

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY. OFFICIAL.

(From a Globe.)

The opinion of the President that part of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, now sitting at Frederick, which relate to the campaign against the Creek Indians, is given below. The proceedings of the Court, in respect to the failure of the campaign under General Gaines and Scott, against the Seminoles, so far as regards the case of Major General Scott, have also been submitted to the President, but we understand that, in consequence of the necessary connection between the case of the two commanders, the President has suspended his examination of the proceedings in respect to Major General Scott, until he shall have received the proceedings in the case of Major General Gaines, when the whole subject will be taken up and disposed of.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the causes of the delay in the campaign against the Creek Indians. The President has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry recently held at the city of Frederick, by virtue of Orders Nos. 65 and 68, so far as the same relate to the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1836; and has maturely considered the opinion of the Court on this part of the subject referred to it.

The order constituting the Court directs it, among other things, "to inquire and examine into the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1836, and into every subject connected with the military operations of the campaign aforesaid; and, after fully investigating the same to report the facts, together with its opinion on the whole subject, for the information of the President."

It appears from the proceedings, that, after the testimony of the witnesses had been received by the Court, and after more than one hundred documents bearing on the subject had also been produced in evidence, and after Major General Scott had addressed the Court on the subject, the Court proceeded to pronounce its opinion, as follows:

"Upon a careful examination of the abundant testimony taken in the foregoing case, the Court is of opinion that no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott, in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians, in the country; it appears that he took the earliest measures to provide arms, munitions, and provisions for his forces, who were found almost wholly destitute; and as soon as arms could be put into the hands of the volunteers, they were, in succession, detached and placed in position, to prevent the enemy from retiring upon Florida, and whence they could move against the main body of the enemy as soon as equipped for offensive operations."

"From the testimony of the Governor of Georgia, of Major General Sanford, commander of the Georgia volunteers, and many other witnesses of high rank and standing, who were acquainted with the topography of the country, and the position and strength of the enemy, the Court is of opinion that the plan of campaign adopted by Major General Scott was well calculated to lead to successful results, and that it was prosecuted by him, as far as practicable, with zeal and ability, until recalled from the command, upon representations made by Major General Jessup, his second in command, from Fort Mitchell, in a letter bearing date the 20th of June, 1836, addressed to V. P. Blair, Esq., of Washington, marked 'Confidential,' containing a request that it be shown to the President, which letter was exposed and brought to light by the dignified and magnanimous act of the President, in causing it to be placed on file in the Department of War, as an official document, and which forms part of these proceedings. (See document No. 214.) Conduct so extraordinary and inexplicable on the part of Major General Jessup, in reference to the character of said letter, should, in the opinion of the Court, be investigated."

The foregoing opinion is not accompanied by any report of the facts in the case as required by the order constituting the Court; on the contrary, the facts are left to be gathered from the oral and documentary evidence contained in the proceedings—and thus a most important part of the duty assigned to the Court remains unexecuted. Had the Court stated the facts of the case as established to its satisfaction by the evidence before it, the President, on comparing such state of facts found by the Court with its opinions, would have distinctly understood the views and conclusions of the Court in respect to the degree of promptitude and energy which ought to be displayed in a campaign against Indians; a point manifestly indispensable to a correct appreciation of the opinion, and one which the President's examination of the evidence has not supplied, inasmuch as he has no means of knowing whether the conclusions drawn by him from the evidence agree with those of the Court."

The opinion of the Court is also argued in a letter, written by Major General Scott, in which it is stated that "no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott, in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians," &c. &c.; thus leaving it to be inferred, but not distinctly finding, that there was some delay, and that it was made by some other person than Major General Scott; without specifying in what such delay consisted, when it occurred, how long it continued, nor by whom it was occasioned. Had the Court found a state of facts, as required by the order constituting it, the uncertainty now existing in this part of the opinion would have been obviated, and the justice of the opinion itself readily determined."

The part of the opinion of the Court which animadverts on the letter addressed by Major General Jessup to V. P. Blair, Esq., bearing date the 20th of June, 1836, and which presents the same as a subject demanding investigation, appears to the President to be wholly unauthorized, and by the order constituting the Court, and by which its jurisdiction was confined to an inquiry into the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign against the hostile Creeks, and into such subjects as were connected with the military operations in that campaign. The causes of the recall of Major General Scott from the command, and the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of General Jessup in writing the letter referred to, were not submitted to the Court as subjects of inquiry. The Court itself appears to have been of this opinion, inasmuch as no notice was given to General Jessup of the pendency of the proceedings, nor had he any opportunity to cross examine and interrogate the witnesses; nor to be heard in respect to the conduct in the matter submitted on to the Court."

For the reasons above assigned, the President disapproves the opinion of the Court, and remits to it the proceedings in question, to be taken by the Court may render the conduct of the evidence; and from the same,

and from such facts as may be ascertained, (in case the Court shall deem it necessary to take further evidence,) may ascertain and report, with distinctness and precision, especially as to time, place, distance, and other circumstances—all the facts touching the opening and prosecuting of the campaign in Georgia and Alabama against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1836, and the military operations in said campaign; and touching the delay, if any there was, in the opening or prosecuting of said campaign, and the causes of such delay; and to the end also, that the Court while confining its opinion to the subject-matters submitted to it, may fully and distinctly express its opinion on those matters for the information of the President.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will cause the proceedings of the Court on the subject of the campaign against the Creek Indians, with the documentary evidence referred to therein, and a copy of the foregoing opinion, to be transmitted to Major General Alexander Macomb, President of the Court, for the proper action thereon.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1836.

THE STATE FINANCES.

This is a subject of deep, vital and absorbing importance, a subject, too, to which the attention of every citizen of Maryland should be awakened. What a change has taken place in the financial aspect of this State within the last few years! When the friends of Gen. Jackson were thrown out of power, there was a surplus in the Treasury at the end of each year; but now, we have a deficiency of \$109,000, with the appalling debt of \$15,000,000 hanging over us. The State is unable to pay even the interest of one fourth of this debt, and must borrow money for that purpose—thereby subjecting the people to the payment of interest upon interest. There are no means in the possession of the State wherewith to pay the interest coming due annually, unless the Legislature shall act up to the buildings of the Committee of Ways and Means, and seize upon a portion of the Surplus Revenue to supply the yearly deficiencies of the Treasury. This course is more unwise and unsound than the borrowing of money from foreign capitalists for that purpose; because it is done to deceive the people, to plunge them deeper into difficulties, whilst pretending to relieve them. The surplus fund they are about to take to liquidate the interest of the State debt, has been merely placed into the State Treasury for safe keeping; to be returned whenever the National Government may require its use. In using this money, then, the Legislature incurs a new debt to get rid of an old one; and what renders this step almost a criminal one, the money, about to be taken, was extracted from the pockets of the people by means of Tariff duties. They have paid it into the National Treasury once, and our kind and generous Legislature intend making them pay it again, in the shape of a DIRECT TAX. This is the greatest outrage ever attempted to be committed upon any people. There is now irretrievably fixed upon the people of Maryland a PYRAMID of debt—a debt which must be paid sooner or later—and the longer the demand for payment is postponed, the more terrible will be the calamity. The time will come when their demands must be promptly and punctually paid. Who are to pay them? Does any man in his senses believe the Rail Road and Canal Companies will ever possess the means, when they are unable to pay a dividend of four per cent? If they fail, to whom will the lenders of money look for their principal and interest? To the State, surely. Where is the State to obtain the funds? Out of the property holders—the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and every man having property subject to taxation. To extinguish these debts it will require one-tenth of the products of every farm in Maryland for five successive years. The tenth stack of wheat, the tenth barrel of corn, &c. &c. will be seized by tax gatherers, and appropriated to the payment of debts incurred for the benefit of a few rascally aristocrats, whilst the man of labor, and disregard his rights and his interests.

The wealthy and opulent may be able to withstand and survive the shock, but the man of moderate means and the poor man will be made penniless and breadless! There is but one way to escape the approaching calamity. Every man who expects to bequeath anything to his children, or to educate them whilst he is living, should emigrate to some other place where he can feel secure of his property and liberty; where no tax-gatherer will take bread from the mouths of his suffering and patriotic citizens, tired of a government more burdensome than the Monarchies of Europe, are selling off their property, and wending their way to the Western States. A greater tide of emigration never flowed from any State than is now flowing from this section of Maryland. If the inhabitants of this rich and productive country cannot live in view of the dark storm of taxation which is gathering over us, what will become of the inhabitants of the barren parts of the State? The picture is too gloomy, too saddening to contemplate! Desperately wicked and corrupt must be that State Government which is daily driving her population from her territory, and short sighted must be that man who can countenance and sustain her. The period will arrive, when the supporters of the present dominant party will repent in sackcloth and ashes—when they will, in the bitterness of their afflictions, curse themselves for their party blindness and intemperance. We care not how heavy the arm of oppression may fall on THEM, because they have adhered to their party under a full knowledge of the extravagant policy pursued by their lawgivers; but we regret sincerely, that any Democrat who has manfully struggled against them, should fall a victim to their grinding oppression. Those who willfully and obstinately supported that party, in defiance of the warnings of truth deserve the severest visitations of coming oppression; but the honest and unbending republicans merit a better fate. Let every man who desires to redeem prostrated Maryland from her low condition, who wishes to rescue her from the gulf of perdition, rally around the Van Buren standard, and make one more determined effort to elect a majority of his friends to the next House of Delegates. We call upon our friends in this country, and elsewhere, to buckle on their armor and prepare for the work that is before them. Let them counsel early, persevere unceasingly, and watch vigilantly; and we may yet save Maryland from ruinous Legislation of whigery.—Frederick Times.

SOMETHING CURIOUS.—It is a singular fact, says the *Fife Herald*, that a flock of sheep in this neighborhood were struck blind on the night of the late brilliant display of the aurora borealis. They were blind next day, and thus had the use of their visual organs restored to them. If the circumstance is any thing more than a mere coincidence, it would seem to imply that sheep are very attentive observers of celestial phenomena.

CURIOUS FACT.—In a recent debate in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, it was stated by a delegate from Dorchester county, that there are still living in that county several descendants of the Indians who inhabited that shore before its settlement by the whites.

correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1837.

GENTLEMEN.—There is but little of general interest doing in a short season, with the exception of the *Panama Reform Bill*, about which there is a good deal of wrangling, about the exclusive Constitutional Reform. The whole matter, as concocted by these political Reformers in the House of Delegates, is an arrangement of political humbuggery, as every honest Reformer laughed over. It has only the two small faults of honest Paddy's horse—who was very hard to catch and good for nothing after he was caught. This will be the precise amount of the "Constitutional Reform" of the Legislative Convention, as the *Panama* player of the Maryland Republican has facetiously styled the Assembly in his paper. There has been some sharp-shooting and some fair raps exchanged among the "exclusive" during the debate upon this question, which have afforded much entertainment to the real friends of Reform, who have looked on the wordy-war with the most provoking indifference. To-day, Mr. TUCK, of Prince George's, who, by the way, has consumed about as much time upon this question as any other man in the House, at the close of a long talk, remarked that "he did not care a single cent whether the 'Reform' or not—that there was no use in any of the State more proposed Reform than his own, and yet the whole burden of fighting this subject was borne by the small and the middle counties, while the populous counties and city looked on and laughed at the struggle." This fact having been frequently referred to, and complained of before, Mr. BAXTER, from Frederick, arose and said, that he had not taken, nor did he now intend to take, any part in discussion of the bill before the House, because he had good reason to believe that the bill had been prepared in caucus, from which every Reformer had been excluded, that therein secret conclusions had been reached, and determined upon what should be done, and believing this, he respected himself, as well as prudence had sealed, and would continue to seal his lips, and these were doubtless the reasons why no real Reformer, no one from the populous counties or city had or would take part in the discussions upon the bill. The gentlemen had drawn the line themselves. They had said at the beginning that the representatives of the Reform portion of the State should not have any participation in their deliberations, "and now," said Mr. B. "in the name of heaven and justice, why do the gentlemen complain that we let them quietly have their own way in the matter?" Mr. FORD, the Chairman of the Committee here rose and said that he would correct the gentleman from Frederick, and inform him that all the members of the Committee had been notified of all the public meetings of the Committee which had taken place—it was true, he said, that the committee had met in caucus and excluded from those meetings, all who in committee had favored a Convention. This unexpected acknowledgment of the Chairman, produced a perfect explosion in the House was filled, and it was difficult to control the evidences of merriment upon one part, and of chagrin and mortification upon the other;—my eyes rested upon more than one of these pseudo reformers, who would, if we could judge correctly from their looks, have gladly crept into an auger hole to have escaped the public observation. From this brief sketch of a days transaction, the reform counties may learn what they have to expect from "constitutional reformers."

The bills have been concocted in secret, and the House was filled, and it was difficult to control the evidences of merriment upon one part, and of chagrin and mortification upon the other;—my eyes rested upon more than one of these pseudo reformers, who would, if we could judge correctly from their looks, have gladly crept into an auger hole to have escaped the public observation. From this brief sketch of a days transaction, the reform counties may learn what they have to expect from "constitutional reformers."

Mr. Richardson submitted an order instructing the committee on the subject of justice, to report a bill directing the Governor of the power to grant a *politi* prosequi under any circumstances whatever, and limiting his power to pardon to those cases where the convict shall be recommended to favor by the court and jury before which he has been tried. Mr. R. supported this motion by a speech, in which he briefly but forcibly dwelt upon the evils of this power, showing conclusively that it must inevitably, from its very nature, be abused, and that the voice of reason and justice would be stifled by the voice of the people, in demanding its repeal.—The order was adopted. Mr. R. also submitted a preamble and order directing the same committee to enquire into the practicability and expediency of remodelling the judiciary system, so as to equalize their labors—and of reducing the enormous expenses of that establishment, by reducing the number of judges.—This order was also adopted.

Two days have been spent over the 5th section of the reform bill, which proposed to give Annapolis a Senator—that section was strictly voted this evening; after which the House adjourned.

What will be done in caucus to night, your correspondent cannot say, but I do not think it possible that the House will be prevailed upon to grant this power to this rotten borough.

POLITENESS.

Politeness does not consist in laying down your knife and fork in a particular manner, nor yet in scolding your mouth by drinking out of a cup to avoid the indecency of cooling your tea or coffee in a saucer. There is an anecdote of George IV., which conveys a better idea of politeness than all that Chesterfield has written. When his majesty was as yet a prince of Wales, he knew a tea table with his presence, when there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed that there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into the saucer to cool; a titler ran round the table, among the polite guests, but the prince observing it, and the occasion to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into a saucer. That, is what may be called politeness.

Twenty thousand dollars has been appropriated for public buildings in the village of Hamilton, Wisconsin, which is to be the seat of government of that territory.

CURIOUS FACT.—In a recent debate in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, it was stated by a delegate from Dorchester county, that there are still living in that county several descendants of the Indians who inhabited that shore before its settlement by the whites.

