order to give to the old veterans, who had spent their days in the service of their country, a pittance to close them, in independence. There was, also, he must remind members, the affairs of the Post Office, to be inquired into; and, with all these, how, he asked, was it possible for them to think of adjourning? He hoped he would get credit for the assertion that his anxiety to return to his home was as great as that of any man's feeling with Cowper, in the beautiful lines he attributes to Selkirk—

When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But, alas! recollection at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.

Mr. Cambreleng rose to suggest to the member from Indiana, that, under the state of the business before the House, it was evident, that they were not as yet, prepared to fix a day to adjourn—desirable as it was, undoubtedly, to the members. They had already had enumerated to them many important bills, and he might, he said, be permitted to express the hope, that in addition to the necessity that there was for passing the appropriation bills, that the same necessity would be felt as to the bill to regulate the making Foreign Coins a legal tender, before they should adjourn. Other measures of high importance might be expected even yet to arise, which would claim, nay demand, some share of their attention. The new and extraordinary and unexpected attitude assumed by the Bank of the U. S. States, but upon which he would not then enter, was of this character, and was enough to induce them not to act prematurely, as he thought it would be now acting, by adopting the resolution to adjourn.

He moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until this day fortnight, and to make it the special order of the day for that purpose.

Upon this motion, a debate arose on the merits of the original question, which continued until half past two o'clock, by Messrs. Mercer, Beardsley, Burges, Fillmore, Bonn, Love, R. M. Johnson, Chilton, Allan, Ewing, Clifton, Miller, Bell, Mann, of New York, Burd, Wayne, Lane, Cambreleng, Care, Vanderpool, Brown, Hardin, Ward and Beardsley.

The question upon the motion of Mr. Cambreleng, to postpone the further consideration of the subject to the 23rd day of May, being at length taken by yeas and nays, it was decided as follows: Yeas 116, Nays 93.

So the motion to postpone was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year 1834, was then taken up, and all the amendments, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, were concurred in by the House, with the exception of an item of \$8,000 dollars for making a Treaty with the Pawnees, for the restoration of prisoners and future good behavior; this was strenuously opposed by

Mr. Ashley, who exposed the bad policy of buying back captives from the Indian tribes; a practice which, if once sanctioned by this government, would expose the entire frontier to perpetual incursions, made not for victory or revenge, but for captives and their redemption money.

Mr. Lewis advocated, and Mr. Vance opposed the appropriation, and it was rejected.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Stewart, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. J. Q. Adams in the Chair.

Mr. McKim moved that the committee take up the bill "making appropriations for continuing the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and repairing the same road east of the Ohio, and continuing and repairing certain territorial and military Roads, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four."

Mr. Stewart suggested that it would save time, and be every way better to take up the Senate's bill on the same subject.

Mr. McKim approving the suggestion, waived his motion, when on motion of Mr. Stewart, the committee took up for consideration the bill from the Senate for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road, yeas 91, nays 31.

No amendment being proposed to the bill, it was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the

HARBOR BILL.

In which various amendments were moved by Mr. Hubbard and agreed to.

An item of \$50,000 for removal of obstructions in the Savannah river, gave rise to extended debate, in which Messrs. Hubbard, Pearce, H. Everett, Speight, Mercer, Williams, Parker, Wayne, Cambreleng, McKay, Whitley and Hall, of North Carolina, took part; when the amendment was agreed to: yeas 82, nays 49.

Mr. Hubbard then moved a series of twelve different appropriations, amounting in all to 101,000 dollars for harbors on the Lakes.

Mr. McKay made inquiries touching these items, which were answered very much at large by

Mr. E. Whitley, who explained the nature, and necessity of the improvements proposed (which only went to secure and render stable, works already commenced, and in a measure completed,) and dwelt upon the vast advantages which had accrued to our internal commerce, from the construction of the piers for removing the obstructions to the harbors on the south shore of Lake Erie.

Mr. McKim then moved that the committee rise and report the Cumberland road bill to the House; but this was objected to by Mr. McKay, who had not had an opportunity to examine the bill.

He then moved simply that the committee do now rise.

It rose accordingly; and thereupon The House adjourned.

The report published in the Albany Argus verifies this statement. Hence it appears that every thing flourishes that is beyond the influence of the U. S.—the United States Bank. It

produces real distress as far as it can—and endeavors, by its artifices, to make the world believe that it is universal.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nimrod, at New York, a Liverpool paper of the 9th and London of the 8th ult.

The Liverpool Courier of the 9th says— "The Spanish Government has taken the bold step of interfering in the Portuguese contest, and a strong military force has, there is every reason to believe, already crossed the frontier—these troops, it is said, are to form three divisions, the first to consist of two separate columns to advance by the north of the Douro; the first column by Verim, upon Chaves; the second from Alcaniz, through Braganza, for Villa Real. The second division, from Ciudad Rodrigo will advance upon Francoza, and unite at or near Vizeu and Lamego. While the third division from Bajos, leaving Elvas, will at once push for Avis, in the Alentejo, ready to co-operate with Barlo de Sa, or any troops that may be sent across the Tagus. The military interference of Spain will, it is expected, answer a twofold purpose—first, a special end to the unnatural contest in Portugal, and counteract the designs of Don Carlos, and thus eventually restore tranquility to Spain."

In reference to the rejection by the French Chambers of the bill providing for indemnity named in the American Treaty, the same paper remarks—

"The French Chamber of Deputies has signified itself by proceedings, the consequence of which may be more extensive and important than were at first contemplated. It is true, that the Chamber does not, in point of fact, deny the justice of the American claims, but appears to be mainly influenced by a spirit of economy, and by the belief that the commercial interests of France were not sufficiently considered by the parties who negotiated the Treaty of 1831. But allowing the full weight of the economical part of the argument, at least as far as it can be made to apply to the relative portions of France and America, it must, we think, be admitted that the question ought to have been settled long ago. By the resolution to which it has come, the Chamber has in a degree committed France to the U. S. States, and it now remains to be seen what will be the position taken by the French government in the present delicate state of its relations with the Americans. To the latter, the lapse of any portion from the sum which they have confidently calculated upon receiving as compensation for the loss sustained by the commerce, will be any thing but pleasing, and may possibly affect the trade and industry of France, and give the nation at large, cause to regret as ill-timed, the economy which it is presumed induced the Chamber of Deputies to reject the ministerial project. It will now be the task, and not an easy one, of the French Ministry, to render the unexpected decision of the Chamber as palatable as possible to the U. S. States, and endeavor to avert any measures of an unpleasant nature, which it is possible, in the altered position of the two countries, the Cabinet at Washington may deem it necessary to adopt, and to effect this object satisfactorily to both parties, will require all the diplomatic skill of the French politicians."

A brig laden with arms and ammunition for the service of Carlos, of Spain has been captured, and carried into Vigo.

The house of the Messrs. Fergusons & Co. of Calcutta, had stopped payment. It is said they owed their debts amount to three millions sterling.

A prominent topic of discourse in the British capital was the pressure upon the money market, which was ascribed to the operations of speculators, who in the course of a single week had invested £700,000 sterling in annuities offered by the government, with a view to reduce the public debt. The pressure alluded to had subsided before the sailing of the Nimrod.

The tonnage duty in the port of London was about to be materially reduced. The sum to be raised by the means is hence reduced to only £8000, whereas it was formerly £13,000.

Some stimulus had been given in the foreign money market to the Spanish securities, in consequence of a favorable feeling which had been created by the advance of Spanish troops into Portugal, since it has been observed that Spain cannot have been so internally distracted if she is now enabled to spare upwards of 10,000 troops to support the cause of Donna Maria.

The Charleston papers state that a new locomotive engine has recently been placed upon the road there, which, it is believed, will prove equal to any of the English locomotives.

The Courier says—

"We have been informed, and state the fact in proof of excellent performance, that she started from Aiken, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, and ran down to the place where the accident occurred to the Edgefield, 15 miles, and returned to Aiken in time to start at her regular hour, and, taking the Edgefield, and her train of cars, came down to the city the same night, having travelled 150 miles. On leaving Aiken in the morning, considerable anxiety was felt to ascertain what had occurred to the Edgefield, which induced the Engineer of the N. & W. to use all possible speed, and she is said to have run five miles of the distance in a short period of time than had been done by any other locomotive on any Rail Road. The principles upon which she is constructed is of the simplest order, and we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the success which has attended this first attempt of Mr. Dotterer, to whose enterprise the Company are much indebted."

A second trial was recently made in England of Mr. Robert's new invented Steam Carriage, but a defect in the boiler was discovered and removed, as it was then supposed. About 40 persons were upon the carriage, which had returned back from their excursion, and had almost entered Manchester when a loud noise, an immense volume of steam, and mingled showers of boiling water and red hot cylinders, which flew in all directions announced that the boiler had given way. Most fortunately no person was injured, or upon the carriage sustained any material injury from the explosion, the principal force of which was exerted against the ground; but four men who, in spite of repeated warnings, and indeed, of some blows, had persisted in hanging upon the back of the carriage, were very severely scalded. One of them named John Hunt was greatly injured in the back and face, and was immediately conveyed to the infirmary in a very dangerous state. Considerable mischief was also done to the windows near to which the explosion took place, in which nearly all the glass was broken; and the red hot cinders set fire to the interior of a shop but the flames were promptly extinguished.

Mr. Wise, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Thomas, Louisiana, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Murphy, have been appointed a select committee in the House of Representatives, to take into consideration the expediency of carrying into operation the resolution of the Revolutionary Congress, concerning the erection of a monument at Yorktown.

A specimen of antiquity in a Sword, was recently found at Windsor, in Connecticut. It was discovered projecting from the bank of Connecticut river, eight feet below the surface of the ground. The blade is straight, about 18 inches in length, bearing the date of 1554, with a German motto signifying, as we understand, "God is with us." The guard is gone, evidently corroded off by the rust. How long it has lain buried in earth no one knows, though not improbably nearly two centuries. It was finally brought to light by the gradual changes in the current of the river.

Conn. Courant.

From the Globe.

THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.—The system on which the opposition rely for success, is one of universal misrepresentation. They misrepresent the principles of their adversaries, because they know them to be popular. They assume a mask themselves, and call their leaders whigs, to conceal the odious usages of nullification and Hartford convention treachery to the Union, which has so justly disgraced them. This party do not merely disguise principles—they misrepresent every thing and make facts to suit their objects.

The trade of the country, every Bank and every Bank memorial, represents as having fallen into decay and ruin. The merchants are said to be ruined—agricultural products lost for want of a market, and the whole country painted as a scene of desolation. Let facts speak.

Mr. Sprague, from MAINE, declared that the lumber business of his State was sacrificed by the removal of the deposits; and one of the party memorialists stated, that contracts for lumber in one city amounting to \$70,000 were reduced to \$14,000. Now it appears that the friends of the misrepresenting Senator, misrepresent the matter altogether, and to cheat the public with a show of figures, one moment is seized when the trade is obstructed with ice, and compared with another period, when the trade is free. The imposition is thus exposed in the A. G. a Maine paper of high character.

"He is altogether mistaken in his statements in reference to our lumbering interests; and the memorialists to whom he refers, now that the ice has left our rivers and the business has commenced, would acknowledge it. The fact is, that lumber of all kinds for shipping is as high, and even higher than it was last year. Sales have been made and there is now a demand for lumber on this river, and we presume it is the case on other rivers, at an advance from last year's prices."

The Bank is daily pouring in memorials from Philadelphia and the interior of Pennsylvania, in which its orators speak in Congress, depicting the total ruin of trade in the great Keystone State. Well, what is the true condition of things there? Take the following account from the most virulent Bank print in Philadelphia, Poulson's American Daily Advertiser—

"With regard to the interior commerce, it gives this intelligence from one of its correspondents:—

"Extract of a letter, dated, 'HOLLIDAYSVILLE, May 7, 1834. 'Since I last wrote to you, the business on the Portland and Rail Road has been gradually increasing, and at the same time it has approached nearer to a regular system. There are three companies engaged in transporting merchandise, blooms, &c. who have about 110 cars constantly employed. Altogether there are about 130 cars engaged on the road, and the number daily increasing. From 80 to 100 tons pass westwardly every day, and I have been informed by one of the transporters, the trade from the west is rapidly increasing. Upon the opening of the road, the cars all returned from Johnstown empty: now many of them are fully laden with flour, bacon, tobacco, lumber, &c. and in a very short time the balance of the trade will be the other way. Eventually the trade from the west will greatly preponderate over that from the east, and many articles which could not heretofore be brought to an eastern market, will be carried through the Pennsylvania line of improvements to Philadelphia. The eastern people will then have ocular demonstration of the extent and fertility of our western States."

Last spring about one boat per day brought all the merchandise which passed through this place. This season we have had an average of more than four. A large number of passengers travelling this route is also exhibited this year. About 30 per day, are taken over in rail road cars to Johnstown, destined for the 'far west.'—

This looks well for the interior of Pennsylvania. Let us now see what circumstances justify the picture of gloom which is thrown over not only the business of the city of Philadelphia, but the Atlantic cities generally. Bicknell's Reporter, (a Bank paper of the commercial stamp,) which is obliged to tell the truth occasionally in relation to trade, so that its customers may not be altogether cheated by false lights of the Blue light politicians, with whom many of the merchants who patronize it, on the 6th of this month, put out the following bulletin:—

"THE TIMES."

"While the excitement continues in relation to the Bank of the United States, the public deposits and the currency of the country, we must be expected from week to week to say a word as to the times—with regard to the money market and the condition of business generally. It cannot be questioned that the money market is easier than it was some months since. We may mention some facts in proof. The Pennsylvania Loan of \$728,554-44, which from a pressure in the money market, Messrs. S. & M. Allen were unable to pay, has since that period been taken by another house in this city. A Baltimore loan for a large amount has also been taken on favorable terms. We have heard of no failure of any considerable amount either in Philadelphia, Boston, or New York, for the last thirty days. The notes of our best houses are more readily discounted in Bank, and paper that sixty days ago flooded the market, and was offered at ten per cent. a month, has disappeared from the broker's change. In short, the shock has in a great measure gone by—the storm has spent its fury and there is comparatively a calm in the money market."

This is a Bank paper, giving an account of the money market. But it goes further, and thus shows the state of commerce between the Atlantic cities and the West.

And when will it pass away, and how will it be restored? we asked.

He took off his hat, drew his chair by our side and said: "Not until the newspapers and politicians cease fomenting excitement—cease throwing into circulation, suspicions and speculations as to the credit of this Bank and that Bank."

But a Senator from Ohio says, speaking of the desolate condition of affairs in N. York—

"The Canal is a solitude, the Lake a desert waste of water, and the busy hum of the city returns not with the all-enveloping season."

To this we give the reply of the New York Times. It says—

"A single fact is worth columns of declamation. The official returns of the tolls received upon the canal of this State, during the month of April, presented the enormous sum of one hundred thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, being a greater amount by six thousand two hundred and thir-

ty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, than was received from the collections up to the first of May, of the last year. A reduction upon many articles transported on the canal, of about twenty-five per cent. went into effect at the opening of spring navigation; but in spite of this reduction, there has been an increase of collections to the amount above stated."

"The Western business too—that is, the business with the West—has been unusually brisk the present season. A great number of Merchants have visited the Atlantic cities—have bought largely and paid liberally. We conversed no longer than yesterday with one of the most extensive wholesale dealers of Market street—a first-rate business man, and one who has made an immense fortune in the trade with the West. 'Well,' said we, 'Col. P. how is business with you?' 'Never better,' he replied. 'Since I have been in Market street, more than sixteen years, I have never been so occupied as during the present season. For the last ten days I have been unable to eat a dinner with my family, and have frequently been compelled to remain at my store packing up until twelve o'clock at night. 'Indeed,' we exclaimed, 'It is true; and added, 'But for all this, money is scarce—very scarce, and it will continue so until the panic passes away and confidence is restored.'"

The following letter, containing some interesting revolutionary reminiscences, is from the New York Courier and Enquirer. The writer is stated to be a distinguished revolutionary officer, and shows a familiarity with the incidents of that day which is highly attractive.

He is however, mistaken in making so broad an intimation of the neglect with which the memory of Captain Hale has been treated, compared with the sympathy and admiration so profusely expended upon Major Andre. It is ungrateful enough, that he should be so seldom spoken of, and so lightly noticed in history; but it is not correct to intimate that "no American, patriot or patriotic of any motives, has ever written, or beyond the circle of his immediate friends has spoken of the untimely fate of the brave, well educated and accomplished Captain Hale, who was hanged by General Howe, not as a rebel, but as a spy."

How comes it that no one has ever volunteered the removal of his remains? Excepting Huddy, none, that I have heard of, were hanged as rebels. The prisoners taken in '76 on Long Island, were indeed threatened; and some of them with ropes curled around their necks, were seated on coffins that had been prepared for them. Of this number was Otto Williams, who, for courage, accomplishments, appearance, and every thing which might become a man, was inferior to none in any army. Several young officers were captured on the retreat from Long Island, and brought before General Howe. "Do you know, young men," said the general, "that your rebellion against your King empowers me to hang you every one?" Lieutenant Dunscomb, a worthy son of a respectable father, of this city, answered—"Hang and be damned! I fought for my country, and am ready to die for her."

Yours, A. B.

From the New York Evening Post.

The London Examiner of April 6th, has comments on the course of the executive of this Republic towards the Bank of the United States:—

"In the Bank question, we see the President of the United States making his stand on the ground which, in monarchical countries, is rarely indeed held by the executive. The President and his supporters regard the morals of the People as the paramount consideration; they think corruption a greater evil than some damage to trade in the destruction of it. They have deemed it of more importance to secure good government than to spare commerce a temporary shock. It is this sort of question for the husbandman of a new country.—Should I lose the crop that's on the ground while I secure a lasting fence, or shall I neglect the fence for the present, and leave open to depredation all future harvests? The liberties of Americans were won by sacrifices should not be grudged in preserving them from the worst of cankers. In our own Reform, we suffered much commercial damage in casting off corruption, and we suffered cheerfully, though Lord Grey did not make the operation so rapid as President Jackson. The latter may have been too soldierly in his method, but his principle has been sound, and of a virtue rare in an executive. The people of monarchies have never to complain of damage from the too rude and precipitate blow at an engine of destruction."

The following account of an unusual incident, is extracted from a letter to the editor of the United States Gazette, from his correspondent in Washington, dated May 12—

"We have witnessed a curious occurrence, to-day, in the Senate Chamber. A person in one of the galleries, having the appearance of a preacher, suddenly shouted out from the front of the gallery, just as Mr. Webster was engaged in the presentation of a memorial—"My friends, the country is on the brink of destruction. Be sure that you act on correct principles. I warn you to act as your consciences may approve. God is looking down upon you, and if you act on correct principles, you will get safely through!" As soon as he had made an end of this brief oration, he very leisurely stepped back, and made his way out of the gallery, before the officers of the House had time to reach him. The President and Senate were all taken unawares—and it was some time before the usual tranquility of the body, and the spectators, was restored."

ANTI-MASONRY.—The Clearfield Democrat says, that "at a meeting of the Anti-Masons of Rochester, New York, who were among the first to agitate the question of Masonry and Anti-Masonry, the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Anti-Masonic party is dissolved, and political anti-masonry slumber with masonry."

It is not generally known that the late Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, and one of the most distinguished and estimable citizens of the West, was a native of Maryland. He was born on the 11th December, 1750, near the North Mountain in the then province of Maryland, and was one of the most active officers throughout the Revolutionary war.

A writer in the Washington Globe states that the means of the Bank of the Metropolis are sufficient to discharge all its liabilities, including the Government Deposits, redeem its stock, and leave a surplus of nearly thirty thousand dollars; and that "over and above all this, an individual or private bond worth upwards, certainly, of half a million of dollars, has been given, in addition to the corporate funds of the institution, for the safety of the deposits."

Attempt to Rob the Dodham Bank.—We learn by a gentleman from Dedham, that an attempt was made last night to break into the Bank in that town. The robbers were probably alarmed before they could effect their object, and fled, as their tools were found on the spot. They endeavored to enter by boring holes in the

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 59.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1834.

WHOLE No. 330.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsboro streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm.
Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in a few paces of the Court House; and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing not heretofore attached to the property,
and all the property is about to go through a
thorough repair, which will enable him to en-
tertain private families, parties or individuals
in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the
best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furni-
shed in season with such as the market will af-
ford. He has provided attentive waiters and
Waiters, and has determined to keep on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
kitchen will run regularly on the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent county at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be had
from Easton to the principal cities—a four
horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be
accommodated on liberal terms. He has the
week, month or year—he solicits the old cus-
tomers of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a-
bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this
State) for their own individual use, and not
for speculation. I can give the most unques-
tionable satisfaction as to that, from one of
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSH,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 20th February next.
All persons who shall be found delinquent in
settling their Taxes by the above time, will
certainly have their property advertised, as I
am bound to close the collections without re-
spect to persons.

PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,
TO take charge of the district school in
Greensborough, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3t

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy,
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this Class book, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "a work more needed, and which,
it is believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-
ing for a number of years."

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and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,
Albany;—Desilver, Jan. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.
Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

Overseer Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY a single or married man,
to manage a set of hands the remainder of
the present year, to whom liberal wages will
be given. Satisfactory reference respecting
character and a knowledge of farming is re-
quired. One with a small family would be
preferred.
JOHN L. N. KERR.
Perry Hall, April 29

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankin colored
Narraganset Horse will stand, the
ensuing season, at Easton and the
Trapeze.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward Eartin's and Eunnals Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.