From the United States Gazette.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A gentleman of this city has made one of the greatest discoveries which has been made since the days of Franklin—he has discovered the *Law* which governs the weather! This great secret which mankind have been for thousands of years endeavoring to penetrate, has been found out by James P. Esq., Esq. Like most other operations of nature, he has ascertained that the weather is regulated by fixed unalterable laws—simple, easily explained, and easily understood.

He can inform a captain of a vessel how to tell whether there is a storm raging any where within five hundred miles of him, and how the most steer to get just as far into the storm as he pleases, and of course have just as much rain or as little wind as he pleases.

He can inform him how always to obtain a supply of pure fresh water at sea—how to ascertain the exact height of the base of a cloud, and whether it will be accompanied with violent wind, and how he must steer if he would avoid it, &c. &c.

As the same laws govern storms on land as well as storms at sea, it must be interesting not only to mariners and merchants but also to farmers, mechanics, and in fact to every body in a greater or less degree, in proportion as their business or pleasure depends upon the state of the weather.

TARAXON IN DISJOINTED RHYME.

The following lines by Arthur O'Connor, commonly called the Irish Patriot, who was tried in 1793, for treason and sedition, and convicted and punished, has we believe, never been published. They were addressed in evidence on his trial as indicative of his artful and seditious spirit; and it was explained that the key to their true meaning would be found by reading the 7th line after reading the 1st, the 8th after the 2d, and so on. They were sent to us by a descendant of O'Connor, resident at the island of St. Helena.

1. The pomp of Courts and pride of Kings,
2. I prize above all earthly things;
3. I love my country, but the King;
4. Above all men his praise I sing.
5. The royal banners are displayed,
6. And may success the standard aid.
7. I aim would banish far from hence,
8. The rights of man and common sense.
9. Continues to his odious reign,
10. First foe to Princes, Thomas Payne.
11. Defeat, and ruin, seize the cause!
12. Of France, its Liberties and Laws.

REARING CALVES.

The following mode of rearing calves has been practiced by the writer with great success. The young animals so raised have usually gained a growth a year in advance. The calf is allowed to suck its mother about two days; as the first milk is well fitted to cleanse the calf and secure a full flow of milk from the cow. On the third day the mother's milk is injected to the calf to drink, and continued freely for two or three weeks, till the calf begins to fill out, when the following food is substituted. A gill of flaxseed for each calf, is boiled in water in the evening, and half the quantity given the next morning and evening to the calves, adding to each meal from a pint to a quart of scalded oat meal, according to the size and condition of the calf, and about two quarts of skim milk. In five or six weeks water may be substituted, provided the calves can have plenty of green food by mowing or feeding. The meat should be stirred up while the calves are drinking.—The pairings of the Swedish turnip or Mangold Wurzel are given in the fall, and great care is taken the first winter to give the best hay, and a liberal supply of roots, Swedish turnips, Mangold Wurzel, carrots, or potatoes or oil cake—and in summer the best grass in pasture. After this the young stock will keep in good condition without extra keeping.

By early attention to young stock their growth and condition fits them for an early and profitable sale, or for the market at an extra price.

The writer has killed two heifers of four years old each, that weighed when killed near nine hundred each.

A bull calf of superior shape, and intended to ship to Jamaica, was allowed on an average one quart per day of new milk for forty or fifty days, and then treated as before stated. At one year and eleven days, it weighed eleven hundred and thirty-six pounds. It is important that the young animals should be kept clean—well carded—and regularly watered with pure water.

From the Commercial Herald.

TOWN MAKING.—ANECDOTE.

Those who have been to the West, where towns are made in the night, (on paper) sold in an hour, and built up in a week, have seen the arts of speculators, make a map of the surrounding country, laying down rail roads and canals, all centering in their towns; which is thus demerited to be the future "emporium of the West."

The following anecdote takes off this practice of the new speculating to a T. We copy it from a Rochester paper:

"A fellow who had observed all the sellers of land and had seen all the canals, rail-roads, &c., which had been built on paper, brought a noble coup to one of the great land markets to sell. He placed her by the side of one of the land offices, and offered her for sale.

"What is your price?" asked one.

"It is sixty dollars," he answered.

"Sixty dollars!" vociferated an astonished countryman, "why is it so much?"

"Here is a map of her," said the fellow, pulling out a paper, with a large cow picture upon it, from his breeches pocket, and he continued, "you see here the great Wildcat Turnpike runs immediately under her tail to the city of the Swamps. Leon Lake Canal will intersect her head on the top horn side, and the Cataract rail road passes directly through her. Gentlemen, don't all speak at once." And Mr. Editor, best I should be called guilty of setting my friends uneasy to go west, I will subscribe myself,

Your truly, A HOOSIER.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session in this place on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and adjourned on Monday morning the 20th.—Upwards of one hundred members were present on this interesting occasion.

Bishop ANDREW, who was expected to be present, failed to attend in consequence of affliction; his place was supplied, however, by Bishop WAUGH, of Baltimore, who presides with ability, and in a way entirely satisfactory to all present. During the session, many sermons were preached, and large congregations attended; the Churches of the different denominations of this place were all occupied on Sunday the 12th and 19th, by Ministers of the Conference. The attention shown by the citizens of this place will long be gratefully remembered by these heralds of the Cross; and long will the citizens who opened their doors to receive them and extended to them acts of hospitality and affectionate kindness, recollect the pleasure which they enjoyed in the company of men, whose aim and purpose is to devote themselves to the promotion of peace and good will towards mankind.

It will, perhaps, be many years before we shall witness so large a collection of Ministers of this denomination in this town. What has been for many years called the Virginia Conference, is now divided into two Conferences, the Roanoke River being the dividing line between the two. The work every year increases in importance, and it requires much time and close application to transact the business which comes up before them during the annual sessions.—Petersburg Constellation.

MURDER AT SEA.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Express gives the following information, under date of the 11th inst.

The Texian armed schooner Tom Tobby, which cleared here some three weeks since, has returned, her crew having MUTINIED, AND MURDERED THE DOCTOR AND PURSE; but in the attempt to murder the captain, they were overpowered by him, and with the assistance of the mate and some passengers he succeeded in having the ringleaders made fast to the ring bolts in the deck—they are now in jail. The captain had a friend among the crew, who told him of their intentions, and was to cough three times when he found they were coming all for the purpose of murdering him. Accordingly, when all was ready, he coughed, and the captain prepared to meet them, first taking away the cabin steps, &c. One of the murderers had four loaded pistols, one of which he had at full cock in his hand, upon his blanket coat, when he fell down the cabin door; another had a pistol and a knife.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It appears from the Report of the Washington National Monument Society, just published, that the net collections during the year 1836, amount to \$22,238. The Board of Managers have made application to Congress for a portion of the public mall in Washington city, as a site for the intended monument.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—The New York legislature has a bill under consideration to dispose of the unclaimed baggage at different stages and steamboat offices throughout the State. It appears that there are some hundreds of trunks remaining unclaimed in the cities of N. York, Utica and Buffalo.

KEEN SHAVING.—In a trial recently had in New York, it came out in evidence, according to the N. Y. Times that one Temple Fay, a Wall st. broker, advanced a mechanic in his business of stone cutter, \$7000 in seventeen months, and that his charges for guarantees and commissions amounted to \$6,694 49.

HEIGHT OF THE RIDICULOUS.—After being tumbled down a precipice in a stage-coach full of passengers, amidst the shrieks, and groans, and fainting, to hear a lady, with tears in her eyes, inquiring for her handbox.

HEIGHT OF ABSENCE, OR OBLIVIOUSNESS.—To forget that you are married, while abroad, and pay your addresses to another.

HEIGHT OF CHAGRIN.—To pick up a reticule, dropped by a lady of very genteel figure and appearance, walking before you, and upon her turning round to receive it from your hand, behold a set of features as black as ebony.

HEIGHT OF MORTIFICATION.—To make an offer of your hand to a lady, and learn, for the first time, that she had been long betrothed to your partner.

FROST BITTEN.—A seaman offers the following recipe, which he says in all instances has effected immediate relief: "Take one ounce of copperas mix it with one quart of water, (blood warm) and bathe the parts affected; in bathing three or four times a cure has always been obtained."

CURE FOR THE TIC DOULOUREUX.—Take five grains of opium, and rub down into an ointment with five drachms of cerate; then apply a portion on the top of the forefinger over the track of the painful nerves, and gently rub for half a minute, or longer, according to the degree of pain, either applied in several cases, with the most astonishing success. Mankind, it is said, are indebted to Dr. Turnbull for the discovery of this important medicine.

MATTHEW THE PROPHET, has made his apparition at Staunton, Virginia. The Staunton Spectator says he is the "flatterer and most insipid impostor" he has ever seen—no wild enthusiasm in his harangues—nothing about him but the smooth combed hair of a he-goat—the threat to remove which latter by some unruly boys, caused him, it appears, to declaim for Waynesboro' sooner than he had intended.

MAINE SENATOR.—The Hon. Reuel Williams, was elected upon the first ballot by the Legislature of Maine, on the 22d ult. to the office of United States Senator, for six years from the 4th inst.

The immensity of resources in the West and the rapidity with which they are developed can scarcely be credited. The following speaks volumes:

"The Black Rock Gazette" states fourteen steam vessels are now being constructed between Tonawanda and Detroit, intended for the lake trade, varying in capacity from 300 to 700 tons."

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to a pamphlet published at Rome, by the Sa, entitled "Annals of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, No. 28," 146,040 francs have been appropriated by the Papal See, for disseminating the Roman Catholic faith in this country. In Boston, in 40 years, the Catholics have increased from 160 to 7000.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1837.

93—We expect to be in Caroline during Court for the purpose of giving these "in arrears" for subscription or advertising, an opportunity of settling their accounts.

We learn from a report of the committee on Education, that the number of scholars receiving the benefits of Sunday School instruction in the state of Maryland, is computed at twenty five thousand.

The United States Telegraph is among the things that were. It is superseded by "The Reformer," a newspaper published by Messrs Wm W. More & Co. and edited by R. K. Cralle Esq.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

We see it stated that a bill to repeal the Magistrates' Court Law, so far as it relates to Kent County, has passed the Senate of this State.

TEXIAN FLAG AND SEAL.—The Texian Congress has adopted a national flag and seal: the flag is an azure ground with a large golden star in the centre; the seal, a single star, with the legend "Republic of Texas."

In Houston, the future capital of Texas, lots are selling from \$300 to \$600 for 60 feet front by 100 deep!

Senator Poindexter come again! It appears a very difficult matter to settle the question whether this gentleman is really dead or alive. The St. Louis Argus a short time since had him both dead and buried, but it appears since the Argus has performed the kind office for the Honorable Senator, he is found writing to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, which is a very strong assurance that he is not only not dead but on the recovery! Bring us no more reports.

CAUTION.—A jury of inquest was held in Frederick county on the 17th ult. over the body of Jno. Welner, who declared that the said Welner came to his death from the taking of a dose of lobelia, owing, most probably, to the particular state of his stomach, previous to his taking it.

REFORM.—The Constitutional Reform Bill has passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 37 to 24. We can form no correct opinion of what it is like, but we hope to be enabled in a few days to present it to our readers. However imperfect it may be, we cannot but think any change must be for the better. We shall see. Our worthy contemporary of the Aurora thinks they will adjourn between this and the dog days!

The Presidential term of General Jackson expired on Saturday last, and that of Mr. Van Buren succeeds. The old soldier retires to the calm retreats of the Hermitage full of years and full of honors, carrying with him the congratulations of millions of freemen for the prosperous and happy condition in which he leaves the affairs of Government. May his private and domestic happiness be as rich and bountiful for the remaining portion of his declining years, as his public acts were brilliant and successful on the field of battle and in the chair of State.

How successful the Administration of Mr. Van Buren may be in fulfilling the predictions of his friends, remains yet to be seen, nor will the more magnanimous of his enemies prejudice his acts, but give him a fair trial before they condemn him. That he will be found the fearless and able champion of the great principles upon which he has been elevated to the high station which he has been called to fill, cannot for a moment be doubted; and we believe he will enjoy a popularity equal to that of his veteran predecessor, if he but remain firm and undaunted amidst the attacks of his wily and uncompromising opponents who are of "sundry kinds and sundry qualities." Let him stand by the people and the people will stand by him.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

We learn from the Washington Correspondence of the Wilmington Gazette that in the Senate on the 1st inst. the "bill making appropriations for certain fortifications" was taken up, and will be re-collected the House previous to its passage in that body attached a section, providing for the distribution of the surplus of the next year, according to the act of last session. This section was stricken out by the Senate by a vote of 26 to 18, and then the bill passed without opposition.

The result of this vote will put an end to this system of purchasing states with money, while it leaves little doubt now, of the passage of both the land bill, and the bill for reducing the tariff in the House, which will reduce the revenue to the wants of government. The majority is so large in the Senate, that they will not recede from their decision."

MR. WEBSTER.—The following from the Boston Courier of the 17th ult. would seem to give strength to the rumors of Mr. Webster's resignation:

We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Washington, written on Tuesday, which says, "Mr. Webster assured me to-day, that he should resign his seat in the Senate at the end of the session. He says he has been fourteen years in succession a member of Congress, from our State, and now must take a respite to attend to his own private affairs."

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1837

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All communications to insure attention should be post paid

BY AUTHORITY.



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

[PUBLIC No. 8.]

AN ACT to change the name of the Collection District of Dighton in the State of Massachusetts to Fall River and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, the said District now known and called by the name of the Dighton District, shall be called the District of Fall River, and as such shall be made a part of entry for vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same, any law now in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
Approved, 13th Feb. 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

POETRY.

THE SCATTERED HOUSEHOLD.

"How the world's aspect changes,
The family group is gathered,
And all are happy there;
The cheerful glance and word pass round,
For life with them is fair.
A full unbroken household?
It is a pleasing sight,
The mother's smile is sweeter than—
The father's glance more bright.

There is another gathering
But one is wanting there;
The youth who sat beside his sire,
Comes not to fill his chair.
The grave yard bears another stone—
The missed one sleeps beneath,
The cheerful smile doth yet pass round,
But thou art felt, O Death!
Again there is a gathering;
But where is she whose smile
Was wont to make our young hearts glad—
Our Father's care beguiled?
In vain we listen a Mother's voice—
'Tis still in the tomb!
The happy smile is seen no more—
Where mirth was now is gloom.

Once more there is a gathering!
Once more an empty space.
Proclaims that Death hath been at work,
To fill a Brother's place,
His grave is in a distant isle—
Made by the stranger's hand;
Oh had it been to die away
From one's own native land!
That group will never gather more
Around that kindred hearth;
The broken up—what Death has left
Are scattered o'er the earth.
And where that humble mansion stood
There now is not a stone
To mark the spot, and tell of those
Who to their grave have gone.

CINCINNATI.—This flourishing city contains 33,000 inhabitants—banking capital \$50,000—thirty churches—aqueduct capable of bringing in 16,000,000 gallons of water—twenty-five cisterns for the Fire Department—sixteen engines, and eleven thousand feet of hose—four daily, one semi-weekly, and eight weekly papers, and four monthly.