TO JOHN W. JENKINS.
Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries
respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored
Horse, I can only state that I crossed from
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamer Mar-
ryland, with the gentleman who bred your
horse, who informed me that his dam was a
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized
for her superior qualities—that he sent her to the
"Day of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a
spring's chance, and that your horse was the
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the
dam; and I can state with great sincerity that
I have the highest opinion of the "Day of Al-
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

15th April, 1834.
N. B. The grand dam of my horse Dey of
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Ma-
son's Dey of Algiers.
E. N. H.
April 22

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally,
for the liberal support already received, and
begs leave to state, that he still continues to car-
ry on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman &
Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the
above business in all its various branches.
Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple-
ments, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers,
cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, card
saddles, hanes, and wheat cradles, all of which
will be made to order at the shortest possible
notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner,
as any other establishment in the State.
Repairs of every description done at the most
moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.
Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3
years, (to whom he refers the public,) and in-
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheat cradles, with which he may be favor-
ed, he intends to warrant all work sent out of
the shop to work well. He has also a large as-
sortment of materials in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights.
April 22 3w (G)

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THE subscribers take this method of re-
turning their grateful acknowledgments to the
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
for their liberal patronage, since they com-
menced the above business; and beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that they
have now on hand,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-
TICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
3 NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finish;—also SIX second hand ditto,
of various prices; and TWO good

SULKIES,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach,
and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice,
and to any particular directions, according to
order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
in neat line, of every description, from which
by the assistance of the best workmen, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c.
as any establishment in the State. All kinds
of repairs done in a neat and durable manner,
and steel springs of every description made and
repaired, all of which will be done at the short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large
and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS,
which can be bought low. Two boys of good
steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will
be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-
work, and the other at the trimming branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
will be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.
Feb 18 3m A. & H.,

Miss E. Marcell's Academy,
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
abilities for instruction, which may be derived
from a numerous and literary community.—
The Patronage with which, for a number of
years, it has been favored, and the accomplish-
ments of the Young Ladies who have left it,
are the surest pledges of the excellence of the
mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the
attention paid to the department of the pupils.
To those who wish to acquire a knowl-
edge of the French Language, this Institution
offers peculiar advantages. It is the language
of the family, and all the pupils are compelled
to use it in the class-rooms, and during their
hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Read-
ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi-
tion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-
nomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics;
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Span-
ish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.

The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils
is excited by every gentle means; and their
success is rewarded by an annual distribution
of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-
attended. Their visitors are always received in
the presence of some member of the family.
During recreation, they are under the superin-
tendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200.00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60.00
Day Scholars, 60.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-
ucation, at 20.00

EXTRA CHARGES: \$20.00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-
tra charge.

Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at
the professors' charges.

Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including
Doctor's fees, 3.00

Each Scholar must be provided with Bed
and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the
institution.

Washing, per annum, 20.00
Boarders pay the current charges, half year-
ly in advance;—Day Scholars, quarterly.

Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-
tance, are required to appoint a responsible
agent in the city.

The Vacation commences the Monday on
or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first
Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of
Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield;
The Rev. Dr. Deloach; The Rev. Dr. Eccles-
ton; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas;
Wm. Lyson; R. B. Toney; W. E. George;
Evan Pennington; D. Hoffman; L. Wether-
ton; T. Ellicott; Esqrs. Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatur;
The Hon. B. Roman; Louisiana; The Hon.
Wm. Galt; N. Carolina; L. A. Pines;
Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.
April 12 lawfrw

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
the most accommodating terms, the following
property in Easton, that is to say;

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered a most convenient and agreeable resi-
dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en-
tirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-
ate on Washington street opposite to Port st,
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing
also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings commonly called
Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street
in Easton. The situation and advantages of
this establishment for a private family render
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a con-
venient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

NEW GOODS.
RICHARD P. SPENCER
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public generally that he has just received
and is now opening
A new and handsome assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose
and Point Blankets, English Merinos,
Calicoes, Merinos, Thibet Wool
and Valencia Shawls, Ho-
siers, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND
QUEEN'S WARE,
among which are some full sets of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public gener-
ally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 13th day of April,
1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq. a Justice of
the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as
a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself
HENRY REDMAN, says he was born free
was bound to Joshua Wing, living in St. Mar-
ry's county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor
Mason, of the same county. Said mulatto man
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the
mouth. Had on when committed a drab fust
roundabout, blue cassinet vest, fine lace
boots and blue cloth cap. The owner (if any)
of the above described mulatto man, is re-
quested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away, otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
April 22 3w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased, informs such as are due said estate, that
unless they call upon the subscriber and settle
with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-
tlement of the same, he will not again call upon
them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; there-
fore if any should neglect to attend to this no-
tice, they must expect to be dealt with as the
law directs, as the subscriber intends the law
to be his guide in this case, without respect to
persons. I certainly shall make my collections
as soon as the law will admit me to do so.

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.
Easton, March 25 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of Ap-
ril, 1834, by William Ashman, Esq.,
a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of
Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who
calls himself **JOSEPH ADAMS,** says he be-
longed to Dr. Hyde Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old
fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, oth-
erwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county.
April 29

NOTICE.
By order of the President, a meeting of the
board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible
Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d
inst.—Punctual attendance is required.
April 15

P. TRAYSER,
BELL HANGER, (in the employ of John A.
Stewart of Baltimore,) now in Easton,
will remain in town for a few days, and
will thankfully receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
April 15 3d

N. G. SINGLETON,
WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of
February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in lit-
erature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate
compensation for fuel.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Coun-
cil cause to be published in two newspa-
pers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspa-
pers in each county where there are two papers
published, and in one paper in each county
where but one paper is published, the act, en-
titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cer-
tain description of property under certain
circumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I
request the Editors of the following news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at
Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Freder-
ick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Citizen and Republican, at Cum-
berland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock-
ville; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the
Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port De-
posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times,
at Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton;
the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald,
at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow
Hill; to publish the act designed in said or-
der, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

ACT.
An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a
certain description of property, under certain
circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto
negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for
either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person,
in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or
negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro,
or negro slave, until such action of replevin
shall first have been determined; and any sale
thus made shall be void, unless an order of the
Court authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
porting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave,
beyond the limits of this State, before the final
decision of said action of replevin, or without an
order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed
guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to un-
dergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a
period of time not less than two nor more than
ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Pro-
vided nevertheless, this second section shall not
extend to any person or persons, who by the
finding of the jury in such action of replevin,
shall be determined to be the rightful owner or
owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.
[t. s.]
April 1

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.

SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, Master,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new
and substantially built, copper fastened schoo-
ner, is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and passengers; having a very com-
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She
will commence running as a regular packet be-
tween the above places, and will leave Miles
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re-
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-
more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the
above named days during the season. She will
take on board and land passengers at William
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicho-
las Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Bowdler and John Newnam, of this county.
march 15 (G) 1t

To Rent,
for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to
H. D. HARWOOD.
April 1 (G) 3w

JOHN HARPER,
INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagauz,
Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now
offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings,
which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad-
joining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite
Mr. Wm. Lowday's Store, or they can be had
at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscri-
bers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgements for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and from the assurance he has generally given
himself, he would invite the public to give
him a call, as he is determined that neither ex-
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to
please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-
ceive other fashions in addition to those Re-
ported by Mr. A. F. Sagauz; thereby gentle-
men will be able to see, judge and determine
for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their
work.
April 15 6w3t

BOOKS.
EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Smith's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'
Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Milton's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jemys, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Gracia Majora
Gracia Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smart's Cicero
Caesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Grinshaws Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tryler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do ditto
Olney's do ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comely's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bardley's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

NOTICE.
THE semi-annual examination of the stu-
dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will
take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY
the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
April 5

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every friend of his country to
offer up his prejudices and his personal interests,
so far as they are in conflict with the great end
of redeeming the Government from the misrule
which threatens the overthrow of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication,
through which the advocates of constitutional law
can address the public intelligence, at a price
within the reach of every citizen, is essential to
its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to
publish a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the
reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five
copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents
per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through
which the ablest pens may address the people,
and all such are invited to contribute. It is
especially recommended to the consideration of
the State Rights Societies now springing up in
every State of the Union, and will embody the
leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon
which the success of the principles which give
them life, depend. In a word, its great end
will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who disap-
prove of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue the institutions of the country from the
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent
and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate
of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets
will be made in a few days. Such as have
failed to render their accounts are requested to
hand them in to the Register of Wills, without
delay, otherwise they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.<

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

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

For pay of the army and subsistence of officers, one million three hundred and eighty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars, including the sum of ninety-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, arrears of pay and subsistence, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

For clothing for officers, twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For subsistence exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty-five thousand dollars, the sum of three hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipment, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, two hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, including an arrearage in eighteen hundred and thirty-three, estimated for by the pay department, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the Quartermaster's department, viz: fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks, printing, enlarging barracks, quarters, store houses, and hospitals at the various posts in the Union; erecting temporary accommodations at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, including butts for the dragoons; materials for the authorized furniture of the rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, rent of quarters, barracks, and store houses; postage on public letters; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry including the compensation of judges, advocates, members, and clerks of courts martial and courts of inquiry; and the construction of roads and other constant labor, under an act of Congress of the 21st March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expressmen from the frontier post, or escorts to paymasters, hire of laborers, and the internment of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers; compensation to extra clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, and in the office of the Quartermaster and assistants at the several posts; and compensation to temporary agents; also, for the horses and equipment which may be required to keep the establishment of a regiment of dragoons complete, three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia, to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and the point of delivery under contract, to the posts where they are required to be used; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and lead from the western mines to the several arsenals; for transportation of the army, including officers when removing and foraging; the purchase of water, freight, and forage; the purchase of horses, oxen, mules, carts, wagons, and boats, for transportation of troops and supplies; and for transportation of troops and supplies at several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department, and the expenses of sailing a public transport between the several posts on the Gulf of Mexico, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the allowance to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, and for the per diem to officers on topographical duty, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying on the works in the city of Savannah, Georgia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the repairs and alterations of the barracks and quarters at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.

For erecting officers' quarters at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For carrying on the works at Green Bay, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For temporary repairs of the barracks at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land adjoining Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Ordnance Service, sixty thousand four hundred dollars.

For arsenal, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the arsenal at St. Louis, in addition to the sum embraced in the general appropriation for arsenals, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of five thousand sets of accoutrements for the artillery and infantry regiments, fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the recruiting service, in addition to twenty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars unexpended of a former appropriation, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to six thousand and forty-three dollars; unexpended of a former appropriation, fourteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first of July eighteen hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

To enable the Second Auditor to close the accounts under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, allowing three months' gratuitous pay to disbanded officers and soldiers, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of the general staff officers and six companies of Missouri militia, ordered into service by the Governor of that State, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For paying any balance which may be due for militia services in the Territory of Michi-

gan, in the late war against Black Hawk and his followers, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of Captain McGeorge's company of Indiana Militia, for services rendered in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, provided the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the said company is entitled thereto, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

For finishing gun racks and making window shutters to the new arsenal, rebuilding middle water shop, one hundred and ten by fifty feet, and for building a house for steam engine, including a store room for iron, fifty-two by forty-five feet, at the national armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

For additional machinery and fixtures at the same armory, viz: three water wheels for grinding musket barrels, six water wheels for twenty-two forges required in the middle water shop, blast machinery for eleven double forges, and for the purchase of new and improved labor-saving machinery, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For slating roof and rebuilding water wheel of upper workshop, renewing and repairing fences on the public ground, and for painting public buildings at the same armory, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing dam, (and removing obstructions in way of), supplying the water to the rifle factory on the Shenandoah river, at the national armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, two thousand dollars.

For the completion of the machinery in the three shops for turning, boring, and stocking muskets; the completion of the canal, for conveying the water power, erecting two shops for tempering springs and polishing barrels; erecting two engine houses and making addition to stocking shops; and for erecting a carpenter's and machine shop, at the same armory, thirty-six thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars eighty-six cents.

For erecting store-houses for iron and pi- col; repairing paymasters', and clerks' quarters; constructing a river wall, sinking three wells on Camp hill, grading and paving the open spaces between the public shops, and for painting some of the public buildings at the same armory, eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For the payment of the taxes assessed by the State of Pennsylvania on the United States arsenal on the Schuylkill river, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For the purchase of three acres of land on the Alabama, eight hundred dollars and fifty cents.

ANDREW STEVENSON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 14th 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Read the following, and then decide who are Jeffersonians.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Boston, May 13, 1834.

Perhaps your curiosity or that of some of your readers, may have been a little aroused by the announcement here, and the pretty warm denunciation and discussion to some extent elsewhere, of a new book, entitled "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Events from the Peace of 1783 to that of 1815." If such be the case—and the considerable sensation the volume has stirred up among us, leads me so to presume,—you will be glad to know what is the drift of the publication. That may be soon told, as it is very frankly avowed by the author himself, and denied or doubted by nobody.

It is a defence, then, of old Federalism; the Federalists of the Washington and Adams school, and of particular individuals among them more especially, who have been particularly assailed by their adversaries in past times as monarchists, Anglomans, disunionists, &c. Reference is made mainly to the posthumous works of Mr. Jefferson for elucidation of these charges. A vigorous attack is made on the political and personal character of that Statesman, chiefly as illustrated, or thought to be, by the same authority, and other contemporaneous writers. These latter accusations and strictures are elaborate and severe. They go the length, while they admit, as we understand it, of considering his administration as the root of all political evil in this country,—Jacksonism, which it seems to construe as a continuation of Jeffersonism, not excepted to Washington by all this error matter are personal reminiscences of the distinguished men, particularly Federalists, of the last half century.

Nobody doubts, I presume, that the author of this volume is the Hon. William Sullivan of this city. This gentleman, who is son (Governor Sullivan of 1807—a distinguished Anti-Federalist, and opponent candidate of Caleb Strong—is designated, I perceive, by some papers as one of the leaders of the old Federal party. He was and is unquestionably a Federalist, and well versed in those principles; but whether he would deem himself entitled to such prominent distinction among his fellows of twenty and thirty years gone by—being himself still rather a man of middle age—I am not able to say. He was, however, one of the three commissioners appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature in January, 1815. Col. Perkins and the Hon. J. G. Otis (both living) being the others. He proceeded to Washington on business which seems to have been suggested by the conclusions of the Hartford Convention, in reference to the State defence of this part of the country against the enemy.

On the policy of this publication at this time, every one must judge for himself. My object is simply to inform you what the publication is. On the merits of the controversy which it revives, I have, of course, nothing to say.

From the New York Times.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Rev. John Hughes, of Philadelphia, was invited, while in Pittsburgh, to attend the festival of the whigs in this city. We subjoin his reply declining the invitation.

"In begging leave to decline the pleasure of a compliance with your kind invitation of this morning, I have but to repeat the motives which I suggested in conversation with the committee, by whom your note of invitation was presented.

My engagements are numerous during my short stay in Pittsburgh, but besides this, knowing that there are excellent citizens arrayed on opposite sides of the great political question which is now agitating the public mind, I feel that it would be indecorous in me, as a clergyman, to join in any public celebration of a triumph gained by one portion of citizens over the principles or opinions of another.

I do not say that a clergyman should not entertain and express on suitable occasions his political principles and opinions. Yet I hold it as a rule for my own guidance, that the less he mingles in the troubled elements of political rivalry, the better for himself, for religion, and for the community generally.

With the best wishes for your welfare and happiness, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HUGHES.
R. BURKE, Esq. and others, Committee.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1834.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church commences its session in this town on Wednesday next the 28th inst.

We have understood that upwards of \$500 were taken at the fair held in this place on Wednesday and Thursday last to aid in the erection of a church in Miles river neck; and nearly all in Jackson money too: so much for removing the Deposites.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following correspondence which appeared in the Washington Globe in the latter part of April, and has also appeared in several other journals, without having been questioned as to its correctness, as far as we have seen, in relation to the opinions of Judge McLean on the subject of the U. S. Bank. The high estimate which is placed on Judge McLean's character and talents, entitles his opinion to much weight. Many of those very men who are loudest in their denunciations of Andrew Jackson for his opposition to the U. S. Bank, and for his removal of Mr. Duane, profess to be the zealous supporters of Judge McLean, for the next President. For our own part, we have no hostility to him. We support the present administration on principle, and if the principles of Mr. McLean are in accordance with our own, we know no man to whom we should be more pleased to give our vote. He professes to be a Democratic Republican of the Jeffersonian school—a State Rights man, but not a Nullifier. So far we go with him. But does he carry out his principles on the Tariff and Internal Improvement, as well as on the Bank?

His opinions are public property; we should be glad to know more of them.

Mr. Webster, the writer of this letter, is a member of Congress, and we have understood, the personal friend of Judge McLean.

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1834.

Mon. T. Webster.

"Dear Sir: I yesterday heard a letter read, said to have been written by you, to a gentleman now in this city, in which you state that Judge McLean had told you that he was in favor of the removal of the Deposites, and decidedly against the Bank of the United States. If such is the fact, the public ought to be advised of his opinions; and as I am sufficiently acquainted with his character to know that he does not wish to conceal any of his opinions, the promulgation of his opinions would be considered public property. It is due to you, if any erroneous impression is created, an opportunity for explanation should be given. If correct, the country should be advised of Judge McLean's policy. Respectfully,

JOHN H. WOOD.
WASHINGTON CITY, April, 1834.

"I have not, in any of my letters, stated any opinion as coming from Judge McLean, on this subject, which is not contained in this letter; my letters on this subject, as on other subjects, have been represented as containing what they do not."

"As the objects of your letter seems to be, publishing this, is at your service, for that purpose, or any other."

"Your fellow-citizen,

TAYLOR WEBSTER.

The articles of foreign news in this morning's paper, will be found of a very interesting character.

The following article from the Baltimore American, will present a better view of it than any we can offer our readers; we therefore copy it. We have endeavored to give an extended view of the intelligence as our means would allow.

"A large part of our paper yesterday was filled with the exciting intelligence from France. The insurrectionary movements in Paris and Lyons, between the French people and their government. The facility with which they were repressed by the troops and the national guard, shows, we apprehend, not so much the absolute strength of the government with the people, as the weakness of the immediate insurgents, and the desultory and unorganized nature of the risings. We do not find any evidence of concert for any specific purpose, among the rebels, nor any general aim in their resistance to the authorities. No prominent statesmen or members of the government seem to have countenanced or taken part in the disturbances. In the tumult, occasion was taken by a few, in obscure quarters, to proclaim a republic, but none of the leading opponents of the ministry—republican or liberal—are shown to have countenanced the riots. These seem to have risen among the laboring classes, in both cities, from a disquieted and excited state of feeling, political in part, but aggravated by other discontents—want of employment, and disputes with employers on the subject of wages. The latter cause prevailed especially in Lyons. The dissatisfaction of the masses of the population of workmen, have been for some time in a state of great excitement; those of them who are connected also with political associations, are the principals in the tumult. Their personal causes of complaint were inflamed by the late arbitrary acts of the government in relation to associations, and they have rushed into violence, without definite aim, or reasonable prospects of co-operation. The partial movements elsewhere, are rather tokens of a similar state of feeling than proofs of any extended plan. The desperate nature of the movement, and the desperate struggles with which it was maintained, happily, are strong evidences of the restlessness and discontent which pervade the whole mass of the French people. The materials are there for a general political explosion, which the partial rising may serve to rotund by strengthening the arm of the government, but which nothing can disperse effectually but a new and more popular system of national policy. Against this, even if Louis Philippe could be induced to adopt it, are to be weighed all the dangers of foreign conflict, and the prospects of bloody wars, with the anti-liberal monarchies."

The course adopted by the government in repressing the disturbances at Lyons, appears to have been firm, & at the same time as moderate as the exigency would permit. No unnecessary slaughter, nor extraordinary violence was adopted. The explanations on this point, given in the French Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of the Interior, are clear and satisfactory.

The number of workmen engaged in the riots at Lyons is put at between seven and eight thousand. This is a large number, but does not by any means embrace the largest part of the workmen of the place. Lyons is the largest manufacturing town in France, and the second in population. The number of inhabitants in 1825, including the suburbs, was 139,728. The number of establishments for the manufacture of silk alone, was in 1828, 7143, and the number of looms 19,230. Besides these, there were numerous other manufacturing establishments. The population of Lyons is, accordingly, very great, and there have been for sometime in distress, and carrying on a controversy with their employers."

Some of the members of the Paris Society, des droits de l'homme, have been arrested, for participating in the movements against the tranquility of the capital, but it is not believed that the Society, nor the republican party, had any agency in the matter. Even the project of opposing the infamous law against Associations, was not generally approved by the Paris Society. The disturbances are of little national importance as events, but strong, as proofs of the weakness of the popular confidence in the institutions of the new monarchy;—a more riot which shows the disorder of the country, without pointing to any change or improvement.

The aspect of French affairs, is we think, favorable for the final payment of the American indemnity. The indebtedness is almost universally admitted, the amount only is in dispute. The conclusion is ratified by the treaty, by the competent authorities on both sides, has turned the unsettled claims into a contract. If the opponents of the bill designed, as many of them probably did, by their votes, only to censure the ministry for concluding such a treaty it is not unlikely that some of them, not expecting that the treaty would be rejected, will be hereafter inclined to vote for fulfilling the national pledge. Such changes of position are not uncommon in representative governments. A strong opinion in the case of the indemnity, which came into power in England in 1792, on the pledge to put an end to the American war. They entered into the negotiations at Paris, and concluded preliminary treaties with France & America. They were attacked in parliament by a powerful opposition, headed by Mr. Fox and Lord North, for having conceded too much and sacrificed the interests of Great Britain in their negotiations. The coalition succeeded. But at the same time, agreed by the same men, they declared the members of the coalition to abide by them. In the French chamber, a similar feeling prevailed among many who voted against ministers, and when the question is reconsidered, a like principle may operate to procure the confirmation of the contract."