"What are you about there?" said a gentleman to a boy whom he found in his orchard, dipping of a few apples to the best advantage, viz: in his hat and handkerchief, for pockets he had not.

"About going" replied the boy.

FEELING FOR ANOTHER.—A quaker once hearing a person tell how much he regretted another, who was suffering and needed his assistance, dryly asked him, "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

ANOTHER.—A young lady of the same town, on receiving an evening call, by a young gentleman, who politely handed his cloak and hat into a chair before the parlor fire, and hung him upon—

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROGER SHERMAN.

One of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1721. He received no other education than the ordinary country schools in Massachusetts at that period afforded. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and pursued that occupation for some time after he was twenty-two years of age. It is recorded of Mr. Sherman, that he was accustomed to sit at work with a book before him, devoting to study every moment that his eyes could be spared from the occupation in which he was engaged. In 1743, Mr. Sherman traveled, with his tools, on foot, to New Milford, Connecticut, where he continued to work at his trade for some time.

Several years after this, he applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1754. The next year, he was appointed a justice of the peace, and soon after, a representative in the general assembly. In 1761, he removed to New Haven. From this time his reputation was rapidly rising, and soon ranked among the first men in the state.

His knowledge of the human character, his sagacious and penetrating mind, his general political views, and his accurate and just observation of passing events, enabled him to be the first appearance of serious difficulties between the colonies and the parent country, to perceive the consequences that would follow; and the probable result of a contest arising from a resistance to the exercise of unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional acts of authority, over a free people, having sufficient intelligence to know their rights, and sufficient spirit to defend them. Accordingly, he took an active part in the contest, he took an active part and decided part in favor of the colonies, and subsequently in support of the revolution, and their separation from Great Britain. In 1774, he was chosen a member of the first continental congress, and continued to be a member, except when excluded by the law of rotation. He was a member of the illustrious congress of 1776, and was one of the committee that drew up the declaration of independence, which was penned by the venerable Thomas Jefferson, who was also one of the committee.

After the peace, Roger Sherman was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States; and he was chosen a representative from his state to the first congress under this constitution. He was removed to the senate in 1791, and remained in this situation until his death, July 23, 1793, in the seventy third year of his age. The title of Mr. Sherman, is one among the many examples of the triumph of industry over all the obstacles arising from the want of what is generally considered as a regular and systematic education. Yet it deserves consideration, whether a vigorous mind, stimulated by an ardent thirst of knowledge, left to its own exertions, unrestrained and unembarrassed by rules of art, and unshackled by systematic regulations, is not capable of pursuing the object of acquiring knowledge more intensely, and with more success; of taking a more wide and comprehensive survey; of exploring with more penetration the fields of science, and forming more just and solid views. Mr. Sherman possessed a powerful mind, and had its industry, which no difficulties could discourage, and no toil impair. In early life, he began to apply himself with an indomitable zeal to the acquisition of knowledge. In this pursuit although he was always actively engaged in business, he spent more hours than most of those who are professionally students. In his progress, he became extensively acquainted with mathematical science, natural philosophy, history, logic, and theology. As a lawyer and statesman, he was very energetic, and a clear, penetrating and vigorous mind; and as a patriot, no greater respect can be paid to his memory, than the fact which has already been noticed, that he was a member of the patriotic congress of 1776, which declared these colonies to be free and independent.

THE BURIED HEART.

"From realms deceased
"Wakes as from sleep," DAVENPORT
Whoever shall visit Gloucestershire, in Virginia, will find gaze on the wild and splendid scenery which nature, in a mood of wayward system and fantastic levity, has planted there. Towards the east is Chesapeake Bay, opening a boundless horizon to the observer, over which numerous dark and dense equatorial of wild low are fluttering in airy courses. Here and there may be seen the dimmed canvas of some solitary vessel, reflecting in struggling and trembling lines, the brightness of the sunny day, or the fragile bark of the lazy fisherman, now hid beneath the billow, and at the next moment with the crested spray glittering on its summit. The ruined and desolate village of York is opposite; no busy hum of enterprise is heard from her moss-grown pavement; and where was once continued the opulence and civility of the ATLANTIC DOMAINS, there remains nothing but the melancholy vestiges of ruin. In the public language of Pericles' post, "The spider has woven her web and the owl has built his nest in the palace of Astrucan." I wandered about this scene, with a heart imbued with the power of nature's God, and my feelings of patriotism kindled into affectionate devotion at the recollected triumph of Liberty. My old and venerable guide interested me with a magical influence, and although the time has long passed, I still remember, with intense pleasure, the soul bearing expression of his sunken eye, and the mild benignity of countenance which evinced that his life had been dedicated to the practice of virtue. He led me to a retired seat on the brink of the hill, and undisturbed, except by the wild screams of the snowy owl, and the eagle's note of triumph, he related a tale which gave to every spot the most interesting association.

Courtesy Melville was the pride of Stanford. Although descended from a noble and illustrious ancestry, she possessed no repelling and artificial hauteur, but was sweetly diffused and gently reserved. She was not tall—but who, when they gazed with rapture on the exquisite and delicate symmetry of her form, could coldly criticize her hair was of a raven black which occasionally fell in careless curls about her face, and she was in whiteness, over a neck which might rival, in whiteness, the neck of a swan. To a frank and benevolent

disposition were added the fascinating graces of a polished education. Among her numerous suitors, she could easily discern the merit of Florio, and the butterfly tops who declared their pretensions in all the pagentry of affected sensibility, and ere long she resigned to him that heart on which the romantic poets have so deeply impressed his image. The day was fixed for their union, and that period of life which calls into active energy all the trembling sensations of the heart, was spent by them in calm anticipations of an endearing and unclouded prospect of happiness. But alas! how soon does stern reality prostrate the gay frothwork of fancy, and annihilate all the airy fabric of ideal bliss. Florio was a soldier, and the regiment to which he was an officer, then about to embark for America. He received his orders with apparent indifference, while his heart was agitated, a distraction by conflicting emotions. He would not degrade the character of his station, by a resignation of the post of duty and honor for slothful and luxurious ease—but could he leave the adored object of his affection?

He soon made Courtye his acquaintance with the heart corroding care which then tortured him. She, though deeply affected with the intelligence, urged him to sail, and trust to the Providence which ever guarded and protected the virtuous rectitude of one who, when you return, covered with laurels, the pride and ornament of your country, will not then find your heart still constant and still sincere. I shall return, and the ecstatic memory of thy loveless shall ever be my guide in glory's path. Impress on her pining cheek a burning kiss, and sighing the whisperings of adieu, he fled with precipitation from that influence which might, even in one moment, cover the honor of the soldier.

With a deep and bitter melancholy of heart, Florio came to Plymouth, and after a speedy and prosperous voyage, he soon reached the shores of America. In many a sanguinary contest, laurels learned around his reputation and he soon acquired, by the daring chivalry and desperate enterprise of his character, the confidence of the whole army—and who, in time of perilous danger and conflict, rallied round his white plume, always found themselves in the path to victory and distinction.

A full title of success had for a time accompanied the progress of the American army. The brave and noble Ulysses had gradually retreated before the band of patriot heroes, flushed with the confidence of victory, until he was besieged in the little town of York. The American troops day after day rapidly advanced their works, and annoyed the enemy with a continued and destructive fire. At last a general attack from the American batteries opened on the British entrenchments. The deafening roar of artillery, the clashing of bayonets, the shrieks of the dying, and the gay and chivalric officer, told indiscreetly, nearly with the private, and many a brave heart breathed its last sigh, while other brave men of wives and children far across the waves came gathering in horror over the dying moments of the soldier.

The standard of St. George yet floated in triumph on the British entrenchments, and although torn in shreds by the enemy's fire, it still thickened the dazzling beacon of glory, and the sulphurous smoke of the battle, shot, too truly and struck in the earth where it was planted. It trembled for a moment and amid the anxious gaze of the multitude, it was prostrated to the earth.

Is there no British soldier here? cried Cornwallis, as he rapidly urged his foaming corn. But ere he had uttered these words, Florio had ascended the entrenchments, and while thousands of eyes were directed to him he raised the prostrate standard, and it again floated in triumph. A cannon ball, directed against him, and a ball too truly aimed, struck him in the forehead, and he fell, while his comrades, his bloodied hands, his life was fast quivering in its frail abode, and turning to one of his companions he faintly said, "Carry my heart to Courtye."

He fixed his eyes with intense expression on the standard, which then flitted glared in the rich and mellow beams of the setting sun. The close and heavy fire of the American cannon had become unendurable. The vapor and smoke had in vast waves fled before the western breeze, and while a flood of the western horizon, lightened in a brilliant streamer of his pallid countenance, he gazed with chivalric rapture on the floating standard, shouted victory, and expired.

A few years since, continued the old man, on a bleak and stormy day, in November, a small skiff was discovered at the mouth of York river, pursuing its course upwards, under a full display of sail. It anchored in the place, and two strangers, a young and a middle-aged man, were seen to land, and heeded themselves at the only house of entertainment in the town. In a few days they were noticed by the inhabitants to be closely employed in surveying every nook and corner of the place. They were discovered to use mathematical instruments of a novel construction, and to note with accuracy every tree and house. The collier of the village, who was at once an artist and philosopher, after due deliberation, summoned a meeting of the inhabitants, and a large assembly of the corporation, proceeded to inform his audience, that the strangers, who then excited their curiosity, were "money diggers," and that they ought to be strictly watched. This report was soon circulated with rapidity. The strangers were followed with attention, and wherever they marked a tree, it soon fell beneath the axe of the collier, or some of his associates, (for he had sagely united himself with the ditchers and grave-diggers of the neighborhood) its roots were torn up, and every stone which struck against the spine excited the most sanguine expectations.

The inn-keeper always evinced a distant and becoming air of mute respect to his guests. His wife, whose curiosity had been tortured in a painful agony of suffering, was shrewdly cunning and closely accurate in the numerous inquiries she made of the strangers. One evening the older stranger offered the landlord £100 for an acre of land belonging to him. What acried replied the landlord. That which I may think proper to designate. He said not a word of it to his wife, who, in the meantime, had been conversing with the inn-keeper, and was aware of his wife. The poor landlord, conscious of his

damer's superior sagacity and discernment, obstinately refused to sell it to his guests, who replied only by unmeaning monosyllables to all the numerous anxious inquiries of the good lady, what they wanted with it, &c.

The next morning the skiff was seen at a distance, full in the boom of the Chesapeake bay, gradually receding from the sight. Conjectured suspicion flashed across the mind of the landlord. His wife was soon in a hurried bustle, and in his own garden was discovered the strong proof, that on the previous night the money diggers had been at work. A pit was found, and at its bottom were easily perceived the traces of an iron box, which had been carried off.

The vessel which had escaped with the treasure, to the endless mortification of the villagers of Gloucester-town, and which had borne away the mysterious strangers, soon appeared in the harbor of Gloucester, and after a speedy voyage, reached its white and snowy cliffs. The iron box contained the heart of Florio, which, after the eventful day at York, had been carefully embalmed, and interred in this manner at Gloucester-town—and it was for Courtye Melville's sake that this pious pilgrimage was made.

When the true and unvarnished intelligence of her beloved Florio's untimely yet glorious death reached her, she received it with feelings apparently composed, but alas! deep, keen, searching grief lay sensibly pressed on her soft and affectionate disposition. Her melancholy sadness was alone and solitary. She could find no sympathetic heart, on which she could pour out its troubled overflows. Her wild and agitated fancy often, in moments of mania, pictured him as returning in every sail. Altho' to please she sometimes endeavored to smile in cheerfulness, it was only for a moment, and like

"That silver smile and flower,
Which blooms on a leafy bough,"
her mirth was in sad union to that care-wasted frame, which evinced the deeply seated agony of a breaking heart. Consumption stole o'er her damask cheek, and while gradually sinking to the tomb, she hourly retraced, in all the freshest of memory, those moments which had winged their way, on downy feet, never to return. Her last and only wish was, to enfold in her embrace the body of her husband. It was presented to her by the mysterious stranger—who kissed it with emotion, and in a convulsive frenzy of torture, anxiety and rapturous feeling, her soul winged its way from its frail and mortal abode to a better and a happier world.

From the Frederick Times.

FARMERS ONE AND ALL LOOK TO YOUR CONDITION!

We give place to the following communication from the Frederick Citizen, because it embodies a fair and unexaggerated picture of the State Treasury. The facts therein contained give evidence that the time has arrived, when the farmers and other property holders of this state must prepare for the payment of a direct tax which will consume a great portion of their substance. It may not be levied upon the farmers, two, nor three years to come, but come it must, and we to every one man who has to bear the burden. The longer it is postponed, the more heavy and enormous will be the load of taxation. Unless a beautiful Providence shall bless the tillers of the soil with abundant harvests, it is impossible to divine the awful calamity which will befall the people of Maryland. Many of our wealthy farmers will be reduced to want, and the poor to a condition we cannot venture to paint. Dozens of our worthy and enterprising farmers are seeking refuge from ruin, are selling off their property and removing to other states. This picture is a true one. The faith of the State is pledged for the redemption of a debt of \$15,000,000 incurred for the purpose of aiding Rail Road and Canal Companies, whose stock is so utterly unproductive, they have failed to pay the State's dividend! In the face of this alarming state of things, Gov. Veazey recommends the investment of the State's portion of the Surplus Revenue in the same abortive stocks.

There is to be taxed for the payment of debt, therefore, to be taxed for the payment of debt, already made, and the people's money is to be forcibly taken from them by the party in power, that they may be taxed for its repayment when called for by the General Government. Taxation for the PRINCIPAL of these enormous debts will not be our only grievance, because of the impoverished condition of the Treasury. These evils will come upon us eventually, as the principal and interest of our debts must be paid. The money which the people suffer their own money—money which they have paid as a tax into the National Treasury, to be taken from them and expended in paying the debts of a profligate State Administration? Money, too, which ought to be applied to the education of their children! They certainly will not! It seems to be a favorite policy of the dominant party to involve the State in debt. Every thing else is overlooked in their anxiety to reduce the people of Maryland to the wretched condition of Ireland.

No disposition is shown by the present Legislature to pause in their ruinous career; the contrary, for some system of adding debt upon debt and indemnity upon indemnity is unscrupulously adhered to. Under these circumstances it becomes the solemn duty of the Democratic party to organize in every County in the State, and make war upon the State Administration which is waging war against the property of the people. We must wind up the party by calling upon the property holders of the State to read the following, and contemplate their approaching condition.

Mr. Brown.—In the Baltimore American of the 10th ultimo, I have read a summary of the Treasurer of Maryland's report upon the finances of the State, and find the following emphatic and alarming facts stated—"Deficiency on the 1st of December, the sum of \$72,957,33

To pay forthwith the temporary loan 830,000
To supply the wants of Treasury 875,030
To pay the current year, say 875,030
To supply the annual deficiency for three years more, &c." \$225,000

Is not this a gloomy picture of the financial condition of poor little Maryland? An loan is recommended after another, the amount necessary to pay the interests of the State debt is borrowed and added to the principal. Thus debt upon debt is created—mortgage upon mortgage is shingled upon the real

estate of the farmers, and what recourse can at last be had, I would ask, but to DIRECT TAXATION.

In 1824 and '5, when the state was compelled to raise \$60,000 by direct taxes, Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Frederick, Washington and Montgomery had about two-thirds of the amount to pay.

Still the people tamely allow a set of irresponsible, ignorant, and anti-republican delegates, elected by a handful of voters of the small counties, to tax, to mortgage and entrap their estates—to inflict cold-blooded and deliberate impositions upon them from year to year, until their property will be valueless by the immense taxes it will be subject to.

The above is the present gloomy and appalling condition of the Treasury—but what will its condition be, if the loan of sixty millions should be made? Will not the picture be ten times as frightful? and what recourse, but to force in self-defence, will the farmer have to keep the swarm of tax gatherers off his estate to prevent utter ruin and beggary?

The poor people of this region, and the rich had fondly hoped that the sum to be deposited in the Treasury of about one-half a million of dollars from the General Government, would be applied to the purpose of education, and distributed according to white population. But the Treasurer has said, as he is wont to do, the Legislature to apply it to pay the deficiency in the Treasury; and so the people are to be kept in a state of not only political bondage, but in a state of almost total ignorance—Education is denied them, or all aid by the State or General Government, and they are forced to work like Russian Serfs to support a proud dynasty of life estate officers—penurious upon the Treasury—hungry devourers of the scanty substance of the people, and all this is ordered and sanctioned by a vain, ignorant narrow minded and aristocratic General Assembly—which is too sordid to be generous—to ignorant to be patriotic—to mean to be honest, too corrupt for repentance, and sinning too deeply for the forgiveness of an insulted and outraged people.

Let the honest, the patriotic, the firm, rich and poor, prepare for the issue.—There will be ruin without reform; and no reform without a Convention.

The people must take this matter in their own hands.

The voice of the sovereign people will prevail against the hid-bound, depraved oligarchs.

CATOCTIN.

ADDRESS TO GENERAL JACKSON.

TRANSLATION.
GENERAL: The diplomatic body, in taking leave of your Excellency, consider it their agreeable duty to express to you their gratitude for the friendly kindness with which they have been always received by you, as well as for your successful endeavors to preserve the harmony existing between the Republic and the Governments they represent in Washington.

May God bestow upon you, General, in the private condition to which you are now going to retire, all the blessings of domestic felicity and perfect health.

Such are the sentiments, and such the sincere wishes of every one of the members of the diplomatic body, whose interpreter it is my happy lot and my honor to be on the present occasion.

GENERAL JACKSON'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: I receive with great sensibility this manifestation of personal kindness from the diplomatic body. It is particularly grateful to me to know that my constant desire to observe towards all of you that courtesy, which was due to your representative and personal characters, has been felt and understood. I thank God that my country, during my administration of its affairs, has maintained its peaceful relations with yours, and I feel assured that will long endure, under the general conviction that reciprocal justice is the duty of nations in the intercourse with each other.

For your prosperity in this world I have my best wishes, and for your happiness in that to which, in the order of nature, I must expect to go before you, you shall have my fervent prayers.

ADDRESS TO MR. VAN BUREN.

TRANSLATION.
MR. PRESIDENT: The diplomatic body accredited to this Republic has the honor of congratulating your Excellency on the flattering proof of confidence and regard given to you by your fellow-citizens. They nourish the pleasing and firm hope that during the time that you will fill the elevated station of first magistrate of the Union, the friendly relations happily subsisting between the United States and the Governments represented in Washington, will not only be preserved, but extended and strengthened by the wisdom of your Excellency's administration.

Mr. President, I esteem it at once a happiness and an honor to be, on this solemn occasion, the recollection of which will never be effaced from my mind, the interpreter of the feelings which animate the diplomatic body towards your Excellency, and to fulfill the agreeable duty of expressing to you, in the name of each of the members who compose it, the sincere wishes they entertain for the increasing prosperity of this Republic, and for your personal glory and happiness.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

SIR: I am deeply affected by the congratulations of the diplomatic body accredited to the United States.

That the friendly relations so happily subsisting between the Governments they represent and the United States may never be interrupted, should be the wish of all. You do me but justice in supposing that the promotion of this object is a cardinal feature of my official action. In my efforts to accomplish it, I shall be encouraged by the conviction that in no way can I more effectually fulfill the desire, or promote the welfare of my constituents—the people of the United States. I take great pleasure in expressing, on this occasion, my earnest wishes for the prosperity of the nations who respectively represent, and for the personal happiness and renown of those who preside over them.

To yourself, sir, and to the other members

of the diplomatic body, I desire to offer, with my sincere acknowledgments for the kind feelings employed in your address, the assurance of my personal esteem and cordial good wishes.

RETRENCHMENT.

We are indebted to Thomas Perry, Esq. for a copy of the report of Mr. RICHARDSON, to the Legislature on the subject of retrenchment in the affairs of the State in Maryland.

We are sorry that want of room precludes the possibility of publishing it entire. It sets close on the extravagance of the Federal party in Maryland and shows clearly that about 60,000 dollars are annually unnecessarily thrown away. He proposes in his report the following curtailments viz:

Curtailments on Judiciary, say,	\$15,000 00
Clerks and Registers	20,000 00
Abolishing Executive Council	4,000 00
Adjutant General and Armorer at Frederick	800 00
Geologist and Topographical Engineers	5,000 00
Public Printing	3,500 00
Decrease of Delegation	4,500 00
Abolishing Examiners and Judges of the land Offices	1,200 00
Lottery Commissioners	5,000 00
Treasurer of the Eastern Shore	4,400 00
Total	\$69,400 00

SEVENTY-NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

Will the Federal Whigs vote for these propositions? NO—never. They have the power, and they will use it as they please for five years.—[Cumberland Advocate.]

From the Farmer and Gardener.

TO STOP THE BLEEDING OF VINES.

Mr. Knight takes four parts of scraped cheese, and one of calcined oyster shells or chalk burnt to lime. This to be pressed into the pores of the wood. In the way the longest branch may be taken off at any season with safety.

OIL IN INDIAN CORN.

It is asserted, upon what authority we are not informed, that this is used as a substitute for sperm oil in Candles (C.O.), that it burns better, gives more light, and has less odor than the sperm; and that half a gallon is produced from a bushel of grain. For so dry a substance as maize, we should have thought this impossible.

CURE FOR THE BRAVES.

A gentleman of Montgomery informs us, that he has derived great benefits from storing his apples, and feeding them in winter, to the stock; and that a horse which had for a long time been afflicted with the heaves, and to cure which, every precious prescription had failed, has been restored to entire health by the apple.

CURE FOR THE BLOODY MURRIAN.

Take a piece of poke-root as big as a man's fist, supposed to be half a pound, for a cow, cut it fine, add two quarts of water, boil it to one quart, and pour it down when warm. The dose may be repeated once a day for two or three days until the cure is complete.

JOSEPH PRIESTMAN.

TREES DISEASED ON ONE SIDE.

If a tree is diseased on one side and vigorous on the other, lay the roots entirely bare, remove the diseased part, and cut the larger roots in order to make the tree equal, and the circulation of the sap more general; put new earth above the root, if they should not be unhealed, and 2 or 3 baskets of manure as a love.

POULTRY.

The celebrated agriculturalist, Arthur Young says: the poultry house should contain an apartment for the general stock to roost in, another for fattening, and a fourth for brooding. If the scale is larger, there should be a fifth for plucking and keeping fowls. If a woman is kept purposely to attend them, she should have her cottage contiguous, that the smoke of her chimney play upon the roosting and setting rooms; poultry never thriving so well as in warmth and smoke, an observation as old as Columella, and strongly confirmed by the quantity bred in the smoky cabins of Ireland.

If those who sow their clover seed on wheat and rye, were to harrow and roll it in, both the grain and grass would be greatly benefited: this work, however, should never be performed while the ground is wet.

Every farmer who has a few acres to spare for such purpose, should devote a patch of the Palmyra Grove, and Sun-down. The first is in great request for making Castor Oil, and the latter for expressing table and lamp oil, and both bring good prices.

THE HOLLOW-HORN.

As this is the season of the year when we may expect this disease to make its appearance among the horned tribe, we would remind their owners, that by pouring a teaspoonful of the spirits of turpentine in the cup or cavity in the back of the head of cattle, they may save them from the effects of this always unpleasant, and often fatal disease.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh! in our sterner manhood, when we say Of earlier sunshine glimmers on our way. When girl with sin, and sorrow, and the soul Of care, which leaveth the bosom that they melt. Oh! if there be in retrospection's chain One link that knits us with young dreams ago. One thought as sweet as scarcely dearest memory. On all the hallowed raptures it revives. Which seems each instant, in its backward range, The heart to soften, and its ties to change. And every spring, untouched, for years to move. It is a memory of a mother's love!

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Communicated for the Whig.
Answer to Puzzle in the Whig of the 11th inst.
As for placing 23 head of horses in
five different stalls, so that there shall be an
odd number in each stall, I know of no way
out this:

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If there is any other way, I should like to
see it very much.
P. B.
From the same correspondent we have re-
ceived an answer to the 2d puzzle in the same
paper.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRES- IDENT

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate
James D. Edwards to be Commissioner of
Penitentiaries.
Daniel B. Turner to be Deputy Postmaster
at Huntsville, Alabama.
Edmund Forstall to be Treasurer of the
Branch Mint at New Orleans.
Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
Thomas J. Randolph, of Virginia, and
Public R. R. Pray, of Mississippi, to be com-
missioners to adjust claims to reservations of
land under the treaty of the Cherokee Indians,
1830, with the Cherokee Indians, under the
act of Congress of the 13th of March, 1837.
Montford Stocks, of North Carolina, to be
agent for the Cherokee Indians.
John W. Sanford, of Georgia, to be agent
for the Creek Indians.
Joshua H. Baker, of Missouri, to be Indian
agent on the Upper Missouri.
John Kennedy, of Tennessee, to be com-
missioner under the Cherokee treaty, in the
place of Wm. Carroll, resigned.

The committee of ways and means to which
the subject of the investment of the Surplus
funds received from the United States, was re-
commended, have agreed upon a project, and it
was yesterday reported to the House of Dele-
gates in the form of a bill.

The principle of distribution is similar to
that of the bill heretofore proposed by Mr.
Boyd, distributing the amount in proportion
to each of the several counties, but instead of
the Orphan's courts having the charge of loan-
ing and making an interest therefrom, the
money is to be placed in the most convenient
Bank; for each respective county, and by them
to be loaned upon the security of unincumbered
real estate at six per cent interest, of which
the bank is to be allowed one half on one per
cent for management fund, one other half of
one per cent, is to constitute a fund for premi-
ums, to be given for useful improvements, in
Agriculture, and the remaining five per cent
is to be appropriated to the purpose of education
in the respective counties. Annapolis Rep.

The Hon. Geo. C. Washington has
addressed a letter to the voters of the Fifth
Congressional District, declining to be con-
sidered a candidate for reelection to Congress.

The biggest Turnip yet.—A Turnip raised in
Jefferson county, was brought to our office this
morning, which measured in circumference
three feet four inches.—Augusta, Geo. Chron.

Mr. KERR, of the Maryland House of Dele-
gates, has offered to that body a preamble
and resolution providing that the State Librar-
ian cause to be preserved an accurate trans-
cript of a manuscript History of Maryland, writ-
ten by Father Andrew White, the first
Missionary in Maryland and fellow voyager
with Leonard Calvert, together with such
other documents relating to the early history
of the State as may be found in the Jesuit
houses in Europe. The manuscript referred
to is said to be in the archives of the Jesuits at
Rome, and is written in the Latin tongue.
The transcripts, when obtained, to be de-
posited and preserved in the State Library.

Did you make root crops for your stock last
year? If you did not, do so this, and next
year you will thank us for reminding you of
what you ought to do.

A law was passed yesterday by the legisla-
ture of this State which authorizes the exten-
sion of tracks of rail ways from any mill, manu-
facture or other place, to any chartered rail road
within the distance of five hundred yards.

How many tears have the wives of drunk-
ards shed in the United States since 1790,
supposing the average number of drunken
husbands to have been in each year, 15,000?
Answer.—Enough to float the United States
Navy.

The Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT, Secretary
of War yesterday took the oath of office, and
will to-day take the 14th enter upon the discharge
of his duties.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTY.—A meeting of
the citizens of the upper sections of Anne Ar-
undel County was held on the 18th ult., pre-
paratory to the formation of a new county by
a division of Anne Arundel.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The frequent
disturbances on our Western frontier, by the
Indians, has caused Congress to increase the
army of the United States to 12,000 men.

ALIST OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR TALBOT COUNTY FOR 1837.

John Bennett	Solomon Mullikin
Samuel Roberts	James Chaplain
Edmund B. Gibbs	Philomena Willis
Wm. H. Hayward	Nicholas Goldsborough
Joshua M. Faulkner	Peter Webb
Robert T. G. Thomas	Thomas Bowdell
Nicholas G. Singleton	John Chaplain
James Bartlett	Johnman Leavitt
William Benny	William Mullikin
Robert Hanning	Daniel Berry
Robert Lambdin	James D. Bromwell
Stephen Harrison	John Bullen
Thomas Bruff	Hugh Valiant
William Gault	Wm. Slaughter
James M. Seth	Wm. H. Tilghman
Peter Maynard	Joseph Turner
Hugh S. Hambleton	William Rose
Stinger Grace	Eliza Hopkins
Wm. E. Ridgway	Thomas Arringdale
Robert Smith	Ennalls Martin
Wm. Townsend	Azariah Benny
Stephen Denny	John Council
Thomas Tennant	John H. Harris
James M. Hopkins	Francis Jump

CORONERS.

James H. McNeal, William H. Dwyer, John
Bullen and William Duling of Thomas.
Attest JAMES PARROTT CLK.

PRICE CURRENT.	
Wheat (foreign)	\$2.16
Corn yellow, at	\$0.92
White at	\$0.85
Rye,	\$1.20 to 1.25.

DIED.
In this County on Sunday last Samuel
Snood.
Deceased this life on Sunday the 12th inst.
in Queen Ann's County, Richard P. Council
Esq. aged about 30; leaving to mourn his loss
a most affectionate wife and four children, be-
sides an elderly mother and numerous relations
and friends: he died with an exemplary submis-
sion to the Divine Will, after bidding farewell
to his family and giving his blessing to his
children. The singular regularity of his life,
both moral and religious, makes his loss to be
the more deeply lamented.

Public Vendue.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot
County, will be sold at public sale on
Wednesday the 5th of April, all the personal
property of Levin Millis, Jr. deceased, con-
sisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture



Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Corn
Blades, and a lot of Bacon.