From the New York papers of the 10th.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the bark Turb, which arrived on Saturday, we have Havre and Paris papers to the 9th ult. inclusive. We find that our minister, Mr. Livingston, had an interview with the King on the 5th. Gen. Lafayette was again seriously indisposed.

The Paris press is bitter against the new Ministry. The Gazette de France says—"The appointment of M. Persil may be considered as a declaration of war against the Press and the Army as well as the Associations." The National says—"M. Persil was the author of the bill for suppressing the Association, and it was necessary to have such a ministry to carry the law into execution. The new Ministry is already every where called Minister Persil, and it is sufficient to destroy it in the opinion of the whole country to give it the name which really belongs to it—the only name indeed, that is suited to it. M. Persil will be the personification of the Cabinet, the speaking and acting organ of the violent notions to which Louis Philippe has been led from the necessity of defending his personal system. There is one measure which the Government must pursue in preference to all others. It must, in performance of the promise made to

the Holy Alliance, conquer the Associations, and M. Persil is the man to perform this task. Words are wanting to express the feelings of contempt, astonishment, and wounded pride, with which the public have learned the audacious manner in which by night, and as it were by stealth and burglary, M. Barthe has been introduced into the President's seat in the Court of Accounts and Count d'Argout into that of the Governor of Bank, &c."

Affairs in Spain, remained much the same as at the former advice. The arrangements for calling the nomination of the Duke de Baylen as President of the New Council of State, and Don Eusebio Barthe as Dean, the Queen has named the Deans of each section of this Council as follows—Worship and Justice, Don Ramon Lopez Pelaez; War; the Marquis de la Rosetta; Nueva Espagna; Marine, Don Martin Fernandez Ovarreina; Finances, Don Felipe de Cordeba; Interior, Don Jose Maria Mosquera de Altamira; Indies and the Colonies, Don Manuel de la Bodega."

PARIS, April 9.—We have received by express a copy of a report made by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs to the States General of Holland on the 4th inst. This document contains by that, contrary to every well founded expectation, the results of the negotiations with the house of Nassau, and the regret for the failure of these, and the persistence of France and England in refusing to treat until a consent to a cession of part of Luxembourg is obtained. The minister afterwards announces that negotiations had been renewed at Biberich, with a view to prevail on the Duke of Nassau to give his consent, and enable King William to give to the world a proof of the sincerity of his political conduct.

The Courier Belge of the 4th, has the following—"The accounts from Holland state that the Prince of Orange has again returned to his head quarters, where he was beginning to direct the frontier movements of the troops. It is to be hoped that our governments will take every necessary measure for maintaining the security of Belgium."

Serious disturbances have occurred at Brussels. The Independent of the 6th has the following—"We had reason to hope that the tumult would have terminated last night, but this morning at 9 o'clock a mob assembled around the house of the Duke d'Ursel, in the Rue des Patois; the windows were completely smashed, and the rioters having forced their way into the house, were beginning to destroy the furniture, when the burgomaster interfered, addressed the people, and put an end to the disorder at this point. It soon, however, recommenced in another. The hotel of the Prince de Ligne, in the Park, was assailed in its turn; the windows were broken and the furniture thrown out into the street. It appears that the Prince had expected an attack, for from an early hour in the morning he had a great quantity of his furniture carried away by the Rue de Grange. At the moment we are writing, a mob of several thousand persons is parading the streets with a tri-colored flag at its head, and shouting, A bas les Orangistes!"

Postscript—One o'clock. We this moment learn, that the Hotel of the Marquis de Traseigne, in the Park, has been attacked by the people, and the furniture broken to pieces and thrown out of the windows. The Guides have made a charge upon the assailants to compel them to disperse. A man, armed with a sabre, cut in his face has just passed under our windows. The house of M. Bethune, near the Salon, has also been assailed by the populace and all the furniture destroyed."

We this instant learn that the office of the Lyons has been attacked and devastated. Half past one o'clock.—A crowd is now going up the Rue de la Montagne de la Cour, dragging a half broken carriage, occupied by the interior, on the box, and even the top by individuals who utter loud vociferations. No public force is there to oppose these acts, which spread alarm among the peaceable inhabitants.

A quarter to 3.—The armed force has at length come forward, and is doing its duty vigorously. This instant several superior officers, among whom we noticed Col. Rodenbach, are causing the gendarmes to arrest some individuals armed with iron bars and bludgeons, who were carrying off the spoils of the houses that have been plundered.—The troops of the line have seized five or six of the rioters, and are conducting them to the Hotel de Ville."

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STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET OF THE SIXTY-SEVEN.

The Packet ship Poland, arrived yesterday afternoon, sailed from Havre on the 16th ult. and we have received papers to the 15th, with Paris papers to 14th inclusive. Their contents are interesting. France is evidently in a state of fermentation. The press and the people will not endure the recent measures of the government. The troops have, it is true suppressed the insurrection at Lyons, after killing as it is said, nearly 600 of the people; but it is questionable whether they have put down the spirit which appears to prevail generally against the recent laws prohibiting public meetings.

From a Havre paper of the 15th, we learn that an insurrectionary movement took place at Paris, the preceding day—but order was restored before night.

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BANK OR NO BANK.

This is the great question—should, to cast some light upon it, we shall lay before the public the celebrated Speech of Mr. Madison in 1791. It is well understood, that when the first Bank Bill, was submitted to Gen. Washington, he was at some loss what course to take upon it; that he consulted his Cabinet upon the measure; and that Mr. Hamilton, the great leader of the Federal party, recommended the Bank; and Mr. Jefferson, the strongest man in the Republican party, decidedly opposed it. The following is the Opinion which he laid before Gen. Washington upon that memorable occasion.

In his Answer, he gives us an account of the system of measures pursued by Mr. Hamilton, (whom he unhesitatingly styles "a monarchist") and thus speaks of the establishment of the Bank: "I know well, and so must be understood, that nothing like a majority in Congress had yielded to this corruption. Far from it. But a division, not very unequal, had already taken place in the honest part of that body, between the parties styled Republican and Federal. The latter being monarchists in principle, adhered to Hamilton, of course, as their leader in that principle, and this mercenary phalanx, in both Houses, so that the whole action of the Legislature was now under the direction of the Treasury. Still the machine was not complete. The effect of the funding system; and of the assumption, would be temporary; it would be lost with the loss of the individual members whom it had enriched, and some engine of influence more permanent must be contrived while these myrmidons were yet in place, to carry it through all opposition. This engine was the Bank of the United States. All that history is known to me I shall say nothing about it. While the Government remained at Philadelphia, a selection of members of both Houses were constantly kept as directors, who, on every question interesting to that institution, or to the views of the Federal head, voted at the will of that head; and, together with the stockholding members, could always make the Federal vote that of the majority. By this combination, Legislative expositions were given to the Constitution and all the administrative laws were shaped on the model of England, and so passed. And from this influence we were not relieved, until the removal from the precincts of the Bank to Washington. Here, then, was the real ground of the opposition which was made to the course of administration. Its object was to preserve the Legislature pure and independent of the Executive, to restrain the administration to Republican forms and principles, and not permit the Constitution to be construed into a monarchy, and to be warped, in practice, into all the principles and pollutions of their favorite English model."

And yet it is this Institution, which has grown up from 10 to 35 millions of Capital; with all the means and appliances of power and corruption in proportion; that Mr. Clay, once the opponent of a Bank, and now its warmest advocate, has the egregious folly to call a "Whig Bank." A Whig Bank! Yes—for a country, to keep it up, that he does not hesitate to call out nick-names, and to classify present parties according to the most unreasonable distinctions, and to call the present Bank even a "Whig Bank"—and to admit that it is in fact a political party concern. In the course of some remarks he addressed to the Senate on Thursday week, Mr. Clay said that "the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) had alluded to the change of his opinions in favor of the Bank. That change was made upon the most mature deliberation and conviction of the necessity of a Bank, and he was willing to leave it to posterity to judge of the sufficiency of his reasons for changing. He was opposed to the Bank in 1811, and in 1816 the experience of the war resulted in the establishment of the present WHIG BANK."

This Bank is henceforth to be used, as its enemies have contended that it actually was, as a party machine—and the real Tories of the nation, as Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to name the Bank party, those who have sought to usurp power for the Federal Government, are idly attempting to turn the tables upon the friends of State Rights, and the opponents of consolidation. "A Whig Bank"—most felicitous idea, indeed! What would the illustrious Jefferson have said, if he had lived to witness such a gross absurdity! Let any man judge who will read over the following Opinion.

CABINET OPINION OF MR. JEFFERSON.

The bill for establishing a National Bank, undertakes among other things, 1. To form the subscribers into a corporation.

2. To enable them, in their corporate capacities, to receive grants of land; and so far, is against the laws of Mortmain.

3. To make alien subscribers capable of holding lands; and so far, is against the laws of Alienage.

4. To transmit these lands, on the death of a proprietor, to a certain line of successors; and so far, changes the course of Descent.

5. To put the lands out of the reach of forfeiture or escheat; and so far, is against the laws of Forfeiture and Escheat.

6. To transmit personal chattels to successors in a certain line; and so far, is against the laws of Distribution.

7. To give them the sole and exclusive right of banking under the national authority; and so far, is against the laws of Monopoly.

8. To communicate to them a power to make laws paramount to the laws of the States; for so they must be construed, to protect the institution from the control of the State Legislatures; and so, probably, they will be construed.

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground, that "all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the People." (Twelfth amendment.) To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition.

The incorporation of a bank, and the powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the U. States by the Constitution.

1. They are not among the powers specially enumerated.

2. A power to lay taxes for the purpose of paying the debts of the United States. But no debt is paid by this bill, nor any tax laid. Were it a bill to raise money, its origination in the Senate would condemn it by the Constitution.

3. To "borrow money." But this bill neither borrows money, nor insures the borrowing it. The proprietors of the bank will be just as free as any other money holders, to lend or not to lend their money to the public. The operation proposed in the bill, first to lend them two millions, and then borrow them back again.

4. "Though the constitution controls the laws of Mortmain, so far as to permit Congress itself to hold land for certain purposes, yet so far as to permit them to communicate a similar right to other corporate bodies."

gain, cannot change the nature of the latter act, which will still be a payment and not a loan, call it by what name you please.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes. To erect a bank, and to regulate commerce, are very different acts. He who erects a bank, creates a subject of commerce in his bill; so does he who makes a bushel of wheat, or digs a dollar out of the mines. Yet neither of these persons regulates commerce thereby. To make a thing which may be bought and sold, is not to prescribe regulations for buying and selling. Besides, if this were an exercise of the power of regulating commerce, it would be void, as extending as much to the internal commerce of every State, as to the external. For, the power given to Congress by the Constitution, does not extend to the internal regulation of the commerce of a State, (that is to say, of the commerce between a citizen and citizen,) which remains exclusively with its own Legislature; but to its external commerce only, that is to say, its commerce with another State, or with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes. Accordingly, the bill does not propose the measure as a "regulation of trade," but as "productive of considerable advantage to trade."

Still less are these powers covered by any other of the special enumerations.

II. Nor are they within either of the general phrases, which are the two following:

1. "To lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States;" that is to say, "to lay taxes for the purpose of providing for the general welfare." For the laying of taxes is the power, and the general welfare the purpose for which the power is to be exercised. Congress are not to lay taxes, *ad libitum*, for any purpose they please; but only to pay the debts, or provide for the welfare of the Union. In like manner, they are not to do any thing they please, to provide for the general welfare, but only to lay taxes for that purpose. To consider the latter phrase, not as describing the purpose of the first, but as giving a distinct and independent power to do any act they please, which might be for the good of the Union, would render all the preceding and subsequent enumerations of power completely useless. It would reduce the whole instrument to a single phrase, that of instituting a Congress with power to do whatever would be for the good of the United States; and as they would be the sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil they pleased. It is an established rule of construction, where a phrase will bear either of two meanings, to give it that which will allow some meaning to the other parts of the instrument, and not that which will render all the others useless. Certainly, no such universal power was meant to be given them. It was intended to lace them up straight within the enumerated powers, and those without which, as means, these powers could not be carried into effect. It is known that the very power now proposed as a means, was rejected as an end by the convention which formed the Constitution. A proposition was made to them, to authorize Congress to open canals, and to authorize one to be opened, and to incorporate. But the whole was rejected; and one of the reasons of rejection urged in debate was, that they then would have a power to erect a bank, which would render the great cities where there were prejudices and jealousies on that subject, adverse to the reception of the Constitution.

2. "The second general phrase is, 'to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers.' But they can all be carried into execution without a bank. A bank, therefore, is not necessary, and consequently, not authorized by this phrase.

It has been much urged, that a bank will give great facility or convenience in the collection of taxes. Suppose this were true: yet the Constitution allows only the means which are necessary, not those which are merely convenient; for effecting the enumerated powers. If such a latitude of construction be allowed to this phrase, as to give any non-enumerated power, it will go to every one; for there is no one ingenuity may not torture into a convenience, in some way or other, to some one of so long a list of enumerated powers. It would swallow up all the delegated powers, and reduce the whole to one phrase as before observed. Therefore it was, that the Constitution restrained them to the necessary means; that is to say, to those means, without which the grant of the power would be nugatory.

But let us examine this "convenience," and see what it is. The report on this subject, page 2, states the only general convenience to be, the preventing the transportation and the re-transportation of money between the States and the circulating medium ascribed to it as a merit, and which, according to my idea of paper money, is clearly a demerit. Every State will have to pay a sum of tax money into the Treasury; and the Treasury will have to pay, in every State, a part of the interest on the public debt, and salaries to the officers of government resident in that State. In most of the States, there will still be a surplus of tax money to come up to the seat of government. The payments of interest and salary in each State, may be made by Treasury orders on the State collector. This will take up the greater part of the money he has collected in his State, and consequently prevent the great mass of it from being drawn out of the State. If there be a balance of commerce in favor of that State, against the one in which the government resides, the surplus of taxes will be remitted by the bills of exchange drawn for that commercial balance. And so it must if there were a bank. But if there be no balance of commerce, either direct or circuitous, all the banks in the world could not bring up the surplus of taxes but in the form of money. Treasury orders, then, and bills of exchange may prevent the displacement of the main mass of the money collected, without the aid of any bank; and where these fail, it cannot be prevented, even with that aid.

Perhaps, indeed, bank bills may be a more convenient vehicle than Treasury orders. But a little difference in the degree of convenience, cannot substitute the necessity which the Constitution makes the ground for assuming any non-enumerated power.

Besides, the existing Banks will, without doubt, enter into arrangements for lending their agency, and the more favorable, as there will be a competition among them for it.

Whereas, this bill delivers us up bound to the National Bank, who are free to refuse all arrangements but on their own terms, and the public not free, on such refusal, to employ any other bank. That of Philadelphia, I believe, now does this business by their post notes, which, by an arrangement with the treasury, are paid by any State collector to whom they are presented. This expedient alone suffices to prevent the existence of that necessity, which may justify the assumption of a non-enumerated power, as a means for carrying into effect an enumerated one. The thing may be done, and has been done, and well done, without this assumption; therefore it does not stand on that ground of necessity which can honestly justify it.

It may be said, that a Bank whose bills would be a currency all over the States, would be more convenient than one whose currency is limited to a single State. So, it would be still more convenient, that there should be a Bank whose bills should have a currency all over the world. But it does not follow from this superior convenience, that there exists any where a power to establish such a Bank, or that the world may not go on very well without it.

Can it be thought that the Constitution intended, that for a shade or two of convenience, more or less, Congress should be authorized to break down the most ancient and fundamental laws of the several States, such as those against mortmain, the laws of alienage, the rules of descent, the acts of distribution, the laws of escheat and forfeiture, and the laws of monopoly. Nothing but a necessity, invincible by any other means, can justify such a prostration of laws, which constitute the pillars of our whole system of jurisprudence. Will Congress, by so strict-laced to carry the Constitution into honest effect, unless they may pass over the foundation laws of the State Governments, for the slightest convenience to theirs?

The negative of the President is the shield provided by the Constitution, to protect against the invasions of the Legislature, 1. The rights of the Executive; 2. Of the Judiciary; 3. Of the States and State Legislatures. The President is in the case of a right remaining exclusively with the States, and is, consequently, one of those intended by the Constitution to be placed under his protection.

It must be added, however, that unless the President's mind, on a view of every thing which is urged for and against this bill, is tolerably clear that it is unauthorized by the Constitution, if the *pro* and *con* hang so even as to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are clearly misled by error, ambition, or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President.

TH. JEFFERSON.
February 15, 1791.

A CARD.
Mr. JARVIS avails himself of the medium of the public press to offer his acknowledgments to some friend unknown, for his liberality and kindness in causing to be sent to him, at his lodgings, eight hundred of the speeches of Messrs. McDuffie, Clay, and Calhoun, filled, sealed, and directed, and only requiring the exercise of the franking privilege to be ready for distribution through the Post Office.

Mr. JARVIS is not only willing, but desirous, that the citizens of Maine should be enabled to judge understandingly between the administration and its enemies, and he is therefore ready to give currency to these documents, provided the antidote be furnished with the same. He therefore requests his friends unknown, to supply him with an equal number of the speeches of Mr. Benton, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Grundy, upon the same topics, and he pledges himself to forward the former speeches, provided they can have the latter for companions; and he has the utmost confidence in the result, if the arguments on both sides can be submitted to the intelligence of the honest and enlightened yeomanry of the State of Maine.

House of Representatives, May 17, 1834.

Prescott, who recently escaped with another from the Gaol at Keene, N. H., by the aid of a power key, of "domestic manufacture," returned voluntarily a few days since and demanded readmittance. Prescott excused himself for taking the unceremonious liberty, by stating that he had some important private business to transact and concluded it best to attend to it himself.

A PROTRACTED MEETING.
WILL be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in the Town of Easton, to commence on Friday night the 13th of June next. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by the Rev. Francis Waters, W. W. Wallace, Luther J. Cox, Levi R. Reese and other ministers.

may 24

For Sale.
THE subscriber offers at private sale a large tract of land lying in Talbot county, adjoining the farm called Hillsden, formerly the residence of John Fisher, Esq.; said tract is supposed to contain upwards of six hundred acres. The dwelling and farm houses are in tolerable repair. The soil is diversified, and very susceptible of improvement. Any person or persons disposed to purchase, can apply to Mr. C. W. Holt, residing upon the Hillsden farm, who will show them the premises. An opportunity is now offered of making a profitable investment of funds, as the price will be very fair and moderate. If the above farm is not sold before the first day of August next, it will be for rent.

WM. L. BORDLEY, Agent
for Mrs. D. Bordley.

may 24 6w

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
BY virtue of two writs of F. F. to me directed by T. C. Nicols, Esq. one at the suit of Thomas O. Martin, Adm'r. of Andrew S. Anthony, and the other at the suit of Hovos Goldsborough, against Thomas Clouds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz. one sorrel Horse, one Barge and Oars, one Hawling Seine nearly new, and about one hundred and thirty or forty fathom long, completely fixed with ropes, &c. for use. Also on Thursday the 12th day of June next at the same place, and between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder for cash, the unexpired term of service of a negro named David, the length of the time of service to be made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

WM. C. RIDGWAY, Constable.
may 24 3t

To be drawn May 24th, 1834, The Virginia Lottery, Class No. 4.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 75 prizes \$500

1 10,000 85 200

1 5,000 125 50

1 2,500 125 40

1 1,250 125 30

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Any person wishing to adventure in McLaughlin's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital prize is valued at \$96,500—also one at \$30,000—one at \$25,000, and 6 at \$8,000, and 8 at \$750, and 12 at \$300, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only \$10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
may 20

For Rent,
THE farm called "Maxmore," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at \$200 per annum. Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point.

WM. VICKARS.
April 29 3w

Fresh Spring Goods

Received at the Store of
THOMAS H. JENKINS,
Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fashions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.
may 20

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, CHINA, &c.

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.
may 3 6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.
Easton, April 22 1f

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods;
Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.

which added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.
Easton, May 20

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SADDLERY,

Easton, May 20

BOOTS & SHOES.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SADDLERY,

Easton, May 20

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPS

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best manufacturers;

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions.

—ALSO—
Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
April 29 6w

FOR SALE.
A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, a smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

EDWARD STUART,
STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

E. S.
Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 6w

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.
Baltimore, April 28, 1834—may 6

Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.
The Wrightson, a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.
St. Michaels, May 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business, has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs, and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, May 13 4w

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
April 22

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his wrist, a scar on his right arm, a Virginia cloth coat, red mixed country cloth pantaloons, black bombazet vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
may 13 3w

Notice.
WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Ann Washington Ridgely. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek. She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high; her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.
April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

Notice.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 24th instant, as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.
April 30, 1834—may 6 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

Young Rinaldo,
Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the stable of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.
Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first October next—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, cash, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—25 cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares have been sent to him this season, the chance of a foal is almost certain.

JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.
may 17 6w

FOR SALE.
A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.—For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. JONES.
April 23

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Joseph Chalm, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Deany, containing 10 acres of land, more or less—also a lot of land near Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Sheriff.
April 22 of Talbot county.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road TIMBER.

PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Elliott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of knot. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each, will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the barge bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposals in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER.
Elliott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

TO be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charlestown, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and in public accounts received, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.

may 3 2aw9t

To the Public.
THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inquire of the public, in relation to the duties which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Territory order of geological formations, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 63.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1834

WHOLE No. 340.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sult of the year—
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. H.
Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. H.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with
in a few paces of the Court House, and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State.
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. H.
Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. H.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with
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perior, to any of a like population in this State.
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has taken the above named property in
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"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
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Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. H.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with
in a few paces of the Court House, and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State.