Together with a variety of farming utensils
and other articles too numerous to mention.
A credit of six months will be given on all
sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving
note with approved security, with interest from
the day of sale—and for all sums under five
dollars the cash will be required. Sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock A. M. attendance given by

WILLIAM ARRINGDALE,
Adm'r of Levin Millis, Jr. Dec'd.
March 18, 1837.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO
MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING
QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON
THE PATRONAGE OF THE
PUBLIC.
FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S
Vegetable Universal Pills.
ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.
"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health,
and Happiness of Mankind."

On the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now
truly celebrated Pills were first made known
to the United States, although in Europe
they had been previously before the public
nearly a century. The American public
naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as
on trial they were found what they professed,
it was soon displaced by the greatest confi-
dence. They have secured this character, too,
under every adverse circumstance, having to
contend with the base slanders promulgated by
those interested in keeping mankind in a state
of error as regards the functions of their
bodies. Dr. Brandreth's Pills here impress
on the minds of the public generally, that
however different may be the action of the
Pills at different times, that such different
action arises not from any alteration in the
Pills, but from the state of the body; they
must be persevered in until the action is uni-
form, having the same kind of action on the
human body that storms and hurricanes have
upon the air, or that the tides have upon the
ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the
copying of nature?—We see, when she wishes
to become purified, that she puts herself in
commotion, which has the purifying effect.
And so, to induce purity in our bodies,
we must induce a natural commotion by artifi-
cial means, and experience has taught those who
have adopted this course, and who for this
purpose have used these Pills, that they do
a right course, because the result has been
sound health or in other words, every organ
has become restored to a state of purity con-
sistent with its functions; and although there
are many whose bodies are in such a state of
debility and suffering, that all which can rea-
sonably be expected is temporary relief; never-
theless, many persons who have commenced
with them under the most trying circumstances
of bodily affliction, when every other means
and medicine have proved altogether unavailing,
have been restored to health and happiness
from their use, and the consequence is, they
are now recommended by thousands of persons
whom they have cured of consumption, influ-
enza, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, head-
ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part
of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy,
jaundice, fever and ague, biliousness, sceler-
typhus, yellow, and common fevers of all
kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous
weakness, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward
debility, depression of spirits, ruptures, in-
flammation, sore eyes, fits, palsy, dropsy,
and all in a word, cough, whooping
cough, quinsy, cholera morbus, gravel,
worness, dysentery, deafness, ringing noises in
the head, king's evil, scrofula, erysipelas, or
St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swell-
ings, ulcers, some of thirty years standing,
Cancers, Tumors, swelled test and legs, piles,
Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Eriti-
dema, Female Complaints of every
kind, especially Obstructions, Relaxations, &c.
8900 TESTIMONIALS have been re-
ceived from individuals of the highest respect-
ability. Call at Dr. B.'s store, and read the
extraordinary letters, all proving the extraordi-
nary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing
diseases of the most opposite character from
the Constitution. They in fact prove, by the
cures they make, that there is no necessity for
other medicine.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are particularly re-
commended to persons travelling, as they do
not become impaired from keeping. Persons
travelling South or West would do well to
provide themselves with some of them.
The Pills require no attention, eat and drink
what you please, and have no fear of catching
cold; the body is better able to stand the effects
of cold after a dose than before say the direc-
tions.
Certificates of the many cures effected by
Dr. Brandreth's Pills will be published from
time to time.
The Subscriber in a short space of time
has sold 400 boxes which proves the efficacy
of this highly celebrated medicine.
CHARLES ROBINSON.
Dayton March 21, 1837.

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,
HAS just received from Baltimore and is
now opening at his Store House a fresh
supply of

Staple Goods;

adapted to the approaching season,
March 21
cwbvt

JOHN HENRY.



SIIRED by Valentine, will travel through
the counties of Talbot and Caroline, and
will be let to mares on the following reduced
terms, viz: 6 dollars the Spring's chance, 10
dollars to insure, and 4 dollars in each case. Fur-
ther particulars will be made known in a hand-
bill. Season to commence the 20th of March,
and end the 20th of June
ENNALLS MARTIN.
March 21

Jack Independence,

WILL be let to mares this season, com-
mencing on the 1st of April, and end-
ing on the 20th of June. The terms are, five
dollars the Spring's chance, and three dollars
the single leap, 25 cents to the Groom, in each
case. He will stand at Hillsborough, the
Trappe, at the Glebe Farm near Easton, and
the residence of the subscriber near the
Choptank, once in two weeks, two days at each
stand.
ENNALLS MARTIN.
March 21

THE Subscriber having removed Smith
Shup to the corner of the woods, some
short distance from his former one, is now pre-
pared to execute all orders in his line of busi-
ness. His customers and the public generally
are invited to give him a call, assuring them
that their work shall be done with neatness,
durability, and at the shortest notice. Thank-
ful for past favors, he hopes with unremit-
ted exertions on his part to merit a continuance
of the same.
The public's ob't serv't
E. MCQUAY.
Jan 10 1837
67-N. B. All persons whose accounts have
been standing a year are hereby notified to
settle the same as speedily as possible by note or
otherwise.
E. M'Q.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws passed at the second Session of the
twenty-fourth Congress.

[PUBLIC-NO. 19]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval
service, for the year one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-seven.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the following
sums be appropriated for the naval service, for
the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
seven, in addition to the unexpended balance
of former appropriations, to wit:

For pay of commissioned, warrant, and
petty officers, and of seamen, two million four
hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and
eighty-six dollars;
To enable the President, provided he should
deem it necessary to offer a bounty for the
purpose of promoting the enlistment of sea-
men, seventy-two thousand dollars;
For pay of superintendents, naval construc-
tors, and all the civil establishments at the
several yards, sixty-nine thousand four hun-
dred and seventy dollars;
For provisions, seven hundred and sixty-
two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five
dollars;

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the
repairs and wear and tear of vessels in com-
mission, one million two hundred and fifty
thousand dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments,
hospital stores, and other expenses on account
of the sick, thirty-nine thousand dollars;
For improvements and necessary repairs of
the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hamp-
shire, forty-seven thousand seven hundred dol-
lars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of
the navy yard at Charleston, Massachusetts,
one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars;
For improvement and necessary repairs of
the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, sixty-
two thousand five hundred dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of
the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, one hun-
dred and forty thousand five hundred dollars;
For improvement and necessary repairs of
the navy yard near Pensacola, seventy-eight
thousand dollars;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, seventy-
two thousand dollars;
For defraying the expenses that may ac-
cure for the following purposes, to wit:

For the freight and transportation of materials
and stores of every description; for wharves
and docks; storage and rent; travelling ex-
penses of officers and transportation of seamen;
house rent for persons attached to yards
and stations where no house is provided; for
funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire,
office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents;
for premiums and incidental expenses of re-
cruiting; for apprehending deserters; for com-
pensation to judges advocates; for per diem al-
lowance to persons attending courts martial
and courts of inquiry; for printing and station-
ery of every description; for working the
lithographic press, and for books, maps, charts,
mathematical and nautical instruments, chro-
nometers, models, and drawings; for the pur-
chase and repair of fire engines and machinery,
and for the repair of steam engines; for the
purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses
and for carriages, timber, wheels, and workmen's
tools of every description; for postage of letters
on public service; for pilotage and towing ships
of war; for cabin furniture of vessels in com-
mission; taxes and assessments on public prop-
erty; for assistance rendered to vessels in dis-
tress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not
applicable to any other appropriation; for coal
and other fuel, and for candles and oil; for re-
pairs of magazines or powder houses; for pro-

paring moulds for ships to be built, and for no
other purpose whatever, three hundred and
thirty-seven thousand six hundred dollars;
For contingent expenses for objects not
heretofore enumerated, three thousand dol-
lars.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned
officers, musicians, and privates, and subsis-
tence of the officers of the marine corps, one
hundred and sixty-three thousand and nineteen
dollars and sixty cents;

For the provisions for the non-com mission-
ed officers, musicians, and privates serving on
shore, servants and washerwomen, thirty-three
thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollar
and eighty cents;

For clothing, thirty-eight thousand six
hundred and fifty-five dollars;
For fuel, fourteen thousand five hundred and
eighty-nine dollars;

For keeping the present barracks in repair
until new ones can be erected, and for the re-
pairs of barracks at head-quarters and Fort
Mouth, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars;

For the transportation of officers, non-com-
missioned officers, musicians, and privates,
and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars;
For medicines, hospital stores, surgical in-
struments and pay of matron, four thousand
one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty
one cents;

For contingent expenses of said corps, freight,
carriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage, per diem
allowance for attending courts of inquiry, coun-
pensation to judges advocates, house rent where
there are no public quarters assigned incidental
labor in the quartermaster's department, ex-
penses of burying deceased persons belong-
ing to the marine corps, printing, stationery,
storage, postage on public letters, expenses in
pursuing deserters, candles and oil for the dis-
tinct stations, straw for the men, barrack
furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels,
and carpenter's tools, seventeen thousand
nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and
twenty three cents;

For military stores, pay of armorers, keep-
ing arms in repair, drums, files, flags, ac-
countants, and ordnance stores, two thou-
sand dollars;

For launching and securing the ship of the
line Pennsylvania, one hundred thousand dol-
lars;

For building and equipping two sloops of
war, from frames already provided under for-
mer appropriations, two hundred and eighty
thousand dollars;

And also six vessels of war, if not less
than ten, nor more than eight each, four
hundred thousand dollars, in addition to any
materials on hand;

For erecting and furnishing a new hospital
building, and for a dwelling for an assistant
surgeon; for the repairs of the present build-
ing, and for all expenses upon their depen-
dencies near Pensacola, forty-seven thousand
five hundred dollars;

For erecting a sea-wall to protect the shore
for enclosing the hospital grounds, for com-
pleting the basement of south wing; for re-
pairing damages sustained from a recent gale,
and for all other expenses upon the depen-
dencies of the hospital near Norfolk, eighteen
thousand dollars;

For graduating and enclosing the grounds
about the naval asylum near Philadelphia,
and for all other expenses upon the building
and its dependencies, ten thousand four hun-
dred and sixty dollars;

Towards an extension of the hospital build-
ing near Brooklyn, New York, for enclosing
the grounds, and for all other expenses upon
its dependencies, sixty-six thousand dollars;

For the completion of the present hospital
building near Boston, and for all expenses up-
on its dependencies, one thousand three hun-
dred and fifty dollars;

For the repair of the enclosure, and for the
renewal of the magazine upon Ellis's island,
in the harbor of New York, one thousand two
hundred and fifty dollars;

For the completion of the enclosure at the
magazine near Boston, the wharf and other
dependencies, two thousand seven hundred and
fifty dollars;

For the purchase of that portion of land
belonging to the town of Portsmouth, Virgin-
ia, enclosed by the walls of the navy yard at
Gosport, four thousand seven hundred and
seventy-nine dollars;

For defraying additional expenses that may
be incurred in making an examination and
survey of the harbors of Beaufort and Wilming-
ton, in North Carolina, with a view to deter-
mine the respective facilities and advantages
for the establishment of a navy yard, fifteen
hundred dollars;

For the survey of May river, from Tybee
bar to the Hunting island, fifteen hundred
dollars, for a similar object;

For payment to Thomas J. Harris of his
proportion of the sum of two thousand dollars,
appropriated by Congress, for the capture of
Africa, of all persons removed from the Unit-
ed States under the said acts, eleven thousand
and twenty-three, twenty-nine dollars sixteen
cents;

To defray the expense of examining the
shoals of George's Bank, for the purpose of
determining upon the practicability of erecting
a light-house upon the same, (in aid of the
general appropriations for the navy,) five
thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the following sums, being the unexpended
balances of former appropriations which have
been carried to the account of the surplus
fund, be, and the same are hereby re-appor-
tioned, to be paid out of any money unap-
propriated in the Treasury viz:

For carrying into effect the acts for the sup-
pression of the slave trade, including their
support in the United States and for a term not
exceeding six months after the arrival of
Africa, of all persons removed from the Unit-
ed States under the said acts, eleven thousand
four hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-
seven cents;

For payment of prize money to the officers
and crew of the late private armed brig Gen-
eral Armstrong, and the legal representatives
of such as may be dead, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is
hereby authorized to distribute the residue of
the prize money heretofore deposited in the
Treasury belonging to the crews of the men-
of-war Bon Homme Richard and Alliance,
commanded by Captain John Paul Jones, in
the revolutionary war, among the several per-
sons entitled thereto and to pay them the sums
respectively due, out of any money in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
sum appropriated at the last session for the
erection of a brick enclosure for the navy yard
at Pensacola shall be erected to suit the present
plan of the yard, and in such manner as the
navy commissioners shall direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, un-
der the laws providing for the gradual im-
provement of the navy, the President be au-
thorized to cause articles of a durable charac-
ter to be purchased for the armament and
equipment, as well as for the building of ves-
sels.
Approved, March 3d, 1837.

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a
power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed
and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spence-
r, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on
Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between
the hours of three and four o'clock, in the
afternoon of that day, at the front door of the
Court House of Talbot County, in the State of
Maryland, in so parts of the several tracts of
Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune,
Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition,
adjoining each other, and lying and being in
the County aforesaid, on the South East side
of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the
North East side of the road leading from the
said ferry to Easton, which were purchased
by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one
Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quanti-
ty of one hundred and ninety acres and one
half acre of land, more or less; and also those
parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's
Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and
being in the said County, on the South side of
a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were
purchased by the said Spencer from one James
Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four
and one half acre of land, more or less,
and also the portion of the said mentioned lands.
The section will not be delivered to the purchaser
until the end of the year, but he will have the
privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in
due season, and on the usual farm being de-
ficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser
will have the opportunity of obtaining
a reasonable portion of wood land, conven-
ient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on
the land of the widow's dower, which she will
either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a
moderate rent. The sale will be made for the
purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of
two thousand eight hundred and twenty dol-
lars, current money, and some interest and
costs.—The terms of payment can be made
easy to the purchaser by an accommodation to
Bank, provided a note, with approved securi-
ty, be offered.
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 3, 1837.

Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors & Company of the
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a
power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed
and executed to them by William Vanderford
and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the
twenty fourth day of December, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three,
will offer for sale, at public auction, on
Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, be-
tween the hours of three and four o'clock, in
the afternoon of that day, at the front door of
the Court House, of Talbot County, in the
State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground,
situated and being in the town of Easton in the
County aforesaid, whereon there is a good
brick dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, and which was purchased by the
said William Vanderford, from one James
Cockayne. The sale will be made for the sum
of three hundred dollars, current money, and some
interest and costs, due from the said William
Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be
made easy to the purchaser, by an accommo-
dation to Bank, provided a note, with approved
security, be offered.
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 3, 1837.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to
me directed in the name of Martin Golds-
borough Trustee of Nicholas G. Singleton
against the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Garnisher of
James D. Singleton will be offered at public
sale on the 11th day of April next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P.
M. at the front door of the Court House in the
town of Easton, fourteen and two sevenths
acres of land in Oxford Neck in Talbot County
being part of a tract of land known by the
name of East Oaken Bayne. The said land be-
ing sold to satisfy the damages costs and charges
of the aforesaid venditioni exponas.
Attendance given by
JO. GRAHAM late Sheriff.
Feb. 23
3t

DISSOLUTION.