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a-
bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits—
"they are for two or three individuals, and not
State) for their own individual use, and not
for speculation. I can give the most unique
satisfactions as to that, from one of the
best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 20th February next.
All persons who shall be found delinquent in
settling their Taxes by the above time, will
certainly have their property advertised, as I
am bound to close the collections without re-
spect to persons.
PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,
To take charge of the district school in
Greensborough, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3t

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try—"The Plates of the Atlas, of spread out
would cover a square surface of more than
TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this Class book, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "A work more needed, and which,
it is believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learning
for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,
Albany;—Decker, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.
Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

Overseer Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY a single or married man,
to manage a set of hands the remainder of
the present year, to whom liberal wages will
be given. Satisfactory reference respecting
character and a knowledge of farming is re-
quired. One with a small family would be
preferred.
JOHN L. N. KERR.
Perry Hall, April 29

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankeen coloured
Narraganset Horse will stand, the
ensuing season, at Easton and the
"Trappe."
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward Eart's and Emma's Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colours.

To JOHN W. JENKINS.
Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries
respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin col-
oured Horse, I can only state that I crossed from
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Mar-
ryland, with the gentleman who bred your
horse, who informed me that his dam was a
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized
for her superior paces—that he sent her to the
"Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a
spring's chance, and that your horse was the
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the
dam; and I can state with great sincerity that
I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Al-
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
15th April, 1834.

N. B. The granddam of my horse Dey of
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Na-
son's Dey of Algiers.
April 22

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally, for
the liberal support already received, and
begs leave to state, that he still continues to car-
ry on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman &
Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,
the above business in all its various branches.
Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple-
ments, such as ploughs, harrows, rollers,
cultivators, corn cradles, wheat cradles, car-
riages, baxes, and wheat cradles, all of which
will be made to order at the shortest possible
notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner,
as any other establishment in the State.
Repairs of every description done at the most
moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.
Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3
years, (to whom he refers the public,) and in-
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheat cradles, which he may be favor-
ed, he intends to warrant all work sent out of
the shop to work well. He has also a large as-
sortment of materials in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights.
April 22 3w (G)

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THE subscribers take this method of return-
ing their grateful acknowledgments to the
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
for their liberal patronage, since they com-
menced the above business, and beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that
they have now on hand,
**A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-
TICLES IN THEIR LINE,**
CONSISTING IN PART OF
3 NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finish—also SIX second hand ditto,
of various prices; and TWO good

SULKIES,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,**

all of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under way a first rate Coach,
and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice,
and to any particular directions, according to
order.

**THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,**
in new, of every description, from which
by the assistance of the best workmen, and
their own knowledge of the business, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c.
as any establishment in the State. All kinds
of repairs done in a neat and durable man-
ner, and steel springs of every description made
and repaired, all of which will be done at the short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large
and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS,
which can be bought low. Two boys of good
steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will
be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-
work, and the other at the turning branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.
Feb 18 3m A. & H.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.
THE subscriber grateful for past favors of
his friends and customers, and the public
generally, begs leave to inform them that the
Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence
her regular route between Easton Point and
Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.—
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning,
and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial
built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and
is now in complete order for the reception of
freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has
been sailing about six months and has proved
to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-
tage to passengers and freighters also. All
freights intended for the Emily Jane will be
thankfully received at the wharf at Easton
Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders
left at the Store of Dr. Thon as H. Dawson &
Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend
to all business pertaining to the Packet concern,
will be punctually attended to.
The subscribers oblige, &c.
JOHN A. LEONARD.
Feb 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace, on a charge of being
a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOE
KNOCK, says he belongs to Mrs. George
Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore,
Virginia. Said negro man is about 30 years
of age, 5 feet 5-4 inches high, has a scar on
his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall
from a horse. Had on when committed the fol-
lowing: roundabout, dark colored, cloth mus-
tache, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and
black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-
bove described negro man, is requested to ac-
cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads
will be made on TUESDAY the 28th instant.—
And the commissioners for Talbot county will
meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each
week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
April 5

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Neumann as a Cabinet
Maker &c.
This house is well adapted for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand
believed to be equal to any in this place for the
purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOM.
Easton, Feb 15 6w4w

NOTICE.
THE semi-annual examination of the stu-
dents of the Passage Seminary, will
take place at the Passage on THURSDAY
the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
April 5

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every friend of his country to
offer up his prayers and his personal interests,
so far as they are in conflict with the great end
of redeeming the Government from the misde-
eds which threaten the overthrow of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication,
through which the advocates of constitutional law
can address the public intelligence, is essential to
its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to
publish a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the
reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five
copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents
per annum, for a single copy.
It is intended to constitute a medium through
which the ablest pens may address the people,
and all such are invited to contribute. It is
especially recommended to the consideration of
the State Rights Societies now springing up in
every State of the Union, and will embody the
leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon
which the success of the principles which give
them life, depend. In a word, its great end
will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who dis-
approve of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue the institutions of the country from the
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent
and disinterested men, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscriptions may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate
of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets
will be made in a few days. Such as have
failed to render their accounts are requested to
hand them in to the Register of Wills, without
delay, otherwise they will be excluded.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.
April 5, 1834.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.
SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new
and substantially built, copper fastened schoo-
ner, is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and passengers; having a very com-
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She will
commence running as a regular packet be-
tween the above places, and will leave Miles
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re-
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-
more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the
above named days during the season. She will
take on board and land passengers at William
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
effort to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.
**WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.**
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nichol-
as & Co. enough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Benedict, John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) 11

To Rent,
for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to
H. D. HARWOOD.
April 1 (G) 3w

JOHN HARPER,
EXPERIENCED public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as
he is locally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagauz,
Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now
offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings,
which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad-
joining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite
Mr. Wm. Lovell's Store, or they can be had
at the reduced price of 50 per cent, to subscri-
bers.
The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgments for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and for assistance in his secretarial avoca-
sation, he would invite the public to give
him a call, as he is determined that neither ex-
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to
please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-
ceive other fashions in addition to those Re-
ported by Mr. A. F. Sagauz, thereby giving gen-
tlemen will be able to see, judge and determine
for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their
work.
April 15 6w3t

BOOKS.
EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Lowe's Hotel.
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
New-ton on the Prophecies
Storm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins
Poems
Stearns's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Grace's Major
Grace's Minor
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smarts' Cicero
Cicero's De Officiis
Horace's Epistles
Sallust's Catiline
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Author's Select
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Rudmann's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
McNystro's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon
Adams's Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Olney's do do
Wandstrom's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

Administrator's Notice.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased, informs such as are due said estate, that
unless they call upon the subscriber and settle
with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-
tlement of the same, he will not again call upon
them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; there-
fore if any should neglect to attend to this no-
tice, they must expect to be dealt with as the
law directs, as the subscriber intends the law
to be his guide in this case, without respect to
persons. I certainly shall make my collections
as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.
Easton, march 25 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 14th day of Ap-
ril, 1834, by William Ashman, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of
Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who
calls himself JOSEPH ADAMS, says he be-
longed to Dr. Hyde Ray, of Annapolis, Anne
Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about
19 years of age, 5 feet 4-1-2 inches high, has a
large scar on his right side, caused by a bite,
a small scar on each cheek near the corner of the
eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed, a
country kersey coat and trousers, striped coun-
try waist vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old
fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, oth-
erwise he will be discharged according to
law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county.
April 20

NOTICE.
BY order of the President, a meeting of the
Board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible
Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d
inst.—Punctual attendance is required.
April 15

P. TRAYSER,
BELL HINGER, (in the employ of John
A. Stewart of Baltimore,) now in Easton,
will remain in town for a few days, and
will be thankful to receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
April 15 6w

N. G. SINGLETON,
WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of
February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in li-
terature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.
By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Com-
mittee on the city of Baltimore, in two new
papers in the city of Baltimore, in two new
papers in each county where there are two papers
published, and in one paper in each county
where but one paper is published, the act, en-
titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cer-
tain description of property under certain cir-
cumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.
In compliance with the foregoing order, I
request the Editors of the following news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at
Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Fred-
rick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Citizen and Advocate, at Camber-
ville; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock-
ville; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-
publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port De-
posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times,
at Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at East-
on; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald,
at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow
Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-
der, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

ACT.
An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a
certain description of property, under certain
circumstances.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto
negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for
either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person,
in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or
negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro,
or negro slave, until such action of replevin
shall first have been determined; and any sale
thus made shall be void, unless an order of the
Court authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.
SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his, or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
porting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave,
beyond the limits of this State, before the final
decision of said action of replevin, or without an
order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed
guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to un-
dergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a
period of time not less than two nor more than
ten years, to be treated as the law directs. Pro-
vided nevertheless, this second section shall not
extend to any person or persons, who by the
finding of the jury in such action of replevin,
shall be determined to be the rightful owner or
owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834.
This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.
By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.
By THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.
This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.
By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.
[L. S.]
April 1

MISS E. MARCILLY'S ACADEMY,
**FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.**
No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.
THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
abilities for instruction, which may be derived
from a numerous and literary community.—
The Patronage with which, for a number of
years, it has been favored, and the accomplish-
ments of the Young Ladies who have left it,
are the surest pledges of the excellence of the
mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of
the attention paid to the deportment of the pu-
pils. To those who wish to acquire a knowl-
edge of the French Language, this Institution
offers peculiar advantages. It is the language
of the family, and all the pupils are compelled
to use it in the class-rooms, and during their
hours of recreation.
The Course of Instruction embraces Read-
ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi-
tion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-
nomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics;
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Span-
ish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.
The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils
is excited by every gentle means; and their
success is rewarded by an annual distribution
of Premiums.
The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-
attended. Their visitors are always received
in the presence of some member of the family.
During recreation, they are under the superin-
tendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200.00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60.00
Day Scholars, 60.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-
ucation, at 20.00
EXTRA CHARGES:
French, per annum, \$20.00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-
tra charge.
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at
the Professors' charges.
Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including
Doctors' fees, 3.00
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed
and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the
institution.
Washing, per annum, 20.00
Boarders pay the current charges, half year-
ly in advance.—Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-
tance, are required to appoint a responsible a-
gent in the city.
The Vacation commences the Monday on or
after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first
Monday in September.
References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of
Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield;
The Rev. Dr. Deloach; The Rev. Dr. Eccles-
ton; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas;
Wm. Tyson; R. B. Toney; W. E. George;
Evan Poultny; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered;
T. Elliott, Esqrs; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chataway;
The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon.
Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitney,
Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.
April 15 6w4w

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
the most accommodating terms, the following
property in Easton, that is to say:—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered a most convenient and agreeable resi-
dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en-
tirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate
on Washington street opposite to Port st.
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing
also a small tenement thereon.
3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings commonly called
Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street
in Easton. The situation and advantages of
this establishment for a private family render
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a con-
venient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

NEW GOODS.
RICHARD P. SPENCER
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public generally that he has just received
and is now opening
A new and handsome assortment of
**FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,**
consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose
and Point Blankets, English Merinoes,
Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool
and Valentin Shawls, Hosi-
ery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND
QUEEN'S WARE,**
among which are some full sets of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.
He respectfully requests the public generally
to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 18th day of April,
1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq., a Justice of
the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a
runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself
HENRY REDMAN, says he was born free,
was bound to Joshua Wing, living in St. Mary's
county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor
Mason, of the same county. Said mulatto man
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high,
has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the
mouth. Had on when committed a drab fus-
tian roundabout, blue cassinett vest, fine lace
boots and blue cloth cap. The owner (if any)
of the above described mulatto man, is re-
quested to come forward, prove property, pay charges
and take him away, otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
April 20 3w

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,
**FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.**

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.
THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
abilities for instruction, which may be derived
from a numerous and literary community.—
The Patronage with which, for a number of
years, it has been favored, and the accomplish-
ments of the Young Ladies who have left it,
are the surest pledges of the excellence of the
mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of
the attention paid to the deportment of the pu-
pils. To those who wish to acquire a knowl-
edge of the French Language, this Institution
offers peculiar advantages. It is the language
of the family, and all the pupils are compelled
to use it in the class-rooms, and during their
hours of recreation.
The Course of Instruction embraces Read-
ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi-
tion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-
nomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics;
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Span-
ish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.
The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils

AMERICAN TREATY.

Speech of the public journals.

The following extracts from various Paris papers may probably be taken as an index of the public sentiment in the French capital, on the subject of the refusal of the Chambers to make appropriations for carrying into effect the late treaty between France and the U. States. The voice of the Press is certainly in favor of the Chambers.

The Journal des Debats, after observing that the high considerations founded upon the interest of the commerce, industry, and navigation of the country, have all been urged in vain, for the Chamber, by eight votes, has decided upon the fate of the relations of France with the U. States of America, adds: "May the economy which has been effected in the Budget not fall with all its weight, and even more heavily perhaps, upon interests which have some title to the solicitude of the Chamber. We fear that it has not appreciated the full bearing of its vote! At all events, the part for the government to act has been changed within these few hours. It becomes now its duty to resume towards the Federal Government the attitude best suited to the delicate position in which it is placed with regard to America. We do not doubt that Ministers will redouble their efforts to prevent or remedy the effect of the vote, which will be but too soon known at Washington."

The *Impartial* states that in the vote come to in the Deputies, the different fractions of the Chamber, without distinction of the ordinary shades, were mixed and confounded for the adoption or for the rejection of the treaty. "The decision of the Chamber," it adds, "is an important one, and throws upon it a heavy responsibility. It is right to note that there were only 314 members present on this occasion, while there were 400 when the Associations Bill was passed. All the Deputies, therefore, were not sufficiently impressed with the importance of a question which involved not only our relations with one of the greatest people on the earth, but also our most essential home for foreign commerce. It is to be anxiously hoped that a stagnation of the manufacturing industry of Lyons will not cause him to contribute to the rejection of the Bill, and who must have given their votes more from thoughtlessness than reflection."

The *Constitutionnel* considers that a Ministry, more attached to honor than to place, would withdraw before the check just given it by the Chamber, but it doubts whether any member of the Cabinet will feel this Parliamentary necessity. "It then continues—One fact is established by this remarkable vote, in the eyes of France, and of Foreign States, that the Chamber has proclaimed in the most decided manner its independence. France will henceforth know that, except upon questions when public orders are in danger, and the ranks of the majority are called upon to rally round the Constitutional Monarchy, its vote upon every other question will be as conscientious and free as the opinion of the country it represents. Foreign States will be taught, that by the side of the Ministerial authority, which concludes treaties for subsidies with them, and so lightly engages the fortune of France, there is another authority, which, in the exercise of its legitimate attribution, passes a final judgment upon the drafts drawn at sight on the purses of the people. In America, whose claims, after all, France does not deny, though she finds them so exorbitant, attempts to revenge herself by a war of Custom duties, that war of the purse, in which every part defends its interests in which, we would appeal to the good sense and loyalty of that government, which is so moral and so wise. That France claims has been reduced to their just amount, and if those really interested had continued to be holders of the original claims, Ministers would not, perhaps, have been so earnest in demanding the means of payment, nor probably would the Chamber have refused it."

The *Ten* has the following:—"The Chamber has signified itself by one of those acts of independence and integrity which raises a legislative assembly in public opinion, and proves to a country that it is not abandoned by its representatives. Never since its existence has it displayed so much independence and integrity. The majority, which is the guard of ministerial influence. The majority, which is the financial clause in the treaty with the United States has been rejected, it is true, but small—only 8 votes—but it must at the same time be observed that, by a rather singular concurrence of circumstances, a certain number of opposition Members voted in favor of the Bill, from a national pride, perhaps too rigid. But for this the majority would have been greater by twenty votes. In considering the causes and consequences of this event, we may inquire—did the Chamber intend absolutely and indefinitely to refuse the whole of the American claims to declare their illegality; and deny the principle of the debt to refuse a new examination into its nature and amount, and render any kind of liquidation impossible? By no means. The Chamber has only declared that the Treaty of 1831 ought to be revised, that the stipulations agreed to by the Ministry had been too lightly acceded to, without sufficient inquiry into the facts upon which they were founded, that the financial and commercial interests of France were unjustly injured, either in respect to the amount agreed on, or to the combination of the articles of the Treaty."

The *Message* says: "The Chamber of Deputies has done a meritorious act in rejecting the financial treaty with the United States. So long a blow has not been given by the Chamber to the cheek of the Administration. Here, then, is the Duke de Broglie sacrificed, leaving, in the opinion of the Chamber, sacrificed of the national interest, to know not what dread from home or abroad, or rather to the interest of speculations of one knows not what sorters of high or low degree. The capitalists who have remitted large sums to America to buy up the claims, will only gain shame and lose their money—a good example for those who in their capriciousness and poor individuals who have indemnity in hope. A Ministry with any modesty could not survive such a check."

The *Journal du Commerce* considers the rejection of the treaty with America as openly exposing the danger of the means usually employed by Ministers to force grants from the Chamber, and adds: "They enter into a treaty lying an exorbitant burden upon the country, and then—as in the affair of the Greek loan—they tell the Deputies the King's signature is pledged, and you cannot refuse to enable him to honor his engagements. This argument has succeeded once, but has failed on the second trial. What an injurious character then assumes a negative vote, when the Royal dignity has been previously said to be involved in it. The whole of the debate proves that, if the majority of the Chamber had been free to form its own estimate of the claims of the United States, and decide upon the amount of what was equitably due, it would have judged of the question as did the Imperial Government and Commission of 1831, both of whom consented to allow 12,700,000 francs."

The National congratulates the Chamber on its act of independence and sovereignty in rejecting the treaty with America. "If America

should carry its ransom too far, and exaggerate its reprisals, it will be so much the worse for itself; but this is not to be apprehended, for the cabinet of Washington is too enlightened not to perceive the meaning that is attached to the rejection of a treaty, obtained by surprise from the weakness of French diplomacy. Other bases, to regulate and secure the relations between the two nations will be sought for. The triumph of public opinion is to be attributed to the Duke de Broglie, for the reasons he urged in support of the bill are precisely those which ought to lead to its rejection."

The *Quotidienne* says:—"The rejection of the 25,000,000 francs, which it is said had been previously purchased by many of the friends of the just dollar, proves that the Chamber finds it too dear, and cannot refrain from telling it so. When such symptoms appear in such a Chamber, whose devotedness cannot be doubted, it must be acknowledged that the situation of the Government has become worse than ever, since it is abandoned by its friends, and on what occasion? Good God! upon a question of money!"

ENGLAND.
LONDON, April 9.—Upwards of two thousand persons have left London docks within the last three weeks for Upper and Lower Canada, New South Wales, and New York, and there are no less than twenty large ships now fitting out in these docks, for conveying passengers to the colonies. Yesterday the *George Clinton*, an American ship, and the *Adventure*, a British vessel, left St. Catharines, and London docks with upwards of 300 emigrants for the United States. Among them are mechanics of every description, agricultural laborers, excavators and others. The *George Clinton* and the *Adventure* also carry out a great number of cabin passengers.

From a life of Sir John Moore, by his brother, recently published in London, the following extract descriptive of the close of the battle of Corunna, and the death of Moore, is made:—"Moore then turned to where the 50th regiment, commanded by Major Charles Napier & Stanhope, was warmly engaged. They leaped over an enclosure, and charged the enemy. Moore exclaimed, 'Well done, the fiftieth! Well done, my majors!'—The French were driven out of the village of Elvina with great slaughter; but Major Stanhope was killed, and Major Napier, advancing too far, was wounded and made prisoner. The contiguous regiment was the 42d, to whom Moore called loudly, 'Highlanders! remember Egypt!' They heard his voice, and rushed forward, bearing down every thing before them, until stopped by a wall, over which they poured their shot. He accompanied them in this charge, and told the soldiers he was pleased with their conduct. Then he sent Captain Hardinge to order up the guards to the left of the Highlanders. This order was misunderstood by the captain of the Highland light company, whose ammunition, from being early engaged, was expended. He conceived that the guards were to relieve his men, and was withdrawing them, when the general, apprized of the mistake, rectified it, by saying, 'My brave 42d, join your comrades; ammunition is coming, and you still have your bayonets.' They instantly obeyed."

The French having brought up reserves, the battle raged fiercely—fire flashing amidst the smoke, and shot flying from the adverse ranks, when Hardinge rode up and reported that the guards were coming quickly. As he spoke, Sir John Moore was struck to the ground by a cannon ball, which lacerated his shoulder and chest. He had half raised himself, caught his hand, and the general grasped his strongly, and gazed with anxiety at the Highlanders, who were fighting courageously; and when Hardinge said, 'they are advancing,' his countenance lightened. Colonel Graham now came up, and imagined, from the composure of the General's features, that he had only fallen accidentally, until he saw blood swelling from his wound. Shocked at the sight, he rode off for surgeons. Hardinge tried in vain to stop the effusion of blood with his hands; then, by the help of some Highlanders and guardsmen, he placed the General upon a blanket. In lifting him, his sword became entangled, and Hardinge endeavored to unbuckle the belt to take it off. When he said with soldierly feelings, 'It is as well as it is; I had rather it should go off the field with me.' His serenity was so striking, that Hardinge began to hope the wound was not mortal; he expressed this opinion, and said, that he trusted the surgeons would confirm it, and that he would still be spared to see Sir John turn his head, and cast his eyes steadily on the wounded part, and then replied, 'No, Hardinge, I feel that it is impossible to live. You need not go with me; report to General Hope that I am wounded and carried to the rear. He was then raised from the ground by a Highland sergeant and three soldiers, and slowly conveyed towards Coruna."