After the firm of Beaton and Roszell is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons
indebted to the above firm will confer a great
favor by calling and settling their accounts, as
the subscribers owe money which they are anx-
ious to pay.
THOS. BEATON.
WILLIAM ROSZELL.
N. B. The business will hereafter be con-
ducted by Thos. Beaton.
March 14 1837.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having had had health, for
the last ten years, so much so as to de-
prive him from attending to his Farm, which
is necessary to his interest, and being desirous
to close his affairs as soon as possible, will dis-
pose of the following property, below its value.
The farm on which Mr. Ezekiel H. Cooper,
deceased, for the last two years, about five miles
from the Trappe, and one or more and a half
miles from Choptank river.
CONTAINING 484 1/2 ACRES.
This Farm is laid off in three fields and three
lots, the latter is very fine land, capable of
producing 150 Barrels of corn—one of them
well set in Clover, the fields find land to im-
prove there is a new well of first rate water
near the Dwelling, and also a fine mineral
spring, about 300 yards from the Dwelling.
A large quantity of
WHITE OAK TIMBER, AND WOOD,
can be spared, enough I presume, to pay nearly
double the amount of the purchase, which is
convenient to deliver on the river, the situation
is considered to be as healthy as any in the
neighborhood.
This Farm, was formerly in two, and per-
sons wishing to purchase, can divide it with
convenience. I have not rented this Farm for
the present year owing to the difficulty of get-
ting seed wheat, and possession can be had on
the disposal of it.
Also, one half of the adjoining Farm, con-
taining
150 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,
Belonging to the late Dr. Edward Harris's
heirs and myself, with a good supply of
TIMBER,
and is rented for this year to Mr. Edward V.
Davis. A part of the purchase money is re-
quired to be paid, and the balance on such
credit as may be agreed to and on the payment
of the purchase money a good and sufficient
deed will be given.
Persons not acquainted with these Farms, by
application to Mr. Martin Goldsborough, will
be shown them—not being able myself, as I
am confined to my room. For terms apply to
NICHOLAS THOMAS.
Anderson, Oxford Neck.
March 14,
3t

A GUN

NEARLY new, and in excellent order,
will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for
a watch. Persons wanting a gun on either of
the above terms will please apply to the Edi-
tor for further information.
March 7
3t

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

J. S.
M. S.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 1st of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The **THOMAS HAYWARD** has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point, where they will receive his personal attention. All orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will be promptly attended to.

The Subscriber has procured the services of Capt. Richard Larrimore to take charge of the vessel. Capt. Larrimore is well known as a careful and skillful sailor, and is highly recommended by Capt. Valentine Bryson and Wm. Grason, Esq.

To enable the subscriber to be punctual to his hour of sailing, he requests that all freight be sent down before 9 o'clock on day of sailing.

The subscriber will remain at Easton Point on Wednesday morning; therefore, persons having business with him should attend to the same on Tuesday afternoon, which he will devote exclusively to the accommodation of those who may favor him with their orders.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 22
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash, those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public generally that they have a commodious granary in Skepton Creek, and one at Wye Landing, either of which they will be pleased to receive grain on freight, and having a substantial and fast sailing Schooner, would be thankful to receive a share of the public custom. Grain will be taken off at any of the principal Landings in the neighborhood, and no exertion will be spared to give general satisfaction. All orders for grain accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to. The public's obedient servant,

WM. POWELL.
PERA B. MARSHALL.
Wye Landing, Feb. 21 1837.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of January, 1837, by J. WALSH, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named John Driver, says he belongs to Thomas B. Travis on Little Choptank, Taylors Island, Dorchester County, Md. His age is about 40 years, and his height 6 feet 2 inch. Has a scar on his left cheek, a scar in the corner of his left eye, a scar on the left side of his forehead, a scar on his right arm, his little finger on each hand crooked, caused by being cut, and some marks on his arm caused by being whipt. Had on when committed, a blue cloth round jacket, striped country cloth vest, blue country kersey pants, loose cotton shirt, and red flannel shirt, pair of coarse boots and white yarn stockings, red comfort on his neck, and white wool 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.
Feb 4 Baltimore City & County Jail

PROSPECTUS.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE
EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S
ADVOCATE,
and to the Public generally.

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

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

The columns of the WHIG, on all suitable occasions, will be open for a free and mainly discussion of political, local and general.

The Literary Department it is intended to enrich with the best productions, original and selected, within our reach.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.
Easton, January 1837.

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

A CARD.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
THOS. J. EARRICKSON.
Easton, Feb. 23

Collector's last Notice.

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

WM. R. TRIPPE, Collector.
Feb. 7 3w

TAILORING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has taken the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Earrickson, adjoining Mr. Solomon Low's Hotel, and opposite Mr. Wm. Low's store, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and he assures those who may favour him with their work, that it shall be done in the most fashionable and approved manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The public's Obedt. Serv't.
WILLIAM F. PARROTT.
Easton, Feb. 23

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

W. F. P.

A SALE.

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

Also a good horse, gentle in the harness, or under the saddle, and a good repair.

The sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and if it should rain, the first fair day after. A credit of six months will be allowed for all payments over and above.

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

JOHN WILEY.
Feb. 23 3t

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS



MAKERS.

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

HORSES, BARUCHES, GIGS, SULKIES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES

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

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

A CARD

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as he 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.

JOHN CLARK,
Museum Buildings, Baltimore M. D.

THE SKETCH BOOK

CHARACTER,

in curious and authentic narrative and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary Individuals.

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

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

TERMS.
One dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Address,
L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

SATURDAY NEWS

AND
LITERARY GAZETTE
A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.
Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.
Six copies furnished for ten dollars.
All payments to be made in advance.
Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co.
No. 31 Walnut St. Philad.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

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

BULWER'S NOVELS,
Comprising—
Pelham, Devereux,
Disown'd, Eugenie Aram,
Rienzi, Paul Clifford,
Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT'S. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

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

Address, **L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.**

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

THE Subscriber having rented of Samuel Dickins his Marsh, situated upon the Chesapeake—Great Choptank river, hereby warns borderers from shooting upon the said marsh, as his object is for profit.

It is presumed all gentlemen will attend to this notice—vagabonds and strollers will be kept off.

PETER WEBB.
Dorchester, Aurora will copy 3 times dec

CLARK'S
Old Established Lucky Office

W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
PRIZES, PRIZES,
in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE. Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

Drawn Daily,
Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (POST PAID) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be promptly received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address, **JOHN CLARK,**
Museum Buildings, Baltimore M. D.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON

Robson Leonard, Master.

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

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

Regularly published in Philadelphia weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,
Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and searism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

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

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

D. B. Brown, Esq. **Robert Morris, Esq.**
Col. T. L. McKenny, W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr., Esq. **Dr. James M. Henry,**
J. R. Chandler, Esq. **Chas. Naylor, Esq.**
C. P. Holcom, Esq. **R. T. Conrad, Esq.**
Miss Leslie, **Dr. Joseph Pancoast**
Miss E. C. Strass, **J. Watson, Esq.**
Mrs. J. L. Dunmont, **Chas. S. Cope, Esq.**
John Clarke, Esq. **Robt. Hare, Jr., Esq.**
Rev. Jos. Rushing, **B. W. Richards, Esq.**
Dr. A. C. Draper, **C. B. Trego, Esq.**
Thos. Earle, Esq. **Dr. J. A. Elkinton,**
Wm. P. Smith, Esq. **Thos. A. Parker, Esq.**
Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Vail, Esq.
Wm. Darby, Esq. **Jos. R. Hart, Esq.**
Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq.

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

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

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

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

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

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10.00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

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

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

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

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Mr. Beaton's dwelling, opposite Ozmon and Shannahan's Cabinet shop and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store; where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with dispatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant,
WILLIAM COX.

N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residence at a moment's warning.

W. C.

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.

Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

TREASON—SEDITION—WITCH-CRAFT—ROBBERY—MURDER—HERESY—LIBEL—MURDER—PIRACY—FORGERY, &c. &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases, furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscript where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a great deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, physician, and general reader.

Those of the Bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the lauder cases, and it is that so many should be protesting their innocence. Is it to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the "Circumstantial Evidence" cases of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July and the numbers are issued semi-monthly each number containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Mayratt Novels, and will be completed in October, making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms \$2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 79 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number, and contains 120 large octavo pages.

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

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for \$5
Do do and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for \$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for \$5
Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
Maryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for \$5

Or a remittance of \$5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and \$2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

AN NEW VOLUME
WITH
NEW ATTRACTIONS!!!
EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

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

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

A NEW VOLUME, AND ESSENTIALLY RE-ARRANGED IN EVERY PARTICULAR, COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1837.

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

"EVERY BODY'S ALBUM" is published regularly every month, in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THREE COPIES will be supplied to order for one year, for five dollars—or SEVEN COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails.

Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid.)

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the short shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favours, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't serv't
E. McQUAY.
Jan 10 1837

A CARD

THOSE Persons who are indebted to me for subscription or advertising in the Eastern Shore Whig, in Talbot and Caroline Counties, will please to take notice that I have placed my accounts for Talbot County in the hands of William Barnett and Samuel S. Satterfield, and for Caroline in the hands of William Connelly, who are fully authorized to close the same on accommodating terms; those who neglect this notice and the first call of the collectors, will be proceeded against accordingly.

RICHARD SPENCER.
12

PROSPECTUS

VOL. III.-No 13

A. MOHAMMED RABBI

OF PORK A ridiculous instance of the change effected in public opinion of late occurred a short time previously to my arrival at the Egyptian capital: a Levantine tradesman of Cairo, wishing probably to do honor to his patron St. Anthony, and at the same time

The backsliding baker of the faithful made no scruple in admitting the unclean flesh to cook in company with orthodox meats, but once his customers—a more rigid observer of the Koran—on coming for his bit of buffo, discovered it with horror, baking along side the smoking ribs and crackling skin of the bominated beast, and raised a outcry against the offending baker, who was instantly dragged before Habib Effendi, a sort of sith

Magistrate of the Egyptian metropolis—ordered to explain forthwith his reason for daring thus to set the mandates of the Prophe-



ever true all that had been stated might (and he regretted to say that there was much to be learned from the example of some who should know better.

and prit,) yet he was placed there to see all faithful inhabitants of Cairo, acting up to

and the precepts of the prophet must be observed. A quibbling Moolah here observed, FIRE was a purifier of all things—upon which after a consultation, it was decided that

harm could have been done to the other men in the oven by the steam of the Leventis pork, and the complaint was dismissed. The triumphant baker now professes to roast "Frank and other meats," and has had

thriving business ever since the wise decision of the judge in his favor.—CAPT SCOTT'S RAMBLES IN EGYPT.

From the Kentucky Democrat.

From the Kentucky Reporter:

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE DROOP

Take cinder from a blacksmith shop, beat it fine; sift it, to take out the coarse pieces; mix the fine cinder in a pint of

until it is stiff enough to lay on the point
case knife, not hard like pills Give the pa
as much as will lay on the point of a
knife three times a day, morning, noon
at night. This mixture is very purga

and will cause the patient to discharge quantities of water purgatively and by u The portion may be given according to operation if that appears too severe give if it does not operate enough give more.

The patient may eat any diet but milk which he should not taste a drop, neither any other kind of medicine while using above. I have known several persons

were cured of that dreadful disease by using the above mixture some of whom were very bad; that the water oozed out of their feet and left their tracks as they walked on the floor.

The editors of all the papers in the U States who wish to benefit mankind, will the above an insertion in their respective pers—and I also hope the above receipt make its appearance in the almanacks of Union.

PHILANTHROP

RULES OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

In going to a printing office, the first rule to be observed is to knock at the door, as every person knows that no one should enter a printing office, a church, or a mill, without first knocking. The next thing to be done when in, talking a while, to wait for a quiet moment, and then to go to the press.

all means, read all the manuscript which the office, so as to be able to give your neighbor the news before the paper appears. Then pick up a goodly number of type, examining each one on the wrong side

asking what letter it makes, throw it into the wrong box. Lastly, throw half a dozen columns on the day of publication into place, clear out as quick as possible.

AN ANSWER.—A testy old gentleman incessantly pestered by his neighbors with inquiries after his health; at last, losing all patience with the most assiduous of these in-

21 mornings to come."

SINGULAR FACT.—In one farm village Glenlyon, there live at present five generations in lineal descent—viz: the mother, daughter, great-grand-daughter, and great-great-grand-daughter.

LOTTERIES IN ENGLAND.

On the 11th of January, 1569 the first lottery in England was commenced to be drawn.

at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, continued drawing day and night till the 5th of May following. There were 40,000 tickets at 10s each. The prizes consisted of the old and disused royal plate and trinkets—

were no balks. The profits of the scheme amounted to about 20,000! The last 826 lottery was drawn on the 18th of October 1826, so that this censurable mode of raising revenue continued in use in this country 27 years. France has just announced

find 207 years. France has just announced
the intention to follow the example of England
and abolish lotteries there.