The soldiers had not carried Sir John Moore far, when two surgeons came running to his aid. They had been employed in dressing the shattered arm of Sir David Baird, who, hearing of the disaster which had occurred to the commander, generously ordered them to desist, and hasten to give him help. But Moore, who was bleeding fast, said to them, 'You can be of no service to me, go to the wounded soldiers, to whom you may be useful; but he ordered the bearers to move on. But as they proceeded, he repeatedly made them turn round to view the battle, and to listen to the firing; the sound of which, becoming gradually fainter, indicated that the French were retreating. Before he reached Coruna it was almost dark, and Col. Anderson met him; who, seeing his general borne from the field of battle for the third and last time, and steeped in blood, became speechless with anguish. Moore pressed his hand, and said in a low tone, 'Anderson, don't leave me.' As he was carried into the house, his faithful servant, Francois, came out, and stood against with horror; but his master, to console him, said, smiling, 'My friend, this is nothing.' He was then placed on a mattress on the floor, and supported by Anderson, who had saved his life at St. Lucia; and some of the gentlemen of his staff came into the room by turns. He asked each, as they entered, if the French were beaten, and was answered affirmatively. They stood around; the pain of his wound became excessive, and deadly paleness overspread his fine features; yet, with unabated fortitude, he said, at intervals, 'Anderson, you know that I have always wished to die this way. I hope my country will do me justice! Anderson, you will see my friends as you can. Tell them—every thing. Say to my mother—Here his voice faltered; he became excessively agitated, and, not being able to proceed, changed the subject. 'I hope I have much to say to him—but cannot get it out. Are Colonel Graham and all my aides-de-camp safe? (At this question, Anderson, who knew the warm regard of the general towards the officers of his staff, read a private sign not to mention that Captain Burrard was mortally wounded.) He then continued, 'I have made my will, and have remembered my servants. Colborne has my will, and all my papers.' As he spoke these words, Major Colborne, his

military secretary, entered the room. He addressed him with wondrous kindness; then turning to Anderson, said, 'Remember you go to Windsor, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will give a lieutenant-colonelcy to Major Colborne;—he has been long with me—and I know him to be most worthy of it.' He then asked the major, who had come last from the field. 'Have the French been beaten?' He assured him they had on every point. 'It's a great satisfaction,' he said, 'for me to know that we have beat the French.' Is Paget in the room? On being told he was not, he resumed, 'Remember me to Lady, he is a fine fellow.' Though visibly sinking, he then said, 'I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying.'—Every thing Francis says is right—I have great confidence in him. He looked the surgeons for their attendance. The seeing Captains Percy and Stanhope, two of his aides-de-camp, he spoke to them kindly, and repeated to them the question, 'If all his aides-de-camp were safe; and was pleased on being told they were. After a pause, Stanhope caught his eye, and said to him, 'Stanhope! remember me to your sister.' He then became silent. Death unobtrusively approached, and the spirit departed leaving the bleeding body an oblation offered up to his country."

The Rhode Island Republican Herald has brought a new authority, to show how flagrantly the majority of the Senate has violated the principles of the constitution in voting the removal of Mr. Sumner to be an act of derogation of the constitution and laws—and condemning the President as an usurper on account of it. What a secret contempt Judge Marshall must have felt when here last winter, for the jockeying presidential candidates in the Senate, conscious as he was that these profligate politicians were perfectly aware of the decisive settlement of the question by the fathers of our constitution, the history of which the Chief Justice has thus delineated with his own hand in his life of Washington:

Extract from Marshall's *Life of Washington*, Vol. 5, Page 166.
"In organizing the department of the Executive, the question in what manner the high officers who filled them should be removable, came to be discussed. Believing that the decision of the question would materially influence the character of the new government, the members supported their respective opinions with a degree of earnestness proportioned to the importance they attributed to the measure. In an executive department to be designated by the President as an executive department, the members declared the Secretary to be removable by the President. The power of removal, where no express provision existed, was, he said, in the nature of things, incidental to the appointment. And as the Senate was by the constitution associated with the President in making appointments, that body must in the same degree participate in the power of removing from office."

"Mr. White was supported by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, Mr. Page, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Jackson. Those gentlemen contended that clause was either a necessary or improper. If the constitution gave the power to the President, a repetition of the grant in an act of Congress was nugatory; if the constitution did not give it, the attempt to confer it by law was improper. It belonged conjointly to the President and Senate, the House of Representatives should not attempt to abridge the prerogative of the President of the original branch of the Legislature. However this might be, they were clearly of opinion that it was not placed in the President alone."

By the friends of the original bill, the amendment was opposed with argument of great force drawn from the constitution and from general convenience. On several parts of the constitution, and especially on that which vests the executive power in the President, they relied confidently to support the position, that in conformity with that instrument, the power in question could reside only with the Chief Magistrate; no power, it was said, would be more completely executive in its nature than that of removal from office."

But if it was a case on which the constitution was silent, the clearest principles of political expediency required that neither branch of the Legislature should participate in it. After an ardent discussion, which consumed several days, the committee divided: and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 20. The opinion thus expressed by the House of Representatives did not operate to convey their sense of the constitution, and the exercise of the power to the President, rather implied a right in the Legislature to give or withhold it at their discretion. To obviate any misunderstanding of the principle on which the question had been decided, Mr. Benson moved in the House, when the report of the Committee of the Whole was taken up, to amend the second clause in the bill, so as clearly to imply the power of removal to be solely in the President. He gave notice that should he succeed in this, he would move to strike out the words of which had been the subject of debate. If those words continued, he said, the power of removal by the President might hereafter appear to be exercised by virtue of a Legislative grant only, and consequently be subjected to Legislative instability, when he was well satisfied in his own mind, that it was by fair construction, implied in the constitution. The motion was seconded by Mr. Madison, & both amendments were adopted. As the bill passed into a law it has ever been considered as a full expression of the sense of the Legislature on this important part of the American Constitution."

From the *Richmond Enquirer*.

The N. York Evening Post has the following:—"The American Post has the following:—"According to Mr. Clay, the Bank of the U. States is a 'Whig Bank.' Of course the Bank party is a 'Whig party.' The Courier and the Star are Whig journals to the tune of fifty-two thousand dollars. The Daily Advertiser is a Whig newspaper to the amount of its loan from the bank and the money paid for its specimen number. The National Intelligencer, the National Gazette, as the mouth pieces and organs of the bank, are excellent Whig journals of course. In short, all the tools of the great monopoly, its printers, its lawyers, its electioneering agents, its brokers, its debtors who pay for that institution in and out of Congress, are long to a Whig Bank. Mr. Clay has placed the controversy on its true ground. The question is Bank or no Bank, and the Whig party, as it calls itself, is only the old Bank party aiming to deceive the people by the disguise of a new name."

Mr. Clay is now absurd enough to call this powerful institution, of 35 millions the "Whig Bank." But what did this same Whig argue in 1811, against the old Bank of only 10 millions? "I felt myself bound, by the defying manner of the arguments advanced in support of the renewal, to obey the paramount duties I owe to MY COUNTRY AND ITS CONSTITUTION."

to make one effort, however feeble, to avert the passage of what appears to me a MOST UNJUSTIFIABLE LAW."
"The power to charter companies is not specified in the grant, and I contend is of nature not transferable by mere implication. It is one of the most exalted attributes of sovereignty. In the exercise of this gigantic power, we have seen an East India Company created, which has carried dismay, desolation and death, throughout one of the largest portions of the inhabited world. A company which, in itself, a sovereignty—which has subverted empires, and set up new dynasties—and has not only made war, but war against its legitimate sovereign."

"What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplated? It is a SPLENDID ASSOCIATION OF FAVORED INDIVIDUALS, taken from the mass of society, and vested with exemptions, and surrounded by immunities and privileges. 'Where is the limitation upon this power to set up corporations? You establish one in the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital is money. You may erect others whose capital shall consist of land, slaves, personal estates, and thus the whole property within the jurisdiction of a State might be absorbed by these political bodies. The existing bank contends that it is beyond the powers of the State to tax it, and if this pretension be well founded, it is in the power of Congress, by chartering companies, to dry up all the sources of the State revenue."

"This doctrine of precedents, applied to the Legislature, appears to me to be fraught with the most mischievous consequences. 'The great advantage of our system of government over all others, is that we have a written Constitution defining its limits, and prescribing its authorities; and that however, for a time, faction may convulse the nation, and passion and party prejudice away its functionaries, the season of reflection will recur, when calmly retracing deeds, all alterations from fundamental principles will be corrected. But once substitute practice for the Constitution, and in vain shall we look for the instrument itself! It will be as diffused and intangible as the pretended Constitution of England."

"The power of a nation is said to consist in the sword and purse. Perhaps, at last, all power is resolvable into that of the purse, for with it you may command almost every thing else. The specie circulation of the U. States, is estimated by some calculators at ten millions of dollars, and if it be no more, one moiety is in the vaults of this bank. May not the time arrive when the concentration of such a vast portion of the circulating medium of the country in the hands of any corporation, will be dangerous to our liberties? By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body who, in derogation of the great principle of all our institutions, responsibility to the people, is amenable only to a few stockholders, and they chiefly foreigners."

"It has often been stated, and although I do not know that it is susceptible of strict proof, I believe it to be a fact, that this bank exercised its influence in support of Jay's treaty, and may it not have contributed to blunt the public sentiment or paralyze the efforts of this nation, against British aggression?"
But, most wonderful metamorphosis! equal at least, to the conversion of Hartford Conventionists into Whigs.—Mr. Clay now calls a Bank, three and a half times more gigantic, dangerous, and we believe corrupt, than the old Bank, a "Whig Bank!"

And now, Mr. Clay, we have seen this same designation of Whigs and Tories, into the following applications:
"Mr. Clay is a Whig; Mr. Webster is a Whig; and he says that his father was one; Mr. Calhoun is a Whig; Messrs. McDuffie, Preston, Polk, Dexter, Duff Green, Sergeant, Binney, John Quincy Adams, Leigh and Frelinghuysen, are Whigs; Col. David Crockett is also a Whig. And, by contrast, General Jackson is a Tory; Mr. Van Buren is a Tory; Mr. Madison is a Tory; old Nat. Mazon is a Tory; Gov. Cass is a Tory; Messrs. Wright, Tallmadge, Wilkins, McKean, Forsyth, Drayton and Langdon Cheves, are Tories; and Mr. Jefferson must have been a Tory. Mr. Walsh, editor of the National Gazette, has succeeded in metamorphosing himself into a Whig; Messrs. Stone of the New York Commercial and Dwight of the Daily Advertiser, have become Whigs. The editors of the federal papers in the United States have adopted the cognomen of the new party. And the editors of the old democratic papers, are now denominated Tories."

From the *Globe*.
"In the United States, notwithstanding customs and laws of equality, there exists a kind of aristocracy, founded upon high professional or commercial standing. This aristocracy, somewhat disdainful of the mass, excites against itself a proportionate violent reaction; and, as it sustains the Bank by its influence and its pen, the democracy needs no other motive of hostility to the Bank."

A FAVORITE SYSTEM, now travelling in the United States, and gathering information as to our Banking Systems, has received from Mr. Walsh high eulogy for some views which he has taken of the subject. We have little doubt that he has taken lessons from the Editor of the Bank official; and the sentiment, which we quote above from his remarks, would be a strong indication of the source of his intelligence, if the approbation of the National Bank Gazette had not so distinctly pointed it out."

Here is the evidence of the enlightened subject of a monarchy, who takes his notions of things in this country, from the bankers with whom he is associated by his errand, showing that the "ARISTOCRACY FOUNDED UPON HIGH PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL STANDING," AS AN ARISTOCRACY, SOMETHAT PREVALENT OF THE MASS," IS SUSTAINED BY THE BANK BY "GIVING INFLUENCE AND PEN," and that it excites "THE DEMOCRACY" so that "IT NEEDS NO OTHER MOTIVE OF HOSTILITY TO THE BANK."

The foreigner tells but half the truth. The aristocracy of high professional or commercial standing is supporting the Bank with its influence and its pen, and the Bank in return sustains this aristocracy.
From the *Ontario Standard*.
The frequent application of the term *tyrant* to the President, by the nullifiers and their new allies, calls to mind the following lines by Byron:
"The tyrant of the Chersonese
Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
That tyrant was Miltiades—
Of that the present hour would lend
Another despot of the kind—
Such chains as his were sure to bind."

PICKPOCKETS.—Yesterday, at Mr. Toy's, in Camden, a number of pickpockets mingled with the crowd, and gathered a goodly amount of spoil. The pocket of Mr. Sloan, of Camden was picked of near \$300. Even the magnet of the day, Davy Crockett himself, was not spared. He informed the company assembled that his pocket had been picked of \$160. On the announcement of this interesting item of news, Davy gave one of his most formal grins, and added—"Gentlemen, this is not the heaviest

loss I have met with. Not long since, I was coaxed to go to the Faro table, in Washington (and would you believe it?) I lost \$1500! The Colonel is to be pitied.—Com. Intelligencer.

The British frigate President, recently arrived at Halifax, has been stated to be the ship that name, captured from the United States during the late war.—The editor of the Boston Atlas, himself a dictionary of facts, denies that this is the American President, and says, 'The old frigate has never been rebuilt, and now lies at Portsmouth England, a mere hulk.'

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1834.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles Macalester, Joseph White, and Saul Alley, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.—yesterday's Globe.

The present parties.—It is somewhat amusing to see, in the opposition journals, the avidity with which the enemies of the President, seize on the name of Whig. Hartford Convention Federalists & Nullifiers are alike delighted to fall upon a name, under which they can unite to pull down the present administration; or rather to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren, who, they believe, is likely to be run by the friends of this administration for the next Presidency.

If we look back a little, no man can avoid seeing, the true nature of the present opposition. The hostility to Mr. Van Buren, on the part of the friends of Mr. Adams, grew out of the decided opposition which he made to Mr. Adams' administration, and the fact of his being called to a prominent station in that of Gen. Jackson. The hostility to him with the friends of Mr. Calhoun grew out of their suspicions of his secret agency in producing a misunderstanding between the President and Mr. C. to advance his own prospects for the Presidency. In his rejection by the Senate, when nominated by the President as our minister to England, we may see, by the speeches in the Senate, that the same causes operated.—Those who voted against him from the South (the friends of Mr. Calhoun) did so, as they alleged, because he had secretly poisoned the mind of the President against Mr. Calhoun and certain members of the Cabinet, and thereby brought about a dissolution of the Cabinet, to serve his own ambitious purposes; while those who voted against him from the North and East (the friends of Mr. Adams) did so, as they alleged, because of his instructions to Mr. McLane.

In this deadly hatred to Mr. Van Buren, we may see the origin of the present hue and cry which is raised against the President. Remove Mr. Van Buren from view, and the discordant principles of the present Whig party, will at once work its dissolution. Consolidation Federalists and Nullification Democrats cannot unite except in their hatred. When a separation takes place, which will be the legitimate Whig party? Duff Green, we apprehend, will claim the name for his Nullifying friends of S. Carolina; Mr. Dwight, the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, will claim it for the blue light Federalists.

We adopted the name of "Whig and People's Advocate" for our humble journal, because we looked upon the terms as indicating our devotion to the cause of liberty, & the rights of the people. We still profess this devotion, and do not intend to be driven, either from our name or our principles, by the denunciations of the Senate. The majority in the Senate claim to be the exclusive friends of the constitution, and denounce the friends and supporters of the administration, as the slaves, the fawning sycophants of the President. We will not bandy abusive epithets with the honorable and dignified Senators. We have very little doubt of the patriotism of most of them, but we have as little doubt that they are subject to the same passions and prejudices as other men. That ambition's unhallowed flame burns in the bosoms of many of them, to the extinction almost of the love of country, while some of the lesser spirits may bend the supple knee to the God-like Webster, or the Orator of the West, and feel proud that they are worthy of such service.

Most of us know the Senator from this section of our State. Has he been exalted by the people? What office has he ever received at their hands? Shall he claim to be the Whig, while he denounces Andrew Jackson, the peoples President, as a Tory? They, then, are Whigs who are not placed in power by the People, those Tories who are. They are Whigs, who refuse to obey the instructions of their constituents, as Sprague, Southard, Frelinghuysen and Even; those, who do obey them, are Tories, as Rives. In Congress, the Representatives of the people are Tories, the Senate, Whigs; the II. of Delegates of Maryland were Tories, the Senate, (now, in a great degree, a self-created body) are Whigs. The people then, and their representatives are the Tories, the U. States Bank, and its attorneys, the Senate, in our State and U. S. Governments, that branch of the government which is the most aristocratic, which is not elected by the people, not responsible to them, and is emphatically placed as a check upon the popular will, these are the Whigs. John Quincy Adams, elected by Congress, against the will of the people, was a Whig President, Andrew Jackson, elected by the people, is a Tory President. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, are the Whig Candidates, supported by the Whig Bank and Whig Senate—Martin Van Buren who has been elected Vice President by the people, and aspires to the Presidential chair by the voice of the people alone, is the Tory.

Do we rightly understand what you mean by Whig and Tory, gentlemen of the U. States Senate?
We see by the *Talt. American*, of Saturday, that the members of the committee appointed to examine into and report the management and condition of the U. S. Bank have submitted two reports, one by the majority and another by the minority. They are made the order of the day for Tuesday next. As soon as received we will endeavour to lay them before our readers.
Mark the Prediction!
"A strange and unnatural combination has gained a temporary ascendancy which it must lose as soon as its object is accomplished. When it comes to act upon any subject of policy or principle, not connected with hatred to Jacksonism, it must fall to pieces, and commence a war *inter se*.—It contains all the elements of dissolution, and is destined to share the fate of other monstrous alliances!"
Never was there a Party in which the seeds of its own dissolution were more deeply sown. Principle must divide them.—Policy may sever them—but the Presidential Election is "being" organized at this very moment, and it must break them to pieces.—True Mr. Clay said the other day in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Grundy: "For one, I am assured the Senator from Tennessee, that I am no candidate—that I do not desire to be a candidate—and that if it depend upon me alone, I never shall be a candidate for any office whatever."—But Mr. Clay has not yet acquired the very first principle of the ancient Metaphysics: He knows not himself. He who has been three times a candidate for the highest honor in the world, will not suffer it to escape him, if he thinks he is able to clutch it. He will not suffer all his late labors in the Senate to pass for naught. If Hope whispers him of success, he will attempt to reap the harvest. Even, if his own modesty could withdraw him from the contest, the zeal of his friends will hurry him into the arena.
But even ambition does not hurt as intensely in his bosom, as it does in the heart of another Leader of the Senate (Mr. Calhoun). It recent signs do not deceive us, this extraordinary man (extraordinary every way, for the vigor of his mind, the variety of his principles, the intensity of his ambition,) will soon take the field, with the feeble hope of winning the voice of the South, as well as the support of the Bank. Then shall we see "under which King" the various members of the Opposition will range themselves.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

LETTER VII.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the *Debates in Congress*, upon the organization of the Executive Department, in 1789; exhibiting clearly the principle of the constitution in relation to removals from office, as then understood.

COUNTRYMEN:—In my last, I showed that the dismission of one Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of another—the result of which was the transfer of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States to certain State Banks—is the real ground of controversy; that this is what the twenty-six Senators have condemned as a violation of the constitution and laws; and that, for the purpose of making the Executive authority subservient to the Senate, the Bank Senators propose to divest the President of the constitutional power of removal, and take it into their own hands. I then showed, that on the meeting of the first Congress, in 1789, there was in fact no Executive authority in the Government, and that it is the acts of Congress only which gave it substantial power. In this letter, I propose, by extracts from the proceedings of the first Congress, to show how, and upon what principles, the Executive Department was organized and put into a condition to perform the constitutional functions which might be devolved upon it by law.

Congress met on the 4th of March, 1789, and it was the 30th April before the President was inaugurated. "Civil Executive Departments," including the Treasury, had been organized under the confederation; but their functions ceased with the commencement of the new Government; and the President, though clothed by the constitution with the whole Executive power as it might accrue, had no means with which he could exercise it. On the 19th May, the subject was first introduced in the Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, in the following manner, viz:—"Mr. BENTLEY. 'I beg, Mr. Chairman, with diffidence, to introduce a subject to the consideration of the committee, which I had hopes would have been brought forward by an abler hand, the pressing necessity of it must alone be my excuse. The great Executive Departments which were in existence under the late confederation, are now at an end, at least so far as not to be able to conduct the business of the United States. If we take up the present constitution, we shall find it contemplates Departments of an Executive nature in aid of the President. It then remains for us to carry this intention into effect, which I take it will best be done by settling principles for organizing them in this place, and afterwards appointing a Select Committee to bring in a bill for the same."

"I shall move the committee, therefore, to come to some such resolution as this: That an office be established for the management of the finances of the United States, at the head of which shall be an officer to be denominated the Secretary of Finance. I am not tenacious of the style; but the object I have in view is to establish the Department; after which we may go on to narrate the duties of the officer and accommodate the name to the acts he is to perform."

"Thus it appears that the very first time the subject was mentioned in Congress, the Executive Departments were declared to be 'in aid of the President,' and that of the Treasury was the first one named."
Mr. BENTLEY approved of the division mentioned by the gentleman, but would, with his leave, move that there be established, in aid of the Chief Magistrate, three Executive Departments, to be severally denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury, and War."

"Mr. MADISON moved, that in the opinion of this committee, there shall be established an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, at the head of which shall be an officer to be called the Secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and to be removable by the President."
[That there shall be a Treasury Department, &c. (using the same language).]
And there shall be a War Department, &c."
Mr. LIVINGSTON was not prepared to decide on the question, even as now brought forward, nor did he see a reason why the Department of Foreign Affairs was placed at the head of the list. He thought the Treasury Department of more importance and ought to have the precedence.
After a short debate, the words relating to the mode of appointing the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, were struck out, and it was moved to strike out so much as declared him to be

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows: to wit six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, four dollars the single leap, with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a chestnut sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 20th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar naves ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register). The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heat, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, (for pedigree of Oscar, see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, or Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimaldin, Speculator, Accident, Scap's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reddy, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by Dan Gannon, who was by Eclipse, his dam was by Chance Medley, or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus—Blank was by Z. G. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dan Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley, by the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomed's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Old Snap, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un and Z. G. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

N. B. Few horses in this county have propagated better colts than Red Rover. Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834. m29

NOTICE.

The full bred horse, SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue a season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st March, and end on the 20th June.

ROGER ADAMS.

March 22 11

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameroun. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam), his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand-bills.

TERMS.

50 the springs chance and 50 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents to the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

April 8

BASHAW

The services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 1

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will, as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore to Corvick and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

a. r1 15

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, MATS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye

Water,

Morphine, F. netine,

Strichline, Cornine,

Piperine, Oil Cubebis

Solidified Copiva,

Oil of Cantharidin,

Denarcotized Laudanum,

Ditto Opium,

Iodine,

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

AND GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, Dec 18

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1771, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1771, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be the pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public Store Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed on one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

Subscriptions received at this office.

March 1, 1834.

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STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William T. J. J.

Will leave Baltimore every Thursday

morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corvick

and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th

inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on

every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corvick

at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved,

since last season in every respect, and the

proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

March 22

MARYLAND,

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of James B. Rumbold, adnor

of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by

law for creditors to exhibit their claims against

the said deceased's estate, and that the same be

published once in each week for the space of

three successive weeks, in one of the new papers

printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly

copied from the minutes of proceedings

of the Orphans' Court of the county

aforesaid, I have hereto set my

hand, and the seal of my office, this

eighteenth day of April, A. D.

eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath

obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline

county, in Maryland, Letters of administration

on the personal estate of Thomas Swan,

late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons

having claims against the said deceased's

estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the

same with the proper vouchers thereof to the

subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth

of October next, or they may otherwise be

excluded from all benefit of the said

estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 61.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1834

WHOLE No. 341.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sidue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until arrears
are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSEPH M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Lockwood, Jr., and directly that of Wm. R.
Hoyard, Esq. This house is situated in the most
famous and pleasant part of the town, with-
in a few paces of the Court House, and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like property in this State
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing not heretofore attached to the property,
and all the property is about to go through a
thorough repair, which will enable him to en-
tertain private families, parties, or individ-
uals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the
best of liquors, and his Table shall be furnish-
ed in season with such as the market will af-
ford. He has provided attentive Waiters and
Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
kitchen will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent county at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be had
from Easton to the principal cities—a four
horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be
accommodated on liberal terms by the day,
week, month or year—he solicits the kind
patrons of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.
oct 1

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a
child 12 to 35 years of age, of good habits—
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of the
State) for their own individual use, and not
for speculation. I can give the most unques-
tionable satisfaction as to that, from one of
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSH,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 20th February next.
All persons who shall be found delinquent in
settling their Taxes by the above time, will
certainly have their property advertised, as I
am bound to close the collections without re-
spect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,
TO take charge of the district school in
Greensborough, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3t

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
seven feet. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this Class book, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "A work more needed, and which,
it is believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-
ing for a number of years."
Published by E. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,
Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.
Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore.—Price \$1 50 2

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
1, the corner of Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THE subscribers take this method of return-
ing their grateful acknowledgments to the
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
for their liberal patronage, since they com-
menced the above business, and beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that
they have now on hand,

**A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-
TICLES IN THEIR LINE,**
CONSISTING IN PART OF
3 NEW GIGS,
price from 150 to 200 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finish—also SIX second hand gigs,
of various prices; and TWO good

SULKIES,
one of them is long on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLendid ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of, on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under way a last rate Coach,
and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice,
and to any particular directions, according to
order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
in great quantities, of every description, from which
by the assistance of the best workmen, and
their own knowledge of the business, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial Carriages, Harnesses, Gigs, &c., as
any establishment in the State. All kinds of
repairs done in a neat and durable manner,
and good springs of every description made
and repaired, all of which will be done at the short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's obedient servants.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large
and superior turning LATHES and TOOLS,
which can be bought low. Two days of good
steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will
be taken as apprentices, the one at the work-
shop, and the other at the training branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.
feb 18 3m A. & H.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT.

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally,
for the liberal support already received, and
begs leave to state, that he still continues to
carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman &
Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop),
the above business in all its various branches.
Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple-
ments, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers,
cultivators, corn cradles, wheat cradles, cart
saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which
will be made to order at the shortest possible
notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner,
as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most
moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.
Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3
years, (to whom he refers the public,) and in-
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored,
he intends to warrant all work sent out of
the shop to work well. He has also a large as-
sortment of materials in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights.
april 22 3w (G)

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankin colored
Narraganset Horse will stand, the
ensuing season, at Easton and the
Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward Eart's and Emalls Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.

TO JOHN W. JENKINS.
Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries
respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored
Horse, I can only state that I crossed from
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Mar-
ryland, with the gentleman who had bred your
horse, who informed me that his dam was a
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized
for her superior qualities, and he sent her to the
"Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a
"Sire's" chance, and that your horse was the
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the
dam, and I can state with great certainty that
I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Al-
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his proge-
ny.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
15th April, 1834.
N. B. The grand dam of your horse Dey of
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Ma-
son's Dey of Algiers.
april 22 E. N. H.

Overseer Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY a single or married man,
to manage a set of hands the remainder of
the present year, to whom liberal wages will
be given. Satisfactory reference respecting
character and a knowledge of farming is re-
quired. One with a small family would be
preferred.
JOHN L. N. KERR.
Perry Hall, April 29

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.
ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of
his friends and customers, and the public
generally, begs leave to inform them, that the
Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence
her regular route between Easton Point and
Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant—
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the
26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning,
and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial
built vessel, coppered and copper lined, and
is now in complete order for the reception of
freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has
been sailing about six months and has proved
to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-
tage to passengers and freighters also. All
freight intended for the Emily Jane will be
received at the wharf at Easton Point, or de-
livered there, at all times, and all orders
left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson &
Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend
to all business pertaining to the Packet concern,
will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
65 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery
county, on the 10th day of Fe-
bruary 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB
KNOWLES, says he belongs to Mr. George
Clark, residing near Hottel Town, Eastern Shore,
Virginia. Said negro man is about 25 years
of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on
his forehead, near the eye, caused by a fall
from a horse. Had on when committed a black
coat and a pair of dark trousers, dark
shoes, and a pair of dark stockings. The owner (if any) of the
above described negro man, is requested to com-
pare his appearance with the charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.
D. W. JUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city Jail.
march 4 3w

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis is arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every citizen of his country to
offer up his property as a personal sacrifice, so
far as they are in contact with the great evil
of the Government, to treat the nation
which threatens the existence of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the best
method of doing so, is by the publication of
truth, and the exposure of the falsehoods
which the advocates of the Government are
addressing to the public mind, the subscriber
will be the reach of every citizen, and to the
recompense of the subscriber, he proposes to
publish a weekly paper.
EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large quarto pages, at the
reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for the
copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents
per annum, for a single copy.
It is intended to constitute a medium through
which the latest news may be made known to
all, and all such are invited to contribute. It is
especially recommended to the consideration of
the State Rights Societies now springing up in
every State of the Union, and by which the
leading facts, documents, and arguments, by
which the success of the principles which they
them lie, depend. In word, its great aim
will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and
to promote a surrender of political prophe-
cies and personal interests, unite those who de-
spise of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
store the institutions of the country into the
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent
and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent writers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscribers may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers.
(All subscriptions must be paid in advance.)
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
BUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received

Notice.
WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery
county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a
runaway, a yellow woman, who calls her-
self Ann Washington Ridgely. She says she
belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.
She appears to be about 30 years of age, five
feet high, her clothing when committed, was an
old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.
The owner of the above described woman is
requested to come forward and release her,
otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to
law.
RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.
April 23, 1834—may 3 4w
The Globe, Washington City, White, at
Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will
give the above four insertions, and send their
accounts to (Free Press) in full payment.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and is now opening at his store
house in Easton,
A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH
GOODS,
suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His
supply consists of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA,
GLASS AND QUEENWARE,
&c. &c. &c.
each of which he thinks is very complete, and
having been purchased at reduced prices, he in-
vites the attention of his friends and the public gen-
erally to an inspection of the same, to judge for
themselves.
Easton, April 22 4t

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.
SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, Master.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above named sailing vessel,
is now in complete order for the reception of
freight and passengers; having a very com-
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She
will commence running as a regular packet be-
tween the above places, and will leave Miles
River on SUNDAY the 23d of March
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—
turning will leave the store of A. B. Harrison, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the
above named days during the season. She will
take on board and land passengers at William
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & White, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, of the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
effort to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.
**WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.**
N. B. For Captain James Steward's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nichol-
son & Co., through Townsboro, Benjamin
Boswell & John Newman, of this county.
march 18 (G) 11

To Rent,
for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington street
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern, and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to
H. D. HARMOD.
april 1 (G) 3w

JOHN HARPER,
INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashion for 1834, and as
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sargent,
Reporter of Fashions of New York,) to be
able to trade some beautiful alterations,
which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad-
joining Mr. Love's bar room, and opposite
Mr. Wm. Love's Store, or they can be had
at the reduced price of 50 cents, to suit sub-
scribers.
The subscriber or tailors his grateful acknowl-
edgments for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and from the assurance he has generally given
in his advertisement, he would invite the public to give
him a call, as he is determined that neither ex-
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to
please those who may favor him with their pa-
trons. In a very short time, I expect to re-
ceive other fashions in addition to those reported
by Mr. A. F. Sargent, thereby en-
abling me to see, judge, and determine
the fashions, as to the style of fashion of their
years.
april 18 4w 3t

BOOKS.
EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Love's Store,
Fay's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sargent's Reflections
Allen, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collier
Sage's Works
Hymns, Hater, and Pollok's Poems
Parker's Works
Pious and Bible
Promoting Testament
Practical's Connections of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Makom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Exercises of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted
Saints Rest
Grace's Minor
Gower's Virgil
Clarke's Homer
Clarke's Homer
Smart's Cicero
Cassir Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Cicero
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Athen's Sallust
Athen's Latin Grammar
Rudiman's do do
Tit Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Paine's Lectures
Black's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pandemonium
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Olney's do do
Wanostrecht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's do do
do do Reader
Academic Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comely's Spelling Book
Joss, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Barlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpor-
der, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES BANK.

REPORT
Of the Committee of the House of Representa-
tives, appointed to investigate the affairs of
the Bank of the United States.

[Presented May 22, 1834.]

The Committee appointed in pursuance of a
resolution of the House of Representatives,
passed on the 4th day of April, by which it
was,
Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertain-
ing, as far as practicable, the cause of the com-
mercial embarrassment and distress complain-
ed of by numerous citizens of the United States,
in sundry memorials, which have been present-
ed to Congress at the present session, and of
inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of
the United States has been violated, and what
corruptions and abuses have existed in its man-
agement; whether it has used its corporate
power, to control the press, to interfere in poli-
tics, or influence elections; and whether it has
had any agency, through its management or
money, in producing the existing pressure, a
Select Committee be appointed to inspect the
books, and examine into the proceedings of the
said Bank, who shall report whether the pro-
visions of the charter have been violated or
not; and also, what abuses, corruptions, or
mis-practices, have existed in the manage-
ment of said Bank; and that the said Com-
mittee be authorized to send for persons and pa-
pers, and to summon and examine witnesses
on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the
said Bank and branches. And they are fur-
ther authorized to visit the principal Bank, or
any of its branches, for the purpose of inspect-
ing the books, correspondence, accounts, and
other papers connected with its management
or business; and that the said committee be re-
quired to report the result of such investiga-
tion, together with the evidence they may take,
at as early a day as practicable.

Respectfully submit the following Report in
pursuance of their proceedings, so far as they have
found it practicable to discharge the duties de-
volved on them.
Chapter I, particularly, to examine into the
conduct and condition of the Bank of the United
States, they have endeavored most anxious-
ly to ascertain correctly the true character of
that high, responsible and delicate trust.

To judge rightly of the proceedings of the
House of Representatives, and of its committee
towards the Bank, it must be borne constantly
in mind, that that corporation differs essentially
from an ordinary banking company, incorpo-
rated for private benefit. The Bank of the U.
States was chartered for great public purposes,
as an agent, deemed necessary to the Federal
Government, in the efficient exercise of its
high prerogative, to fix the value of money, and
thereby secure the benefits of a sound circu-
lating medium to the confederacy.
It was designed to add the Treasury Depart-
ment to collect conveniently and disburse the
national revenue of its stock the U. States
held seven millions of dollars. And its assets
are by law made irrevocable, and not subject
to payment of all dues to the government. Con-
ceded, as we must, that the Bank was estab-
lished for great public ends, and that the House
of Representatives is the grand inquest of the U.
Union, and as such has power to visit and in-
spect all Departments of the Federal Govern-
ment, to correct their abuses, reform their
errors, and confine the exercise of their pow-
ers within the limits prescribed by law to each,
and it follows that the House has power to ap-
point a committee to make a minute and full
inquiry into all the multimillion operations of
this powerful corporation.

But that there might be no doubt of the ex-
istence of the power here contended for, it has
been expressly reserved in the 23d section of
the charter of the Bank, which provides, "That
it shall be the duty of the House of Representa-
tives, to examine into the conduct of the man-
agement of the Bank, and to report thereon to
the House, and to report whether the provisions of
its charter have been violated or not."

The language in which this authority of the
House is described, is so plain and so full, that
an attempt to illustrate it appears to be super-
erogatory. The committee to be appointed are
to "inspect the books and examine into the pro-
ceedings of the corporation" without exception.
The section contains no reserved power to the
Bank to designate the places where, or the per-
sons in whose presence the examination shall
be made. These modes of exercising the
main power are necessarily, as its incidents,
dependent on the discretion of the sovereign,
with whom it is lodged. A contrary construc-
tion would make either or both Houses of Con-
gress dependent on the agents whose conduct
is to be the subject of inspection.
If the Bank can attach any conditions to its
exercise, not found in the charter, then it could
render nugatory the power, by which it was
intended it should be checked and controlled.
That the great conservative purposes for which
such Committees of Investigation were to be
appointed might not be thus defeated, the ex-
tent and character of their inquiries are rightly
made to depend on the wisdom, patriotism and
justice, of either House of Congress.

The only restriction to be found in that
clause of the Bank charter which we are in-
sisting, is that which relates to the committee,
and is that the House, and has reference not to
the extent of the examination, but to the char-
acter of the report to be made. The commit-
tee is directed to report, amongst other things,
"whether the provisions of this charter have
been violated or not." The object of this spe-
cific requirement is to be found in another
clause of the same section of the charter, which
provides, "whenever any committee as afore-
said, shall find and report, or the President of
the U. States shall have reason to believe, that
the charter has been violated, it may be lawful
for Congress to direct, or the President to or-
der a *scire facias* to be sued out of the Circuit
Court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the
name of the U. States, calling on the said cor-
poration to show cause, wherefore the charter
herby granted, shall not be declared forfeit-
ed."

But if there ever had been a well founded
doubt as to the true construction of this re-
served power of the House, the committee did not
suppose it had been long since yielded.
In 1818, Mr. Spencer, of New York, offered
to the House of Representatives a resolution
providing for the appointment of a committee
to inspect the books, and examine into the pro-
ceedings of the Bank. In the debate to which
that resolution gave rise, the opinions now en-
tertained by your committee, were well ex-
pressed by many distinguished gentlemen.
For presenting short extracts from one of the
speeches then made, no apology is supposed
will be needed. Mr. Towns said, he had no

"apprehension of defect of power in the House
to prosecute the inquiry in the terms proposed.
He had no doubt of the power of the House if
the public interest required it, to direct a com-
mittee to make such a report. The nation,
said he, has a deep interest in the conduct and
management of the Bank; our duty to the peo-
ple whom we represent, the nation's interest,
as owners of a large portion of the stock, its in-
terest in the revenues being wholly payable in
the notes of the Bank, will justify a constant and
vigilant attention to its proceedings. If there
had been a doubt whether the conduct of the
Bank had been proper or not, the House was
fully justified in investigating into the facts, and
inquiring whether abuses had been committed
or not. He would vote for any inquiry, in its
broadest shape."

The resolution of Mr. Spencer was adopted,
and a committee appointed, who visited the
principal Bank at Philadelphia and some of its
branches. They had free and unrestricted access
to the books and papers of the Bank. They
were furnished by the officers with such ex-
tracts and copies from the books and papers as
they called for. They summoned before them
the Directors and officers of the Bank, and ex-
amined them on oath touching their conduct and
proceedings. And the Committee made to the
House, on the 16th January, 1819, an elaborate
report, from which we learn that their in-
quiries had been chiefly directed "to the gen-
eral management of the Bank," the conduct
of its officers. The transactions of private citi-
zens with the Bank were then freely and fully
examined. Individual transactions of the Pres-
ident and Directors of the Bank, in the pur-
chase of its stock, were fully inquired, and
those officers were required to testify before
the Committee. Though deeply affected,
personally and officially, by these develop-
ments, they never hesitated or objected to obey
the process or to give their testimony.

The names of the borrowers from the Bank
were published without scruple, with the amount
of money due from each, whenever, and not
otherwise, such a publication was deemed
necessary to illustrate the improper conduct or
mis-administration of its officers.
This precedent, to which the Committee of
1832 strictly conformed, is entitled to high re-
spect from the eminent character of those by
whom it was established, and who have justly
enjoyed high reputations for purity of purpose
and distinguished attainments.

Many additional reasons for deference to this
concomitant construction of the 23d section of
the charter be necessary, it may be found in
the fact that Directors of the Bank in 1819
themselves assented to it. They conceded to
the committee of the House the right to inspect
all their books and papers in such manner as
that Committee thought just and proper. Be-
sides, those who now have management of the
Bank, in 1832, without question of right, with-
out hesitation, without protest, produced for the
inspection of the Committee of the House all
their books, papers, correspondence and ac-
counts, and appeared when summoned, and
testified on oath touching the transactions of the
institution under their control. With the ex-
ception of a few observations for which it is be-
lieved ample apology, if any be required, will be
found in the subsequent portion of this report,
the Committee will proceed with a brief analy-
sis of their proceedings in the execution of the
duties devolved on them, showing the unex-
pected obstacles interposed by the managers of
the Bank, to the progress of the examination,
and the repeated requests, in violation of their
charter, and in contempt of the authority of the
House of Representatives, to permit their books or papers to be inspected or
their proceedings to be examined.

The purposes for which your committee were
appointed, are stated distinctly in the ex-
istence of the House, that they have exercised
an extraordinary assumption in deciding on the
character of the duties imposed. They are required
to ascertain, in practical terms, the cause of the
commercial embarrassment and distress com-
plained of by numerous citizens of the United
States, in sundry memorials which have been
presented to Congress at the present session,
and whether the Bank has had any agency
through its management, or money, in produc-
ing the existing pressure.

To inquire whether the charter of the
Bank of the United States has been violated,
and what corruptions and abuses have existed in
its management.
The powers designed to be conferred on the
committee if they could have been exercised
are adequate to the performance of the duties
imposed; they were authorized to send for per-
sons and papers—to summon and examine wit-
nesses on oath—to visit if necessary the prin-
cipal Bank and its branches—and to inspect the
books, correspondence, accounts, and other pa-
pers connected with its management. Such
are the duties and the powers of your committee,
conferred on them by the House with extraor-
dinary unanimity, and which your committee felt
bound to regard as consistent with the char-
tered rights of the corporators and their debtors.

Under a deep sense of respectful obedience to
the decision of the House on the 4th of April,
solemnly expressed, and feeling that they had
no right to question its justice or propriety, your
committee proceeded to Philadelphia on the
22d April, to commence the performance of
their duties.
On the 23d of April, their Chairman ad-
dressed to the President of the Bank, a com-
munication, enclosing a copy of the resolution
of the House of Representatives, and notifying
him of the readiness of the Committee to visit
the Bank on the ensuing day, at any hour a-
greeable to him. In reply, the President in-
formed the Committee that the papers thus re-
quired should be submitted to the Board of Di-
rectors, at a special meeting to be called for
that purpose. It appears, in the journal of the
proceedings of the Committee, herewith pre-
sented to the House, that this was done, and
that the Directors appointed a Committee of
Seven of their Board, to receive the Committee
of the House of Representatives, and to offer
for their inspection such books and papers of
the Bank, as may be necessary to exhibit the
proceedings of the corporation according to the
requirement of the charter. In the letter of
John Sergeant, Esq., as Chairman of the Com-
mittee of Directors, communicating the pro-
ceedings of the Board, he says that he was di-
rected to inform the chairman of this commit-
tee, that the committee of the Directors "will
immediately direct the necessary arrange-
ments to be made for the accommodation of the
Committee of the House of Representatives,"
and would attend at the Bank to receive them
the next day, at 11 o'clock. Your committee
attended, and were received by the Committee
of Directors.

Up to this period, nothing had occurred
to

...the belief that a disposition was left, on the part of the managers of the Bank, to embarrass the proceedings of the committee, or have them conducted differently from those of the two preceding Committees of Investigation. On assembling, however, the next morning, at the Bank, they found the room which had been offered for their accommodation, previously occupied by the Committee of the Board, with the President of the Bank, as an *ex officio* member, claiming the right to be present at the investigations and examinations of this committee. This proceeding the committee were not prepared to expect. When the appointment of the Committee of Seven was first made, it was supposed that that measure, however designed, was not well calculated to facilitate the examination.