'a lapsed, crooked son of a gun—I'm crookeder than you,' was the reply. 'You retorted the other, 'you are so incredibly crooked, that if you were to put a ten-penny nail through your mouth, it would come out a cork and

1947

100

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the term of office of the members of the present Senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new Senate shall be elected, as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That at the Decem-ber session of the General Assembly, for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and forever thereafter, the Senate shall be composed of twenty one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided; a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly, for the Decem-ber session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and in the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland, for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly next succeeding such election, and continue for four or six years, according to the classification of a quorum of its members, and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator, in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; but in case two persons possessing the required qualifications, shall be found on the final casting of the votes given in any one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered, as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such manner as the Senate shall pre-scribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the third year; so that one third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city from which the retiring senators come, to supply the vacancies as they may occur, in consequence of this classification.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no person, who is not a senator, shall be the senator, unless he is a senator, shall be the senator, shall be required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification, that he shall be above the age of twenty five years, and shall have resided at least three years next preceding his election, in the county or city, in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, or shall be such shall have been chosen as a senator, or shall be removed for any reason, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the president of the senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, (excluding the day of notice and the day of election,) shall be given.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall be eligible to any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution or laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased, during the time he shall be a senator or delegate to the senate, and no senator or delegate to the senate, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the Decem-ber session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken, and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, (until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to separate delegation shall cease,) five delegates in and for Baltimore county, five delegates, and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, St Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Allegany.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That from after the period when the next census shall have been taken, and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties, and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated according to the following basis, to wit: That is to say:—Every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, shall be entitled to elect one delegate; every county having a population of the said census, of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to elect two delegates; every county having a population of the said census, of twenty-five thousand souls, and less than thirty thousand souls, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population of the said census, of thirty thousand souls, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall

entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect: provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, shall not after the said census have a sufficient number of delegates, but entitled by the grant under the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight such county shall nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowable by the provisions of said section for the said session, and no change in this provision contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis, in the said ninth section of this act.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for Senators, to be held after the election for Delegates for the December session, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making the returns thereof; and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the council to the governor, and to the members of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole Executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the State, whose offices are or may be created by law, whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws of the State; and the constitution and form of government; Provided, that no officer shall be deemed or construed to impair, in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment when this act shall go into operation, or to alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person to the office rejected, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, which ever shall first occur.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That the same person shall in no case be nominated by the Governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the Governor by message, of their willingness to receive him for the consideration of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case said person nominated by the Governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the Senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill the said vacancy.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor within the period of one calendar month after the said act shall go into operation, and in the same session, or within the same shall be confirmed, (if it be confirmed,) and annually thereafter during the regular session of the Senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a secretary of state, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and such compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district, from which the Governor for said term is to be taken, to be Governor for the residue of said term, in place of the person who was rejected, and in case of a vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the secretary of state by virtue of his said office shall be clothed, ad interim, with the executive power of government, and in case there shall be no secretary of state, or in case he shall refuse act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate, shall by virtue of his said office be clothed ad interim, with the executive power of government, and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates to hall by virtue of his said office be clothed ad interim with the executive powers of government.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the Governor who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor to be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year, or thereafter, an election shall also be held for a Governor of this State; whose term of office shall be one year, on the first Monday of January next, ensuring the day of election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor, which said election every person qualified, vote for delegates to the General Assembly at the place at which he shall offer to vote shall be entitled to vote for governor, if he possess the qualifications now required by constitution and form of government, and additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been a citizen of the United States, and residing within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken, such election, according to the priority, shall be determined, as hereinafter mentioned.

that is to say:—the State shall be and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows, the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined by law hereafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Maryland's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, (inc. univ. of) Baltimore city of Annapolis,) Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined, as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany counties, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North Western District; and the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts, in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, shall present to the President of the Senate, in the Senate Chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, and North Western District; and the President of the Senate shall draw and draw from the said box the said several ballots in succession; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district, and the district then secondly drawn, shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election, to be held under the provisions of this section and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district and the district the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district; and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate, and be reported by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, on his return to that body, and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter, to be signed by the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding election for Governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby, and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for Electors of President and Vice President, save that the form of the certificates shall be varied to suit the case, and save also that the returns instead of being made to the Governor and Council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of State by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate, at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as Governor at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the majority of the electors, the highest number of votes and possessing the legal qualifications of a resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the Governor at such election is to be taken, shall be Governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality in the votes given for each and any person voted for as Governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the person to be elected, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then, the Senate and House of Delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be Governor; and the one which, upon counting the ballots shall have the highest number of votes, shall be Governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected, and shall be Governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 24. And be it enacted, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of Governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That in a election for Governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 26. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave in this State shall not be abolished, unless a law so to abolish the same shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be in full force and effect from and after such new election, nor shall the full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and the high Court of Chancery.

Sec. 28. And be it enacted, That if it shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates, the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, shall act.

the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing, in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE NIGHTS OF TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Mr. John Q. Adams has taken up one entire week by the speakers he produced in introducing a petition, purporting to come from slaves; then, another entire week was taken up by Messrs. Peyton and Wise, by the trial of Rouben M. Whitney, for an alleged contempt, which resulted in his discharge, and a thorough and general conviction, that his persecutors have pursued him from feelings of personal malice and party rancor, and exhibited a profanity and violence, while in the discharge of their duties in the committee, without an example in the annals of Congress.— A little less delay had reduced the session for a couple of weeks; the appropriation bill, which must originate in the House, were partly gotten through with, and sent to the Senate and returned with amendments. The last twenty-four hours of the session had been consumed. The committees had prepared with much care and labor, the bills providing for the decrepid and worn out petitioners, who had, for twenty years, been urging their just claims on the Government. There were a hundred bills which had received two readings, and were awaiting the form of their final reading. There were on the Speaker's table a multitude of bills from the Senate, which had passed a third reading in the House, comprising the most important measures to the public, and nothing but the form of a third reading was necessary to their perfection. They had been discussed for months in the Senate, discussed and amended in the House, and were free from objection, and equally interested the whole country. In these circumstances, the civil bill was returned from the Senate with trifling amendments; to commit it, it was necessary, by the action of the House, to give notice of the V. hole on the state of the Union. When the House is in committee, there is no mode of preventing debate—every member speaks as long as he pleases; but propriety, and a sense of decorum towards the House, and duty to the country, have heretofore been found sufficient checks. No member was ever known to be so forgetful of these considerations, as to attempt the defeat of the business of a session, and the best interests of the Government, by speaking on the subject to an end, and preventing action on the measure to be tried. But the time has passed, when less skillless violence, and a more phrensy is let loose by the dissipated leaders in Congress, to gratify the rancor of mad ambition, and put a stop to the Government. Thus, at nine in the evening, when the civil bill was within a few minutes of passing out of the committee, and becoming a law by the sanction of the House, Mr. Peyton rose in his place, and offered an amendment to appoint an agent at a salary of \$3,500, to correspond with the deposit banks, making it the occasion of assailing R. M. Whitney, and the administration in general, with unrelenting abuse. By Mr. Wise and Mr. J. Q. Adams, against him, to aid in the debate, even during his progress; every pun was taken by assaults on others designating individuals, to raise an excitement in the House of a high and outrageous character. The attacks on Mr. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, and others of the most respectable members of the committee, were direct and flagrant. Replies, to some extent, it was impossible to avoid. Mr. Peyton kept on until nearly six o'clock in the morning, and then Mr. W. took up the discussion, and continued it until nearly six o'clock in the morning—they having consumed about nine hours and the House, at daylight, prostrate and incapable of further business, adjourned after having almost unanimously rejected Mr. Peyton's proposed amendment. That the speaking was against time, and to defeat the labor of a three months' session of Congress, was not concealed or denied; and the members go home carrying with them the melancholy intelligence that the two individuals have returned to carry on the country that they are capable of stopping the wheels of Government. We state facts, and decline comment.—*Globe*

The melancholy news communicated in the following paragraph is not only felt as a misfortune by the personal friends of Major Lee in this country, but as a misfortune to the nation. The great work with which Major Lee had undertaken to adorn the literature of the age, and raise the reputation of his own country, by writing the history of the grandest epoch in European annals, now falls half finished from his pen. The work, so far as published, is certain that the direct acquaintance with the historical facts that English literature has never before afforded since the day of Hume. The power with which he has evicered the truth, and exposed the fictions which Sir Walter Scott had gathered from the writings of those employed by the policy of Governments to deify the name Napoleon, has done more to restore the glory of that great name than all that has been said or could be, said by Frenchmen. The family of the Emperor and the French people who we trust, take care that his writings shall not be cut off without hope, and that the world shall be enriched by the life he devoted his life.—*Globe*

The following notice of the death of Major Lee is from Galignani's (Paris) Messenger:

DEATH OF MAJOR HENRY LEE
AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON
ETC.—This distinguished American has fallen a victim to the epidemic which now pervades the capital. He expired yesterday morning after much suffering, from a short illness complicated with influenza.

At the prime of life, and in the full vigor of a well cultivated intellect, the riches of which have already contributed to the literature of the age, his untiring assiduity had been suddenly arrested in the promising career in which his hopeful friends, with so much pleasure, saw him fast advancing.

While life lived in him a zealous votary, his numerous friends, who knew the greatness of soul which characterized his life, and the sagacity of his temper, and the intensity and purity of his mind, will mingle their tears with those of a disconsolate widow, and long regret that hand which was as firm in friendship as it was strong in battle" has been so soon palsied by the cold grasp of death.

MR. WEBSTER.—In reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Webster, by a committee of the city of New York, he says:

"My desire to relinquish my seat in the Senate, for the two years still remaining the term of my commission, should I have been carried into execution at the close of the next session of the Senate, had not circumstances existed, which, in the judgment of others, rendered it expedient to defer the fulfilment of that purpose for the present."

From the Baltimore Chronicle of the 32 inst.

IMPROVIZATION.

BALTIMORE LYCEUM.—We notice in the papers from many parts of the Union, that the subject of Improvization is exciting public attention. To be so well acquainted with the various subjects of human investigation, as to be ready, when called upon, without preparation, to deliver a Lecture on any given subject, is a valuable acquisition, requiring no small share of self confidence, as well as knowledge.

We are led to make these remarks by observing in our advertising columns, that the subject of improvization will come up before the Baltimore Lyceum this evening. The novelty of the subject in this city will, we are confident, excite considerable interest. The subject of the Lecture, we understand, will be selected by the audience.

By the Southern Express Mail.

There are no slips from New Orleans by last night's mail.

WAR IN FLORIDA ENDED.

A slip from the Savannah Georgian office has the following:

BLACK CREEK, March 10, 1837.

Dear Brother:—An express arrived at this place 12 o'clock last night, bringing the agreeable news from Gen. Jessup, that the war is in reality closed. The Indians have surrendered. All the chiefs but Ososla, have come in, and have consented to removal. All are to assemble at Tampa Bay by the 10th day of April next, prepared for removal to their western homes. The Indians say that Ososla is on the Suwanee, and that they will bring him to Tampa Bay by the 10th of April. In great haste, we will write more fully.

Yours, &c. BENNETT M. DELL.

To Col James Dell, Jacksonville.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA

GEORGIAN OFFICE.

Savannah, March 10, 1837.—2 P. M. }

Thos. Stanthard, Charleston, Capt. BOWNELL, arrived this morning from Garey's Ferry, Florida, and conveys the gratifying intelligence that hostilities have ceased, and a treaty had been concluded with Jumper and other Chiefs. We have been favored by several gentlemen with the following extract of letters, which induces us, at length, to believe that a termination of this savage and bloody warfare may be effected, and our gallant army relieved from a duty which they have met with alacrity, while bleeding Florida will obtain that repose her suffering inhabitants so much need.

Gen. Larriss is the bearer of despatches and has a copy of the treaty with the Indians.

We learn that Philip and Micancy had no signed the treaty. Micancy says that he has been blamed for being against the war; that if they made a treaty he would sign it; that Payne's treaty will be recognised.

TREATY CONCLUDED.

MARCH 6—afternoon.

"Jumper, Cloud, Ho-la-touchy, and others have just signed a treaty of the following effect. All hostilities are to cease from this time, and by the first of April all the Indians are to be south of the Hillsboro, and of a line drawn east through Fort Foster.

"By the 10th of April all are to be in Tampa with their families to take transport for the West. All the privileges of the treaty of Payne's language are secured to them; they are to be paid for their cattle and ponies, and to receive rations. Hostages remain with us.

"In ten days Micancy is to come in, and stay where the Commanding General chooses. The negroes that are *bona fide* their own are also secured to them."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Army at Garey's Ferry, to a friend in this city, dated

MARCH 11, 1837.

"I understand that a treaty has been entered into with the Indians—that they agree to go west by the 10th proximo. Micancy is to be kept as a hostage until a leave."

Another letter states, that in consequence of a letter from Head Quarters "there is good reason to believe the war at an end."

PROSCRIPTION WITH VENGEANCE.

When the Magistrate Court first went into operation last spring Col Thomas Johnson was appointed, one of the Judges for the Jefferson District. A vacancy occurring by the death of one the Judges, Col Johnson wrote to Mr. Bowles recommending a certain individual as a person well qualified to fill the vacant seat. In answer to this letter, Mr. Bowles informed him that the gentleman recommended by him had been named to the Governor and Council, and would no doubt be appointed, at the same time, he says he is compelled by a sense of Justice to inform Col. Johnson that he will be turned out, and gives his reasons for this assertion in the following remarkable language: "The Governor and Council, I am informed will refuse to appoint any who took sides with the recalcant electors."

Col Johnson immediately upon the receipt of this letter, addressed a letter to the Governor and Council informing them that as they positively did not name the fact he would resign, and that he would not be appointed as a colonel, in the militia which they might be disposed to deprive him of.

Such an exhibition of impotent malice was reserved for the sapient Board, who figure as the Governor of this State. Elevated to station once honoured because filled with men of intelligence, and integrity, he is the most tool of the measure minority who elected him, and was chosen for the express purpose of gratifying their depraved appetites for revenge. Had he been possessed of either more sense or intelligence and virtue, he could not but have degraded himself, to become their tool as the worthy Governor has, with less they would not have dared to perpetrate so flagrant an outrage upon the good sense of the people, and to have made him Governor: the experience has already been carried to its extreme verge Frederick Times.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The Emancipator of Wednesday is remarkably amiable. It speaks of the President's inaugural address in the following mild and soothing terms:

"The new President has delivered his inaugural address, and taken on him the oath of responsibilities of office. The devil is unnamed. In the face of heaven and earth, the President of these United States swears, that he will never again be possessed of slaves, and that he will, ere long, strike the dissembler of slavery, the slanderer of freedom's friends, and the instigator and patron of mobs. About to assume the responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a professedly free people, he steps forth, with a pure heart and face of brass, and, lip to lip, declares the effort to give freedom

to the enslaved, injurious to every interest that of humanity included." &c. &c.

"Very well, if Martin Van Buren can afford thus to slander the friends of liberty and equal rights, and invoke on them the aid of the mob, and lick the dust and proclaim himself the tool of tyrants, the defender of slavery, and swear himself forever, upon her altar, to be it. And if, in consequence, the spirit of slavery grows more rampant in every part of the demands at the South and North, more violent and blood-thirsty in its inflictions on the bond and the free, trampling all law and restraint under foot, and breaking forth on the innocent and on the LEFT IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND BLOOD, SO BE IT. We are glad to know the worst—to see the flag nailed to the mast. We shall not shrink from the conflict. On the contrary, most cheerfully and resolutely shall we breast us to the onset anew. We tell the President that if he expects to put the question of abolition to rest, and secure to himself a quiet administration, he must, without delay, be for once, at least, his position now taken, he must host. At the Presidential nod, let turned up the face and the machinery of party be infused on us, and under the broad shield of Presidential sanction let popular indignation, at the bidding of hireling presses, pour the vials of wrath upon us, and outrage follow outrage, until the land rocks with commotion and runs down with blood, we shall meet it. We have sworn ourselves upon the altar of freedom, and under freedom's God, come what may we shall meet it. Not an inch shall we yield, not an effort relax, not an agent recall, not a solicitation oppress. On the contrary; we shall multiply our presses, and our agents, increase our efforts fifty, yea a hundred fold, and move onward in our struggle for freedom, if need be, to the death."

There's one comfort in all this. These blood-minded fellows are only so on paper. Garrison roared and loamed and blustered much in the same way—and crawled beneath a pile of shavings!

THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

BY CHARLES MINER ESQ.

"Father forgive them."