The officers of the Bank were believed to be the most appropriate agents of the Board of Directors to exhibit the books and papers. By them the entries in the books are made, and by them such entries are most readily explained. It is their duty, too, to be daily at the banking house, and on that account they could assist in the examination more readily than the Committee of Directors.

These objections to the special agents of the Board, were left and expressed, but they were waived, and no disposition had been manifested or felt by your committee, to conduct the examination in any manner not entirely acceptable to the board.

Under these circumstances, your committee did think that a much respect for their rights and privileges, and much more for the dignity of the body from which all their powers were derived, might have induced the Committee of Directors to forbear to make them feel an entire want of control over their own room. With a previous determination to be present when their books were to be inspected, they could have waited to view it until these books were called for, and the attempt made to inspect them in their absence. These circumstances are now reviewed, because they then excited an apprehension, which the second formed into conviction, that this Committee of Directors had been appointed to supervise the acts and proceedings of your committee, and to limit and restrain their proceedings, not according to the directions contained in the resolution of the House, but the will and judgment of the Board of Directors. Your committee have chosen to describe this claim of the Committee of Directors, to sit conjointly with them, to the desire to prevent them from making use of the books and papers, for some of the purposes pointed out by the resolution of the House. They are sensible that this claim to be present at examinations, avowed prematurely, and subsequently persisted in with pertinacity, and respect for themselves, and respect for the gentleman who composed the Committee of Directors, utterly forbids the ascription to them of a feeling which would merit compassion and contempt much more than resentment.

This is a serious position, voluntarily and deliberately taken by the Committee of Directors, predicated on an ill-conceived equality of rights with your committee, under your resolution, and rendered more serious, as it is a claim to sit in the Committee of Representatives. To avoid all misunderstanding, and to make it clear, it is desirable that each question should be decided separately. Contemplating an extended investigation, and unwilling that an apprehension should exist of improper disclosures being made of the transactions of the Bank and its customers, your committee, following the example of the Committee of 1832, adopted a resolution declaring that their proceedings should be confidential, until otherwise ordered by the committee, and also a resolution that the committee would not conduct its investigations "without the presence of any person not required or invited to attend." A copy of these resolutions was furnished to the Committee of Directors, in the hope that the exclusive control of a room at the Bank during its hours of business, would hereafter be conceded to your committee, while the claim of the Committee of Directors to be present when their books were submitted for inspection, should be postponed for decision, when the books were called for and produced by them.

On the 25th ult. this committee assembled at the banking house, and again found the room they expected to find set apart for their use, preoccupied by the Committee of Directors, and other officers of the Bank. And instead of such assurances as they had a right to expect, they received copies of two resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, in which they were given to understand that their continued occupation of the room must be considered a favor, and not a matter of right, and in which the Board intimated an unjust consciousness on the House of Representatives, and intimated an apprehension that your committee design to make their examinations secret, partial, unjust, oppressive, and contrary to common right.

When this communication had been read, your committee adjourned to meet at their own chamber, at the North American Hotel. Notwithstanding all that had occurred, the correspondence with the Committee of Directors was continued. If in some error was committed, let it be imputed to the belief that great forbearance would be shown by the Committee of the House of Representatives of the People.

While it was thus doubtful whether a room could be obtained in the banking house, without conditions being attached derogatory to the rights and dignity of the House and a concession in advance of them set up by the Bank, which might seriously inconvenience your committee in their business, they determined to execute your resolution, if practical, by not intruding on the Directors of the Bank, they therefore repaired to a room at the North American Hotel, and submitted to the inspection of the committee at their committee room, on the 31st day of May, certain books and papers of the Bank which might have been thus produced without interruption to the ordinary business of the Bank. The requisition, in terms implied the presence of the directors or their committee.

On the day named, the Board addressed a written communication to the committee, declaring "that they cannot comply with that part of the resolution of the committee of investigation which requires that certain books of the Bank be sent to the North American Hotel, this day, at 11 o'clock."

Your committee are of opinion that this refusal of the board of directors to submit the books of the Bank to the inspection of your committee, is a violation of the Bank charter, and a contempt of the laws and authority of the House of Representatives.

The reason for this opinion need not be here repeated or enlarged.

It has been maintained, and is insisted, that the right to inspect the books of the Bank, carries with it the power to perform that office out of the banking house, if it cannot be done conveniently and effectually therein, and your committee cannot perceive that just ground of complaint exists against a claim of power, in a committee of either House of Congress, which, by the laws, and with a wise regard to the public interest, is conceded to the judicial tribunals of both the Federal and State Gov-

ernments.

The facts already stated, demonstrate that a room could not be procured in the Bank for the use of the committee, without a concession not to be recalled, which would have made your committee dependent on the courtesy of the Directors of the Bank at every step of the inquiry, and the various communications received from the directors and their committee, answered to this report, will fully corroborate this statement.

Having failed to accomplish the object of procuring the books of the Bank for inspection at their committee room, your committee felt it to be their duty to demand their submission to that purpose, at the Bank, of the President and Cashier of the Bank, the usual and general agents of the corporation. For that purpose on the 5th day of May, having apprised the committee of directors of their intention, at one o'clock they repaired to the Bank and then required the President and Cashier, each of them respectively, to produce certain of the books of the Bank, for inspection of the committee. This was refused by each of those officers, for reasons stated in writing, and to be found in the appendix to this report.

In this refusal, your committee believe there was a substantial violation of the Bank charter, and a contempt against the authority of the House of Representatives.

They are of opinion, that your committee were under no obligation of right to recognize any agent of the bank other than those generally known as such, and make their duty and right to inspect the books depend on the convenience or caprice of such deputation.

It is such the fact, then the examinations of the Bank will, in all cases, depend on the disposition of the Directors to have their proceedings examined.

Having been thus denied, by the officers of the Bank, and having been informed by the Directors, that they were not aware of having declined to furnish a room for the exclusive use of the committee, your committee sincerely desires to meet the wishes and directions of the House, and to be their duty to seek, under an interview with the committee of Directors, and by arrangement, not the committee of the Bank, at the Bank, on the 7th day of May, at four o'clock, by themselves.

Your committee then and there, in writing, required of the Committee of the Board, to produce to your committee, for inspection certain books and papers of the Bank, and to enable your committee, to inquire into and make representations to the President of the United States, and to Congress, and to ascertain whether the Board of Directors had violated the charter of the Bank, by authorizing the exercise of illegal powers by their committees or officers, and whether the Bank had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the present pressure, or has used its corporate power or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections.

Without giving a specific answer to these calls for books and papers, the committee of directors presented a written communication, in which was said to be a violation of the mode of proceeding deemed right by the Bank.

Your committee of the Board in that communication, express the opinion, that the inquiry can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter, and deny virtually the right of the House of Representatives to authorize the inquiry required in the resolution.

They also report of the Committee of Investigation, "when they asked for books and papers, to state specifically in writing, the purpose for which they are proposed to be inspected, and if it be to establish a violation of the charter, then to state specifically in writing, what are the alleged supposed violations of charter, to which the evidence is alleged to be applied."

To this extraordinary requirement, made on the supposition that your committee were charged with the duty of criminal, or prosecution for criminal offence, and implying a right on the part of the Directors to determine for what purposes the inspection should be made, and what books or papers should be submitted to inspection, your committee replied that they were not charged with the duty of criminalizing the Bank, its Directors, or others, but simply to inquire, amongst other things, whether any provision in legal form should be instituted, and from the nature of their duties and the instructions of the House of Representatives, they were not bound to state specifically in writing any charges against the Bank, or special purpose for which they required the production of the books and papers for inspection.

A specific answer was requested to the calls which had been made.

The Committee of the Board, after deliberation, made a communication to your committee, in writing, in which they announced their purpose to adhere to their resolution, and refused to submit the books and papers of the Bank, required by your committee to be produced for their inspection.

These reasons, it is plain, cannot have had much weight in producing the decision of the Board. Truly a part of the information desired was beyond the control of the Board, that fact could have been stated, and this committee would have cheerfully received the residue.

21. The Board say, they cannot comply, because it would be impossible for them to do so, without and reasonable time, having ascertained, by a careful examination, that the copies and statements called for by the resolutions of the 23rd ultimo alone, would require the uninterrupted labor of two clerks for at least ten months.

This reason, it is also fair to presume, could not have materially influenced the decision of the Board. If, in truth, an entire compliance with all the resolutions would require great labor, still that did not justify the refusal to comply with any one of them. Besides, the whole object could have been obviated by the employment of more clerks than two, the compensation to whom, if paid either by the bank or this committee, would have been well expended in gratifying the requirement of the House of Representatives.

30. The Board say they cannot "comply, inasmuch as in respect to a part of the papers called for, the effect would be the same as the surreptitious removal of papers to a secret place for examination."

We cannot see this last reason for refusing, given by the Directors, and lastly, to perceive that this committee is justified in demanding, that without the aid of any *ex parte* process, that extracts from their own books, made by their own clerks, will not be furnished because they might be used to conduct an *ex parte* examination, what benefit could this committee expect to derive by access to the books themselves?

Permission to take extracts for themselves could, and properly would, be deemed for the same reasons; and a committee of the House, without power to compel the directors to make demands, would have power to make no use of the books, which was not approved by the Directors themselves. And the House will be at no loss to determine what they will do, and will be willing to give their inquiries, and without authentic extracts, such as were unobtainable furnished by the Bank to both the former Committees of the House, your committee could not have impermissibly conveyed to the House the grounds of their own inquiries, or the results of their inspection and examination.

In what connection, then, is your committee placed? The House have committed them to inquire "what corruptions and abuses have existed in the management of the Bank," whether it has used "its corporate power, or money, to interfere in politics or influence elections."

To do this, they have attempted to use only one mode, that is, by passing it, under the name of a committee, and they are refused by the Directors access to those means which are in their custody, and which, by their charter, they are bound to furnish.

Because, say they, the inquiry this committee has been charged to make, can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter. And even those violations of charter are not to be inquired of until the Board is furnished with a specification of all the charges intended to be inquired into. She is supposed violations of charter, she specifically charged, then the Directors are to decide whether the facts, if true, as stated, would amount to technical violations of charter, and then, and not till then, will our committee be permitted to proceed with them in order as stated. It must be said, that those proceedings, by which the Bank would justify its bold disregard of the provisions of its charter, are, in themselves, derogatory to the dignity, and contemptuous to the authority of the House, to which it in fact owes its being.

The Committee believe that these proceedings of the Bank Directors, depriving vital and essential powers to the two Houses of Congress, and asserting, in effect, a paramount and controlling authority over both in executing a power, and in passing a check upon the Bank itself, would justify a more extended inquiry, and not confining in the disposition of the House to maintain its own rights and dignity, and to sustain your committee in the faithful discharge of their duty, they present as a part of this report the various resolutions adopted by your committee, with those received from the agents of the Bank, as an appendix, declaratory of the powers believed to be possessed, and the purposes of your committee.

They believe that these resolutions, will of themselves vindicate their conduct and proceedings from all such imputations which are to be found in the various communications of the Directors, and their committee, and will serve to show that they have adhered to justification whatever for the extraordinary position ultimately taken by the Committee of Directors and the Bank. But that their determination not to permit any conduct of theirs not involving breach of charter, to be investigated, must have been entertained long before it was made known to your committee, and that it was not communicated until every other means of preventing the examination had proved unavailing. But for this conduct, which your committee cannot regard as distinguished by frankness and candor, the absence of your committee, from their duties in the House would have been of much shorter continuance.

Based on a very refined distinction between the power of the Directors as persons, and as corporations. The same persons have and have not power to submit the books. As corporations, the custody of the books is in them, but as individuals, although collectively assembled, the same books are not under their control. Thus, by an attenuated technicality, the lawful authority of the House is to be defied. If, in one room of the bank, they must be esteemed as "individual citizens," who may lawfully disregard a subpoena duces tecum, because they have not the books demanded—if, in another room of the same house, by a transmigration, not known to Heathen philosophy, their identity is gone; they have become mere ideal creatures, on which not even a subpoena ad testificandum can be served. To make this excuse still more extraordinary let it be remembered that seven of the gentlemen by whom it is offered had been appointed by the Board of Directors to exhibit the books of the bank for inspection, and of course must have had the right to that exclusive possession for that purpose.

The reason assigned for the refusal to be sworn is parallel with that which has just been considered—that, as corporations and directors, they are parties to the proceedings of the House and therefore not bound to give testimony. It is a humane rule to be found in the criminal law, which declares that no man shall be compelled to criminate himself; and one which this committee would be unwilling to order any circumstances, to deny, if your committee are not aware of any principle of evidence, which will excuse a person for refusing to give testimony, simply because he is subject him to a civil action.

There are provisions in the Bank charter, which the Directors have not only refused to prove to have been violated, but have refused to permit the House to examine the books of the Bank that would subject the Directors to a civil and criminal prosecution. Ever if the latter supposition be not entirely without foundation, still it is insisted that as an *ex parte* trial, to testify, must do so, under the court or other tribunal before which they appear, shall judge that he is interested. That quest on the wife scenario be presented to decide for himself, without evidence and without a witness, without good cause. As to the supposition that the Directors, or the corporation, would be controlled by the House, and that the House would be directed to institute a civil action, it is already been answered in this report, and needs no further reply.

If the inquiry had been presented, and had satisfied Congress or the President that a crime had been committed, and that the Directors, could the Bank Directors become parties to the proceedings, and under that principle, attempt to conceal transactions known only to themselves, and even their books might be used as evidence against them. Justice requires us to add, that the Directors, while they protested against our right to examine them, declared they had no knowledge, which, if a necessary right to their duty and the rights of others required, they would not willingly expose to contempt.

Under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that they have not indicated the course of the Directors of 1819 and 1832, by waiving their supposed technical rights, and inviting an unrestricted examination of their proceedings. Such conduct could not but have gained public approval, and it is humbly conceived could not have been reasonably objected to by any persons having business with the institution. If such had been the course of the Directors, the committee hope to be pardoned for saying it was their purpose to have performed the duties which had been assigned thoroughly, impartially, and with a rigid adherence to the principles of truth and justice.

Thus, your committee conceive the just power and authority of the House of Representatives have been set at naught, defied, and contemned.

These, the charter of the Bank of the United States, have been deliberately violated, by repeated refusal of the Directors of that corporation to admit their books and papers to the inspection of this committee.

Thus have the just expectations of the House and of their constituents been disappointed, and all means of obtaining the best and most accurate information concerning the operations of a controlling financial institution, been cut off and denied.

It remains for the House and the country to decide how far this conduct of that directory has been dictated by their solemn duty, as declared, to protect the interests of others committed specially to their protection. How far it conforms to those principles of action which are based on conscious integrity & uprightness of purpose, which defy scrutiny, and invites investigation; and how far it shall be received as a plea of guilty, to the high misdemeanors, which they insist they have been bound against the corporation of which they have the management and control.

These grave questions, with others growing out of the transactions and proceedings, are left to be decided by the House of Representatives.

To elicit these opinions, the following resolutions are most respectfully submitted.

1. Resolved, That by the charter of the Bank of the United States, the right was expressly reserved in either House of Congress, by the appointment of a committee, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings, of that said Bank, as well as to ascertain if at any time it had violated its charter.

2. Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of April, 1834, for the appointment of a committee, with full powers to make the investigation embraced in said resolution, was in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Bank and power of this House.

3. Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, by refusing to submit for inspection, the books and papers of the Bank, as called for by the committee of the House of Representatives have contemned the legitimate authority of the House, asserting for themselves powers and privileges not contemplated by the framers of their charter, nor in fairness deducible from any of the terms or provisions of that instrument.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1834.

U. S. BANK.—We offer to our readers in this morning's Whig, the report of the majority of the Bank committee; the report of the minority we received yesterday, and shall give it, in part, or entire, in our next. When both reports have been carefully examined, we shall probably give our views on them; until then, we abstain from any remarks.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for this Diocese, which commenced its session in this town on Wednesday last, adjourned yesterday, to meet the next spring in Washington.

The Revd. Lucien B. Wright, the Revd. Hugh T. Harrison, the Rev. F. R. Hanson, and the Revd. James McGregor Dale, received Priest's orders. Charles B. Dana and Alfred Holmead, were ordained Deacons.

A report has reached us from Dorchester County, which gives STURGEON, (the opposition candidate for the lower Congressional district) a majority of 365, in six election districts of that county, over Stewart, the administration candidate. Two districts in Dorset, and the two lower counties, yet to be heard from.

There can be no doubt of the election of Mr. Steele, but it will probably be with a majority, very little, if any greater, than has been heretofore given against the administration in that district.

The Store of Mr. James M. Stanton, at Stanton's landing, in this county, was broken open on Tuesday night last, and robbed of Goods to the amount of about a hundred dollars. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, and committed to Jail.—*Caroline Advertiser.*

A good Floor.—Mr. George W. Leonard of Talbot county, cleared this spring, from six acres of land, two pounds of clear, washed wool, making an average of seven pounds to each acre. Three or four pounds, we believe, is a common average.—*Id.*

The U. S. ship of war Peacock, Capt. Geisinger, arrived at New York on Sunday night last, from a long cruise, last from Rio Janeiro, April 18th.—*Passenger, the Hon. E. A. Brown, U. S. Charge d'Affaires at the court of Brazil.*

Officers of the Peacock.—David Geisinger, Esq. Commander; Robt. B. Cunningham, H. Y. Purvis, Edward H. Boutwell, Thomas W. Brent, Lieutenants; Francis H. Stockton, Purser; Benjamin Ticknor, Fleet Surgeon; George Hurst, Sailing Master; Augustus B. Baldwin, George R. Carroll, Charles Thomas, Wm. Reynolds, D. R. Crawford, H. T. Wingate, John B. Wood, A. J. Wells, Robert Patton, Midshipmen; H. M. Fowler, Lieut. of Marines; H. N. Robinson, Schoolmaster; Frederick T. Poor, Captains Clerk; Jem. Barr, Acting Gunner; Wm. Condy, Acting Carpenter; Charles H. Haven, Purser's Steward.—*Balt. Repub.*

From the Baltimore Republican of Wednesday. THE TURF.—Trotting, with Col. Johnson's stable, started this morning for New York, to meet Shark, Alice Gray, and Black Maria, at the second meeting, that takes place the 24th of June. The expected contest between Trifle and Shark, has, we understand, produced an excitement unknown for many a day, in the sporting circle. Shark, to the North, stands without a rival, and Trifle is no less renowned in the South.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. FROM EUROPE. VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT!

This morning we received by express, via Long Island, our files of English papers, brought by the packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, from Liverpool. Our London dates are of the 23d of April, and Liverpool of the 24th, the day on which Captain Smith sailed. Our extracts are as copious as time and limits will admit.

ENGLAND.

A rumor was rife in London at the latest dates, and confirmed by the Times with a significance of expression denoting knowledge, that it was "not without foundation, that a treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and France, to which Spain and Portugal were parties, for the settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula. There is no doubt, adds that semi-official journal, that England and France, in conjunction with Spain and Portugal, have come to the just determination of disencumbering the peninsula, both of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, as the preliminary step to the tranquil arrangement of the government of Portugal. But whatever measures may be deemed necessary to the accomplishment of this desirable object, armed interference will not be resorted to.

Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, held a Drawing Room on the 17th ultimo, at which a great number of distinguished personages were formally ushered into the presence of Royalty.—Among them we perceive the name of "The Rev. Calvin Colton, of New York, by Mr. Vail."

Mr. O'Connell, made his first set speech in the English parliament, on his favorite subject of Repeal, on the evening of the 22d ultimo. Mr. O'Connell was the only speaker and upon the conclusion of his speech the debate was adjourned.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The fine ship Shenandoah, Rose, which sailed from Bremerhaven on the 16th of April, bound to Baltimore, with 130 passengers, was cast away the same day, or the following night, on the Mellum, near the Bremen beacon, and went to pieces, with the loss of thirty passengers drowned! The remainder have returned to port.

A serious riot occurred at Oldham, the borough appropriately represented by William Cobbett, on the 15th of April, arising out of a strike for higher wages. It seems that a large number of operatives assembled and took the

administration of law into their own hands, marching around and compelling all the laborers in the various cotton mills to join in the strike. It happened that one of them, belonging to a Mr. Taylor, was closed against them. It was surrounded by a high wall—but such was their eagerness to effect their purpose that they undertook to scale it. In the attempt a man by the name of Bentley was shot at and killed. The mob increased immediately both in numbers and in fury, and proceeded to the work of desolation by pulling down the buildings of all who were obnoxious to them. For two days Oldham presented a melancholy scene. Not a female moved in the streets. By the active measures however, of the civil and military authorities, order and tranquillity were restored.

CHURCH REFORM.

On the 21st of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of the Commons on Church rates brought forward his proposal on the subject.

The first portion of the plan was, that these church rates should, after a day to be named, be entirely abolished. He should propose, instead of the present church rates, that £250,000 a year should be raised as a charge on the land tax. The sum thus raised was to be appropriated, not in the same manner as it was now applied, but chiefly if not entirely to the sustaining and repairs of the fabric of the churches. This fund so made a charge on the land tax, was to be invested in the hands of the Church Commissioners, not now a permanent body, but which it would be necessary should be made so, if this plan were adopted, by them to be distributed to the purpose of supporting the edifices of the churches throughout the country.