Go, proud infidel—search the pompous tombs of heathen learning, explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates; collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Savior. Reviled and insulted; suffering the grossest indignities; crowned with thorns and led away to die, an annihilating stroke breaks from his breast. Sweet and placid as the expiring of a mother for her nursing ascends the prayer, "Father, forgive them, Thy enemies, Thy Father, forgive them." O, it was worthy of this origin, and stamped with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances have you ever quarrelled? Friends have you ever differed? If he who was pure and perfect forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger. Brothers, to you the precept is imperative. You shall forgive; not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes make you petulant, and disappointment ruffles the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions; controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life, ungoverned they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectability; let your conciliatory conduct be a model to others. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, but eradicate the thorn that grows in your partner's path above all, let no feelings of revenge find labor in your breast. Let the sin never grow down upon your anger. A kind word; an obliging answer; if it be a trifling concern, has power superior to the harp of David, in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as hostility to religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice, and nature urges him to walk through the fields when clad in verdure or adorned with flowers—to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers to him exude no fragrance. Dark as is his soul, nature robed in deepest sable. The smile of beauty light not up his bosom with joy, but the furies of hell raged in his breast and render him miserable as he would wish the object of his hate.

Let him lay his hand on his breast and say—"Revenge, I cast thee from me; I will forgive mine enemies; and nature assumes a new and delightful garniture. There indeed are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant; there is the music of the groves delightful to his ear, and the smiles of virtuous beauty livid to his soul."

PAY THE MECHANIC.

The rich man who employs a mechanic, does not always know to how much inconvenience, loss of time and expense he exposes him, by neglecting to pay the wages due him, or by procrastinating. Without going too deep into the subject, let us suppose a very simple example, of constant occurrences. A mechanic undertakes a job, for which his honest charge is fifty dollars. It is done to the satisfaction of his employer. The mechanic is an industrious but poor man. He expects his pay on the presentation of his bill. Why should he not receive it? He has no bank credit. He pays cash for stock, and he pays cash for labor. He has been employed three or four months, and has with two or three journeymen, besides turning out the raw material, paying shop rent, and other expensive contingencies. Why should he be asked to wait six months or a year for his money? He must pay his hands on Saturday, provide for his family during the week, pay for his stock, and lay up something against rainy days. It is reasonable—is it just that his employer should ask him to wait for his pay until his convenient time, when cash is so abundant? Is it reasonable that he should be to be laid on the loan of money, which belongs to others, or which ought to be appropriated to the payment of the honest debts of such sleeping and fattening at interest on post notes or contributed to the artificial wants of his family, or gratifying a reckless spirit of speculation in visionary stocks? Is it righteous, if just that a man of supposed wealth should thus leave the honest and hard working mechanic to the clamors of small creditors, to the importunities of journeymen, and the rapacious extortioners?—Certainly not. Boston Transcript.

LOTTERIES IN MARYLAND.—According to a report made by the Commissioners of Lotteries to the House of Delegates, it appears that the amount of tickets of the Maryland State Lotteries disposed of during the fiscal year 1836, ending November 30th, was \$416,692.67. The amount sold in the State, \$347,712.26. More than five times as many tickets sold out of the state as in it.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1837.

The Reform Bill will be found at length in our columns to-day.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on Wednesday last, after having passed 311 Laws.

Another, and the fourth attempt, has been made to assassinate the King of France.

Mr. ROANE, the newly elected Democratic Senator from Virginia is the son of the late Judge Spencer Roane, and grandson of Patrick Henry. He has been, many years ago, in the House of Representatives of Congress; always a firm and consistent republican, and was one of the Van Buren electors last November.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer of the 18th inst. that the Texian Ministers would have been duly accredited and received by Mr. Van Buren, but for some defect in their credentials. It was their intention to leave Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Wharton will return to Texas, and Gen. Hunt will visit Vicksburg, where he expects to receive his proper credentials, and will then return to the seat of Government. The best spirit prevails between the U. States and Texas.

The absurd falsehood propagated by the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, that Mr. Van Buren read President Jackson's Farewell Address to the assembled multitude who were in attendance at the Capitol on the 4th of March to witness the Inauguration, has been retracted by the writer himself, as well as by the Editor of that print.

This fact only goes to show that many of those hired scribblers will start a downright falsehood one day merely for the purpose of earning their two dollars by contradicting it on the next. If such scurvy fellows live by loitering about the parlours of the White House, and by intruding themselves where their presence is entirely out of place, solely for the purpose of catching an idea on which to retail their calumny, and enrich the columns of their employer's paper, we predict that their Mauchausen productions will soon become stale, flat, and slike unprofitable to the reader, the writer and the printer.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 14, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—You have seen the order which was adopted in the House of Delegates sometime back, directing the appointment of a "Conspiracy Committee." "Combining and conspiring" against the rights and the freedom of the people, in accordance with the recommendation of the bombastical Proclamation of the Governor and his sapient Council. From the great noise of preparation that was sounded, and the mighty efforts that were made to get up a committee of the faithful, adequate to the important matter to be concocted, public expectation was upon tip-toe to see the "bill" which was to be reported, and which was to consign the Hamon's galleys, to any and every unfortunate wight, who might hereafter dare to think, much less talk, about convention or revolution—words so hateful and so horrible to the ears of modern Whiggery. Well, the Conspiracy Committee met, in secret and solemn conclave, and there, looking over that most chaste, gentle, and dignified document, in compliance to which they had been appointed, they viewed, with throbbing pulse and heaving chests, the task which his excellency had imposed upon them—it was an Herculean labor, but they resolved, with heroic devotion, that it should be done. The ancient and venerable authorities of the criminal law were preyed into, with a scrutiny as searching as it was comprehensive. Old dusty and dusty Tomes were overhauled, and analyzed—and the Committee, after a most laborious search, only equalled by that of the ancients, after the Philosopher's stone, have made the important discovery that his Excellency has the power to call out the militia, and to suspend militia officers, and to remove any civil officer, not appointed during good behaviour—and that having these powers, it would be unnecessary, if not dangerous, to trust him with any more—and, therefore, they pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. In this the Committee have shown rather more wit than the House did in appointing them—and as it is rather scarce here at present, I desire to give them due credit for their offence in this way. The Committee have come to the conclusion, from the evidence of certain learned decisions which they quote, that "to combine, to alter, or change the form of Government, in a mode unknown to the Constitution, is an unlawful act, and is clearly an indictable offence in the common law doctrine of conspiracy." But I refer you to the Report itself, and will only remark, that under the satisfactory assurance, his high mightiness of Proclamation memory will doubtless have the witless and wanton Recusants, which figure so largely in his Proclamation and Message—with all their wicked aids and abettors, indicted and brought to condign punishment, for their unheard-of of frontery, in thinking they were freemen and inhabitants of a free Land.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—The long and arduous struggle has closed. The money about which every body fights, has kept the House of Delegates in hot water for some time back, and the House has just determined that the Treasurer shall deposit it with the banks, at not less than five per cent, subject to the future disposition of the legislature. This was the safest and best disposition that could be made of it under the present circumstances, and every body rejoices that the subject is disposed of. Nothing as done in the House to-day.

SANTA ANNA.

It seems this personage has reached Vera Cruz, and has retired to his estate in his neighborhood. The account states that he was received kindly; that his rival, Bustamante, was considered President of Mexico and that the new Chief, in conjunction with Bravo, was about to conduct a new invasion of Texas.

The bill for the appropriation of the interest of a portion of the Surplus, for education, has become a law of the State.

The Hon. JEREMIAH McLENN, the late representative from the Columbus district in Ohio, died at Washington on Sunday the 20th inst. aged 70 years.

The Hon. FRANCIS HARRIS, the representative elect in Congress, from the third district of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, near Philadelphia, on Saturday last. He was in his 38th year.

The Paris "Sun," of 19th December, says: "The diplomatic dinner the day before yesterday at Court, was given in honor of the arrival of General Case, the new French ambassador to the United States. The King had a long conversation with him in English, as he does not speak French. Four American gentlemen of distinction were also invited to this dinner."

The Bank of America has received by the Poland from Havre, seven hundred and nine thousand francs, on account of the fifth instalment of the French indemnity.—*Mercantile Adv.*

Mr. Poinsett of South Carolina, is spoken of as Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of War. The appointment of Mr. Poinsett to the distinguished station, would, in our opinion, satisfy all parties. He is a gentleman of great political experience, and well versed in the business of war. His sojourn in Mexico, amidst the revolutionary conflicts of that Government, admirably qualifies him for such a theatre, and, added to this, travelling throughout the civilized world has given him much practical information of other countries.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—The Legislature of Florida, at Tallahassee, before adjournment, passed a law directing the necessary steps for a census, and application for a State Government.

THE CREEKS.—The Columbus Sentinel says: "We have heard nothing since our last publication of the few who still remain out, and were, at our last advice, on the Pea river, near the Florida line. We judge they are aiming to make their way to Florida, and do not think we shall be troubled with them any further in this vicinity."

COUNTERFEITS.—The Baltimore Patriot cautions the public against perfectly well executed counterfeit pieces of the American 25-cent coin, 1835—the KING only detects the fraud.

CHANGE OF ELECTION LAW IN VIRGINIA. Of this, the Enquirer says: "The bill for ordering the elections to take place on the same day throughout the State, has passed both Houses, and is now a law of the land. It is an excellent innovation. The day fixed on is the 4th Thursday of April."

WHO WANTS EMPLOYMENT?—We find the following advertisement in one of our Eastern exchange papers, which we publish to show our readers the course pursued to manufacture Abolitionists.

AGENTS WANTED. A person well qualified to labor as an Anti-Slavery Lecturer, and Agent in the State of Rhode Island.

Any person wishing to engage, will please address George W. Benson, Providence, R. I.

MARRIED.

At Lynchburg, Va. Mr. JOHN R. F. MOSLEY, of Charlotte, aged 14, to Miss POLLY B. CHRISTIAN, of Buckingham, aged 32. "The honey moonline encircling the wither'd brow!"

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, March 27, 1837.
Wheat, \$2 16 a 25
Howard street Flour, \$9 a 10 00
City Mills, do, \$8 10 00 a 10 25
White Corn, 85 a 86
Yellow do, 90 a 100
Rye, \$1 15 a 1 25
Oats, 47 a 50

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Samuel Hamilton, Esq. on Thursday next, the 30th March, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order
T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.
March 29.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

24th day of March Anno domini 1837.

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

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

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby Given,

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

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

ELIZABETH ANN REDMAN Adm'x.

of Rozetta Grace, deceased.
March 29 31

NOTICE.

THE Medical and Surgical board of

Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton, on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday (12th April next) to grant licenses, to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS DENNY, Sec'y.

March 29

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

24th March Anno domini 1837.

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

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby Given,

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

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

ELIZABETH ANN REDMAN Adm'x.

of John Redman, deceased.
March 29 31

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

REQUIRING some adjustment and paint-

ing her running will be suspended, after

her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next

the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of

April, when she will resume her regular

routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 29

Public Vendue.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot

County, will be sold at public sale on

Thursday the 6th day of April.

All the personal property of James Caulk,

deceased at his late residence, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;

Bacon, Corn and Corn Blades,

and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all

sums over five dollars the purchaser giving

note with approved security, with interest

from the day of sale—and for all sums of and

under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. atten-

dance given by

JOHN R. CAULK, Adm'r.

of James Caulk, deceased.
March 29 31

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

HAS just received from Baltimore and

now opening at his Store House a fresh

supply of

Staple Goods,

adapted to the approaching season,
March 21 31

JOHN HENRY.

SURED by Valengin, will travel through

the counties of Talbot and Caroline, and

will be let to mares on the following reduced

terms, viz: 6 dollars the Spring's chance, 10

dollars to insure, and 4 dollars the single leap,

25 cents to the groom, in each case. Car-

riage and particulars will be made known, at hand-

bill. Season to commence the 20th of March,

and end the 20th of June.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

March 21

Jack Independence,

WILL be let to mares this season, com-

mencing on the 1st of April, and ending

on the 20th of June. The terms are, five

dollars the Spring's chance, and three dollars

the single leap, 25 cents to the groom, in each

case. He will stand at Hillsborough, the

Trappe, at the Globe Farm near Easton, and

at the residence of the subscriber near the

Chappel, once in two weeks, two days at each

stand.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

March 21

THE Subscriber having removed South

Ship to the corner of the woods, some

short distance from his former one, is now pre-

pared to execute all orders in his line of busi-

ness. His customers and the public generally

are invited to give him a call, assuring them

that their work shall be done with neatness,

durability, and at the shortest notice. Thank-

ful for past favors, he hopes with unremit-

ted exertions on his part to merit a continuance

of the same.

The public's ob't serv'r

E. McQUAY.

Jan 10 1837 11

By N. B. All persons whose accounts have

been standing a year are hereby notified

to settle the same as speedily as possible by note

or otherwise.

E. M. Q.

March 29

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO

MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING

QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON

THE PATRONAGE OF THE

PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

Vegetable Universal Pills.

ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health,

and Happiness of Mankind."

On the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now

truly celebrated Pills were first made known

in the UNITED STATES, although in Europe

they had been previously before the public

nearly a century. The American public

naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as

on trial they were found what they professed,

it was soon dispelled by the greatest confi-

dence. They have secured this character, too,

under very adverse circumstances, having to

contend with the base slanders promulgated by

those interested in keeping mankind in a state

of error as regards the functions of their

bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress

on his friends, and the public generally, that

however different may be the action of the

Pills, but from the state of the body; they

should be persevered in until the action is uni-

form; for they are an effectual assistant of

nature, having the same kind of action on the

human body that storms and hurricanes have

on the air, or that the tides have upon the

ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the

clipping of nature?—We see, when she wishes

to become purified, that she puts herself in

commotion, which has the purifying effect.

And so we, to induce purity in our bodies,

bring about a natural commotion by artificial

means, and experience has taught those who

have adopted this course, and who for this

purpose have used these Pills, that they adopt

a right course, because the result has been

sobered, for in other words, every organ

has become restored to a state of purity con-

sistent with its functions; and although there

are many whose bodies are, in such a state of

debility and suffering, that all which can rea-

sonably be expected is temporary relief; never-

theless, many persons who have commenced

with them under the most trying circumstances

of bodily affliction, when every other means

and medicine have proved altogether unavailing,

have been restored to health and happiness

from their use, and the consequence is, they

are now recommended by thousands of persons

who have taken cure of consumption, in-

fluenza, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, head-

ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part

of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy,

jaundice, fever and ague, bilious, scurvy,

typhus, yellow, and common fevers of all

kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous

diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward

weakness, depression of spirits, ruptures, in-

flammation, sore eyes, fits, palsy, dropsy,

small pox, measles, croup, coughs, whooping

cough, quinsy, cholera, cholera morbus, gravel,

worms, dysentery, diarrhoea, ringing noises in

the head, vertigo, vertigo, vertigo, vertigo,

St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swell-

ings, ulcers, some of thirty years standing,

cancers, Tumors, sweetened feet and legs, piles,

Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Freck-