Mr. Hume objected strongly to the plan, as calculated to afford no relief to the Dissenters, who paid the land tax, and therefore would still continue to pay church rates in a different form. He also objected to making the church commissioners permanent. "The first resolution proposed that church rates should cease and determine. In this he entirely agreed.—The next resolution proposed that part of the money should be paid out of the public revenue. From this he altogether dissented. He therefore thought that the best course would be to take the sense of the House on the first resolution, and should now move that all the words after the word "determine" should be omitted."

Sir R. Inglis approved only of that part of the proposition which recognized the necessity of a State religion. A long and animated discussion followed in which Mr. Divett, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Stanley, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Lord John Russell, &c. took part. The House then divided, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion was carried by a majority of 256 to 140.

CANADA.

A debate occurred in the House of Commons of the 15th ult. of much interest in relation to the affairs of Canada. Mr. Roebuck concluded a long speech by a motion "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Canadian." He hoped, he said, that whatever else the Right Honorable Secretary (Mr. Stanley) might say on this occasion, he would not oppose the resolution.

"Let him, said the honorable gentleman, recollect that the great republic of America, with her swarming citizens, adventurous, wary, and sagacious, was the close neighbor of the Canadian subjects; that 13,000,000 of enthusiastic republicans would watch with intense interest, and with selfish views, any dispute that took place between the colonies and the mother country. Let him also be certain that if any rupture took place between them, the colonists would ask, and would indubitably receive assistance from their all-powerful neighbors.—And on what terms would that assistance be granted?—But on one only; that the Canadians become part of the great federal republic.—And when this event should take place, who was there that on surveying the vast possessions of that already but too formidable power, but would tremble for the fate of England?"

"With a coast unequalled in the whole habitable globe—with wise and beneficent institutions—with a well instructed and sagacious people, where should that country fix the limits of her power—where find a check to her overwhelming force? The fleets of England would dwindle into insignificance; her naval supremacy would shrink into obedient servitude to her transatlantic offspring. The day was not far distant which would see this prophecy fulfilled, if we rashly drove into rebellion the provinces of Canada. Yield to their wishes, on the other hand, and it would bind them to England by the gentle but firm bonds of friendship—erect in the more northern territories of that happy continent a rival to the U. States in force, in commerce, and in happiness. Gentle treatment, wise conciliation would effect this; but any rash and impetuous contempt of their desires would revive the disastrous days of 1774.

The motion was seconded, when Mr. Secretary Stanley rose and expressed the great satisfaction he felt from the opportunity afforded by the motion to explain and bring under the consideration of the House not only the constitution, but also the present state of the province of Lower Canada. He then proceeded, in a speech of three columns, to discuss the subject, and went far into details relative to the late proceedings of the Canadian parliament. He concluded his observations by moving an amendment for the appointment of a select committee to inquire and report whether the grievances complained of in 1829, by certain inha-

inants of Lower Canada had been redressed, and also whether the recommendation of a committee of that House, to whom the question of these grievances was referred, had been complied with on the part of the government; also to inquire into other grievances now set forth in the resolution of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, and report thereupon to the House.

The discussion was continued at some length in which Messrs. O'Connell and Hume, Lord Howick and Mr. P. Stewart took part, when Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion, and Mr. Secretary Stanley moved for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of the two Canadas. The Right Hon. Gentleman said that he had named on the committee, amongst others, all those gentlemen who were now in the House who had been on the committee in 1829.

The names of the committee were then read. Of that of Mr. Hume being mentioned. Mr. Hume said, that he must decline being on the committee, not from any want of good will towards the Canadas, but he had been already named a member of seven committees, and he found that they were as much as he could attend to.

The committee was then agreed to, but the names are not given.

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence conveyed to England by the Lightning steamer, and received here by the Poland, is confirmed, with the additional news that 2000 Spanish troops had crossed the frontiers to assist the constitutional cause, but on the other side, many had also entered to join Don Miguel.

A lamentable occurrence took place on the 8th ult. A Prussian prison vessel, at anchor in the Tagus, took fire, supposed accidentally, and before assistance reached them, from thirty to forty Miguelite prisoners unfortunately lost their lives. The ships in harbor gave the aid of their fire engines as soon as they could be brought into service.

Napier was at Oporto on the 10th, occupied in the training of land forces to be ready for the first occasion. It is said to be Don Pedro's project to obtain and keep possession of the country north and east of Oporto, so as to enable that part to resume its accustomed trade in wines. The Constitutionalists are in possession of most of it—to the bridge of Amarante, on the east of Oporto—they being on one side and the Miguelites on the other.

A letter dated Lisbon, April 5th, says:—It was intended to unite a large force under Bernardo de Sa'n the Alentejo, but Bourmont having concentrated all his troops, and having received considerable reinforcements from Santarem, repulsed de Sa in his attack on Moura, and obliged him to fall back upon Meritoia; however, as he will be joined in a few days by troops which have been sent round from hence for the Guadiana, and as General Pina is to advance from Alcazar de Sal, of which he obtained possession without firing a shot. I have no doubt Bourmont will soon meet his match; in this case, the Alentejo will likewise be free.

The decree of forfeiture against Miguel created a great sensation in Santarem, and will probably cause the ranks of the Usurper to be thinned as soon as it is ascertained that any refugees will be received by Don Pedro. It is reported that Duke de Cadaval and one of his daughters have died at Elvas, & the Marquessa de Bellas at Santarem.

The Lisbon papers of April 14th, bring an account of the Miguelites having dispatched from Santarem a large force, which made an attack upon St. Ubes on the 12th, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The attack served to elicit the zeal of the troops in Lisbon, many of whom, particularly the foreigners who were lately in disgrace, volunteered to go to St. Ubes, to assist in repelling it. Their services were not accepted.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals, the dates of which are to the 22d ultimo, continue to be chiefly occupied with the troubles and revolts that occurred in the capital—in Lyons, (the second city of the kingdom,) and elsewhere throughout France during the ten preceding days. Lamentable as had been those disorders, says the Morning Herald, they appear likely to have produced one good effect—reflection. The writers of every party seem to have been awakened by them to a sense of the evils in which those violent proceedings originated, and those that must result from them. The Ministerial papers no longer speak in terms of triumph. Those of the Liberal Opposition refrain from appealing to the passions of their readers, and the Carlist Press does not suppress its expression of rage and disappointment at the failure of a struggle, which in an especial manner the leaders of their party are accused of having participated. Within the walls of the Chateau, the voice of reason appears to have equally made itself heard.

The various fire-works and illuminations in preparation for the celebration of the King's birthday, are not to take place. Even the National Guards, who came forward to assist in suppressing the exaggerated *emule* of the 13th and 14th inst., make no secret of their motive for taking up arms, & which they confine to the desire 'to maintain order & the laws.' The republicans and students, and all other ostentatious disciples of anarchy have, for the present, disappeared from the scene.

All was quiet in Paris, and also in the departments of Moselle, Strasburg, and Lyons.

The *Semaphore*, newspaper, had been seized at the post-office, at the hotels, and at the publication office, because of the news of an alarm

ing nature which it contained as to the state of the capital. The restraints upon the press imposed with great vigor. M. Dieude, editor of the *Quotidien*, summoned before the Court of Assizes the morning of April 17, did not appear. He was accused of an offence towards the person of the King, in two numbers of February last. He was condemned to a year's imprisonment for each, and a fine of 2000 francs for the first, and another fine of 3000 francs for the second.

According to the *Courier Francais*, the number of persons who perished at Paris, on the 13th and 14th of April, was 12 soldiers, 28 insurgents, or inhabitants of the streets in which the combat took place, and 11 persons killed by musket shot, whose bodies were deposited at the Morgue.

It is stated from Nancy, that on the evening of the 16th, Major General Guster was informed that some subalterns of the regiment under his command, had had the weakness to lend an ear to some emissaries of anarchy, and were to meet during the night. Having surprised them, he caused them to be immediately arrested by the sergeants and privates of their own regiments, who, on this occasion, again manifested the excellent sentiments that animates them. Four of their subaltern officers arrived on the 18th at Nancy, in chains, and were immediately sent on the Metz.

The Prefect of Lyons, the General who commanded there during the revolt, and the Procureur du Roi, have been severely rewarded by promotions in the Legions of Honour; and the Prefect has, in addition, been created a Peer of France.

COL. CROCKETT TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON CITY, 20th May, 1834.

Messrs. GALE & SEARSON: I have been with surprise, an article in the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer, in which I am represented as saying, that I had been executed to a Furo-Bank not long since, and that I had lost fifteen hundred dollars in one night, and that I am to be pitted on that account.

I am truly sorry that I am compelled to be at the trouble of asking you, through your paper, to correct the error. It is true, I was asked by some gentlemen to partake of a dinner in Camden, where this conversation is said to have occurred, and, while there, a large collection of people being assembled, before I was asked to the dinner, I was in an adjoining room in the midst of the crowd; at which time, I suppose it was that I lost my Pocket-Book, with one hundred, and sixty or seventy dollars in it. Whilst at dinner, I heard it stated that a gentleman who was present had lost his money, and I felt for my Pocket-Book, and I found that I had lost it with its contents. I then stated that I knew another gentleman that had the deposits removed, and I was asked if I had lost my money, I said I had, and stated to what amount, as near as I could recollect.

I had received three hundred dollars through Messrs. Carey & Hart, and had lent a gentleman one hundred and fifty dollars of the money. I was indebted to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown in a small sum, & a Mr. George Riston had one hundred and twenty dollars of the money of that Bank, and proposed to sell for one hundred and two—i.e. exchanged with him to that amount. And when I stated that I had lost this money, several gentlemen said that they were sorry for my loss; and I replied, that it might have been worse, if they had got it but a short time before. I said, jokingly, that I had once lost more than that at the Furo-Bank; which was true. I did, when I first came to Congress, several years ago, indulge in betting against that game, and it is the only game that I ever did bet at, and I am ashamed that I ever saw that played for I do not know any other game in the world. Indeed, I cannot say that I ever knew that game, for it is injured me, but not to the extent stated in the Commercial Intelligencer; for the best of all reasons, that I never had fifteen hundred dollars at one time in my life. Nor did I ever lose the sixth part of that sum in one night. So that the Editor is under a mistake when he states that I said that I was coaxed to a Furo-table not long since, and lost fifteen hundred dollars in one night. I hope the Editor will do me the justice to correct the error, and that all other papers that have copied the article will do the same, and oblige their and your obedient servant,

DAVID CROCKETT.

Carey, Lea and Blanchard have published an octavo volume of 254 pages, under the title of "Letters of John Randolph of Roanoke to a young relative, embracing a series of years from early youth, to mature manhood." The dates range from 1806 to 1822. They are directed to his nephew, Theodore Bland Dudley. We have read them, and that is, these of them which were worth publishing—with a very deep interest, more than we anticipated at the moment. The editor states that they have been selected from "among several hundred," as most fit for publication. The selection was not very carefully made. The larger part of them serve no other purpose than to fill a page. Letters of introduction, and more details of farm and domestic affairs were not worth transcribing, and there are too many such. This, and the manner of printing are objectionable. On one page, exclusive of the signatures and directions, there are but seven lines of large type & they are on matters altogether private and uninteresting.

But what there is of Randolph's correspondence sufficiently characteristic & valuable for publication, is of a high order. His mind and heart are exhibited in a more available light than that in which those who have studied only his brilliant and eccentric public career have been accustomed to think of them. The earnest zeal which he manifests for the intellectual and moral improvement of his young relative; the wise, prudent, and affectionate counsel which he presses upon him for his guidance in life, his personal deportment, in his studies, employment, amusements, associations, are unfading traits of the real excellence which lay at the foundation of his own singular character. The tone is seldom that of harshness or caprice, and when speaking of himself and his own fortune and feelings, it is uniformly and unaffectedly desponding. With the highest and noblest sentiments of honor, he was evidently the prey of fortune and station, to which were added the tortures of an incurable bodily infirmity. Upon the whole, the letters are a very acceptable contribution to our means for forming an estimate of the true character of a most extraordinary public man.—*Balt. Amer.*

Eight hundred and eighty-eight emigrants arrived at New York, on Thursday last, from Liverpool, Dublin and Greenock.

A gentleman from Bookar's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small Gold Terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor released the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance, it could not be seen. Experienced miners report to have seen leather things that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and if so, gold may be, and in that way this curious little Terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this non-descript specimen will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.

—*Lynchburg Vir.*

PRICE CURRENT.

From the *Baltimore American* of Wednesday.

GRAIN.—A cargo of prime red Susquehanna wheat, the only one in market, was sold yesterday at \$1.10.—A sale of very good Maryland red was made this morning at \$1.05.

Sales of white Corn to-day at 67c58 cents, and of yellow at 57 cents.

Sales of good Maryland Rye at 68 cents.

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, bushel	80c
Do. best red,	\$1 06 1/10
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	90 1/4 5
Corn, white,	57c58
Do. yellow,	56c57
Rye,	68
Oats,	30c32

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on THURSDAY the 5th June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A. personal attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

may 31.

NOTICE.

THE Vestry of St. Michaels Parish having appointed at their last meeting, Robert H. Gold, Esq., Richard Spencer, Fayette Gibson, Daniel L. Lyle and Richard Fobelman, Esq., a full line committee to superintend the erection of a Church on the site presented to the Parish by Charles Lowndes, Esq., at Miles River Ferry; these gentlemen are requested to meet at Easton, on Tuesday, June 3d, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures necessary to effect the object for which they have been appointed. The hour of meeting 11 o'clock, A. M.

may 31.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and for the City of Baltimore, a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Nat. Prusby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Prusby, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpanin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Balt. City and County Jail.

may 31. 3w

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day of May, 1834, by William A. Stauffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph Bantow; says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Prisses Bantow, living near Trap Town, Talbot county, (E. S.) Maryland—said negro man is about 53 years of age, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm and a small scar over his left eye, bald on the top of his head and stout made. Had on when committed, a brown cassimere roundabout, drab fustian pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse shoes, and black flat hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Balt. City and County Jail.

may 31. 3w

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day of May, 1834, by Abraham De Croft, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself Charles Medcalf; says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassimere pantaloons, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Balt. City and Co. Jail.

may 31. 3w

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the subscriber can pay their accounts in Bank of Maryland paper or certificates of deposits, if immediate application be made, at 50 cents in the dollar, or I will give 50 cents cash in the dollar.

PETER TARR.

may 21. 3w

A PROTRACTED MEETING.

WILL be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in the Town of Easton, to commence on Friday night the 13th of June next. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by the Rev. Francis Waters, W. W. Wallace, Luther J. Cox, Levi R. Reese and other ministers.

may 21.

EDWARD STUART,

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE Cartwheel-wright and Seythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

E. S.

Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 3w

BOOTS & SHOES.



Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS of all descriptions;

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers;

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions;

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 29. 6w

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale a large tract of land lying in Talbot county, adjoining the farm called Hillsdon, formerly the residence of John Fisher, Esq.; said tract is supposed to contain upwards of six hundred acres. The dwelling and farm houses are in tolerable repair. The soil is diversified, and very susceptible of improvement. Any person or persons disposed to purchase, can apply to Mr. C. W. Holt, residing upon the Hillsdon farm, who will show them the premises.

An opportunity is now offered of making a profitable investment of funds, as the price will be very fair and moderate. If the above farm is not sold before the first day of August next, it will be for sale.

WM. L. BORDLEY, Agent.

for Mrs. D. Bordley.

may 21. 6w

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, CHINA, &c.

which added to their own stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3. 6w

Fresh Spring Goods

Received at the Store of

THOMAS H. JENKINS,

Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fashions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.

may 20.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods;

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.

which added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.

Easton, may 20.

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY,

Easton, may 20.

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spelden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, a smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of F. F. to me directed by T. C. Nichols, Esq. one at the suit of Thomas O. Martin, Adm'r. of Andrew S. Anthony, and the other at the suit of Howes Goldsborough, against Thomas Clouds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz. one sorrel Horse, one Barge and Oars, one Hawling Seine nearly new, and about one hundred and thirty or forty lathum long, completely fixed with ropes, &c. for use. Also on Thursday the 12th day of June next at the same place, and between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder for cash, the unexpected term of service of a negro man named David, the length of the time of service to be made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Constable.

may 21. 3t.

Young Rinaldo.

Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the stable of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first October next—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, cash, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—25 cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares having been sent to him this season, the chance of a foal is almost certain.

JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.

may 17. 6w.

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21th instant, as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 30, 1834.—may 6. 4w

The Globe, Washington city; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.

The Wrightson, a strong, substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, may 13.

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, may 13. 4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County, or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.

JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.

J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.

EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

April 22.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right forefinger caused by a burn. Had on when committed a light blue Virginia cloth coat, red mixed country cloth pantaloons, black bombazett vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

may 13. 3w

150 dollars or 100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr's estate. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to the same estate, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawny complexion, about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. may 27.

AUGUSTUS GUIREN,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton, and Gentlemen passing to and from the same, that he has provided a comfortable room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose of Shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters himself that from long experience in his profession, having served a regular apprenticeship in Paris, and having followed the business ever since, he will be able to give all those who favour him with their custom, perfect satisfaction.

N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it, make engagements by the month, week or otherwise.

may 27. 3w pl.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road TIMBER.

PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Elliott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of knot. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for. About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER.

Elliott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

(32) To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charleston, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts received, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.

may 3. 2aw 9t

To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at three seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His collection cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,

11 Lexington street, Baltimore.

may 13.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6.

Piano Forte for Sale.

A FIRST rate six octave German Piano with two pedals, made by the celebrated STEIN of YENNA, is offered for sale, and is to be seen at Mr. Lowe's Inn. The price is \$250; this at least is fifty dollars less than the usual price for such instruments of the same quality. Should it be sold within a few weeks, the subscriber will oblige himself to come down, put it up and tune it, at his own expense—and in the meantime should any person for persons wish to have their Pianos put in order and tuned, they will please to leave their names and places of residence at this office, or at Mr. Lowe's Inn.

JACOB WALTER.

may 27. 8w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will, as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore to Corvick and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as before.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Morphine, Emeline, Strichine, Cornine, Pimperine, Oil Cubes, Solidified Codia,
Oil of Canada-din, Demarcized Laudanum,
Dio. Opium, Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN FEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, Dec 18

PROPOSAL
FOR PRINTING
THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS
OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,
Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is not a complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unlabeled, it may be fairly concluded that it is, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and important period. Although we have, in a number of histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Freemen and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the flagrant usurpation of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works contain what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

March 1, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 23rd day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pononoy creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large ear on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right eye, and a scar over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse dark roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse blue boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county jail.

A CARD.

WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest price for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 5th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high; light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SUDLER, Shff.
of Queen Anne's county.

For Rent,
The farm called "Maximino," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James Partlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at \$200 per annum. Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point.
WM. VICKERS.
April 29 3w

BASHAW

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

april 1 w

THE THOROUGHbred HORSE UPTON,
five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the size of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse), by Spread Eagle—Upton's dam of the Oaks, his g. g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—Upton's services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in handbills.

TERMS.
\$5 the spring's chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN

april 8

NOTICE.
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester, to commence on the 21st March, and continue to season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in handbills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st March, and end on the 20th June.

ROGER ADAMS.

March 22 11

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge, in Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the money for the season to be paid by the 24th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 15 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, a fine great head and snout, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton, on Tuesday 22nd inst. at New Market on Thursday the 24th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 25th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 26th inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Virgin, (for pedigree of Virgin, see also Turf Register). The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centerville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Eastern course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 321 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, or Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grinnall, Speculator, Accident, Scarpe's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurker, his dam Beadly, by Hyder Ally—Lurker was by Dan Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertunnes or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Ragulus—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by J. E. Green's Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old James and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Wing, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dan Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley, the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomed's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Virgin, and g. g. dam Young Diomed, all were got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.
N. B. Few losses in this county have produced better colts than Red Rover. Their size, three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.
Easton, March 29, 1834.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Martin.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corvick and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corvick at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

March 22

MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of James B. Rumbold, administrator of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office, at this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand the eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adminr. of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

April 12 3w

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, North Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOLE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—May 6

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, called Upchurch, and of William Skinner. This farm lies on a point of land 1/2 mile long, and is situated in a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and ten acres of land. The improvements are a fine dwelling, barn, and out-houses. For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. J. MILES.

April 22

THE CELEBRATED HORSE IVANHOE.

WILL be let to season this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

PAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, April 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joseph M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

March 4 11

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Pace, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.—For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.

March 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Niede's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, July 2

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next, ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies desirous to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

Feb 23

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young JACK INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hamilton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

TERMS—

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by cash, or by the 20th October. Insurance \$10, but \$5 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABE.

AS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Sheriff, Esq., of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right head, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old gaiters, brock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

Baltimore city and county Jail.

March 4 3w

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER, Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Green; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thank full for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, repeated periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth, Cloaks, can have them scoured, and put in as good a condition as when new, and at a moderate price. The subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gift and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Rings, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Saw Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmoniums, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobaccos, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water, Color Paints, Violin Strings, Snuffing Bottles, Jewshaws, a fine assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

J. B.

For Rent,

And possession given immediately the two story framed dwelling house, on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconick, dec'd.

P. F. THOMAS, Adminr.

March 4

REMOVAL.

MINLOVE HAZEL, INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store—Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 11

REMOVAL.

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Jan 11

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

April 9

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S. [The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work.]

ALSO,

Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt M.D. Brim's School Geography and Atlas Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings

Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings

Mason on Self-Knowledge

James' Philosophy

McIntyre on the Globes.

Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale by

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

2

Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained with as little delay as practicable.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, per doz. Retail.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, \$3 25 374

Hymnbook M. P. Church, plain, sheep, 4 00 50

Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep, 5 00 624

Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00 75

Do. do. do. calf, gilt, 8 00 1 00

extra, 13 00 1 50