

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1841.

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POETRY.

From the Lady's Book, for December.

THE DYING YEAR.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Voice of the Dying Year!—I hear thy moan,
Like some spent breaker of the distant sea,
Chafing the fretted rock—Is this the end
Of thy fresh morning music, gushing out
In promise of hope—Have the bright flush
Of spring's young beauty, crowned with bud-
ding flowers,

The passion-vow of summer, and the pledge
Of faithful, fruitful autumn, come to this?
—I see thy youngling moon go down the west,
The midnight clock gives warning, and its
stroke

Must be thy death knell—Is that quivering
gap
The last utterance of thine agony?
I see thy clay-cold fingers strive to clasp
Some prop,—in vain!

No more!—Thy rest is oblivious years,
Beyond the flood—Yet when the trumpet shall
sound,

Blown by a strong angel, thou shalt
wake
From the dim sleep of ages—When the tomb
That took thy slumbering tenants cleave in
twain,

Thou shalt come forth—Yea, thou shalt rise
again,
And I shall look upon thee—when the dead
Stand before God—But come not murmuring
forth,

Unwilling—like Samuel's summons'd ghost,
To haunt me at the judgment—No—he kind,
Be pitiful, bear witness tenderly—
And it thou hast a dread account for me,
Go, dip thy dark scroll in redeeming blood.

THE LOST STAR.

BY L. E. LANDON

A light has gone from yonder sky,
A star has left its sphere;
The beautiful—and do they die
In yon bright world as here?
Will that star leave a lonely place,
A darkness on the night?
No! few will miss its lovely face,
And none think heaven less bright!

What wert thou star of? vanished one!
What mystery was thine?
Thy beauty from the east is gone—
What was thy way and sign?
Wert thou the star of opening youth?
And it is then for thee,
Its frank glad thought, its stainless truth,
So early came to thee?

Of hope?—and was it to express
How soon hopes sink in shade,
Or ease of human lovelessness,
In sign how it will fade?
How was thy dying—like the song,
In music to the last;
An echo flung the winds among,
And then forever past?

Or didst thou sink as stars whose light
The fair moon renders vain?
The rest shone forth the next dark night—
Thou didst not shine again.
Didst thou fade gradual from the time
The first great curse was hurled,
Till lost in sorrow and in crime,
Star of our early world?

Forgotten and departed star?
A thousand glorious shine
Round the blue midnight's regal car—
Who then remembers thee?
Saves when some mournful bard like me
Dreams over beauty gone,
And in the fate that waited thee,
Reads what will be his own.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATERLOO,

On the day after the Battle.

On a surface of two square miles it was as-
certained that fifty thousand men and horses
were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain
which had covered the field of battle, was re-
duced to litter, and beaten into the earth; and the
surface trodden down by the cavalry, and fur-
rowed deeply by the cannon wheels, strewn
with many a relic of the fight. Helms and
swords, shattered fire arms and broken
lance, caps and Highland banners, uniforms of
every color, plume and pennon, musical instru-
ments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, har-
rowing picture of a loughen field—each and
every ruinous display bore mute testimony to
the misery of such a battle. Could the melan-
choly appearance of the scene of death be re-
hearsed, it would be by withering the research
of the living amidst its desolation, for the
objects of their love. Mothers and wives and
children, for days were occupied in that mourn-
ful duty, and the confusion of the corpses,
friends and foes, intermingled as they were, often
rendered the act up at recognizing individuals
difficult, and in some cases impossible. In
many places the dead lay four deep upon each
other, marking the spot some British square
had occupied, when exposed for hours, to the
murderous fire of the French battery. Outside
lance and cuirassiers were scattered thickly on
the earth. Mutely attempting to force the ser-

From the Citizen Soldier. BIOGRAPHY.

CHARLES LEE, a major general in the ar-
my of the United States, was born in Wales,
and was the son of John Lee, a colonel in
the British service. He entered the army
at a very early age, but he possessed a
military spirit, he was ardent in the pursuit
of knowledge. He acquired a competent
skill in Greek and Latin, while his fondness
for travelling made him acquainted with the
Italian, Spanish, German and French lan-
guages. In 1756 he came to America, and
was engaged in the attack upon Ticondero-
ga, in July, 1758, when Abercrombie was
defeated. In 1762 he bore a colonel's com-
mission, and served under Burgoyne in
Portugal, where he much distinguished him-
self. Not long afterwards he entered
into the Polish service. Though he was
absent when the stamp act passed, he yet
by his letters zealously supported the cause
of America. In the year 1771, '72 and '73,
he rambled all over Europe, for he could
never stay long in one place. During this
excursion he was engaged with an officer
in Italy, in an affair of honor, and he mur-
dered his antagonist, escaping himself with
the loss of two fingers. Having lost the
favor of the ministry and the hopes of pro-
motion in consequence of his political sen-
timents, he came to America, in November,
1773. He travelled through the country,
animating the colonies to resistance. In
1771, he was induced by persuasion of his
friend, General Gates, to purchase a valu-
able tract of land of two or three thousand
acres, in Berkley county Virginia. He re-
sided until the following year, when he
resigned a commission which he held in
the British service, and accepted a commis-
sion from Congress appointing him major
general. He accompanied Washington to
the camp at Cambridge, where he arrived
July 2, 1775, and was received with every
mark of respect. In the beginning of the
following year he was despatched to New
York, to prevent the British from obtaining
possession of the city and the Hudson.
This trust he executed with great wisdom
and energy. He disarmed all suspicious
persons on Long Island, and drew up a
test to be offered to every one whose at-
tachment to the American cause was doubt-
ed. His bold measures carried terror where-
ever he appeared. He seems to have been
very fond of this application of a test—for
in a letter to the president of Congress, he
informs him that he had taken the liberty at
Newport to administer to a number of the
troops, a very strong oath, one article of
which was, that they should take arms in
defence of their country, if called upon by
Congress, and he recommends that this
measure should be adopted, in reference to
all the troops in America. Those fanatics
who might refuse to take it, he thought
should be carried into the interior. Being
sent into the southern colonies as com-
mander of all the forces which should be raised,
he diffused an ardor among the soldiers,
which was attended with the most salutary
consequences. He was very active in giv-
ing direction and making preparations pre-
viously to the unsuccessful attack of the
British on Sullivan's Island, June 28, 1776.
In October, by the direction of Congress, he
repaired to the Northern army. As he was
marching from the Hudson through New
Jersey, to form a junction with Washington,
in Pennsylvania, he quitted his camp in
Morris county, to reconnoitre. In this em-
ployment he went to the distance of three
miles from the camp, and entered a house
for breakfast. A British colonel became
acquainted with his situation by intercept-
ing a countryman charged with a letter
from him, and was enabled to take him
prisoner. He was instantly mounted on a
horse, with his cloak and hat, and carried
safely to New York. He was detained till
April or May 1778, when he was ex-
changed for Gen. Prescott, taken at Newport.
He was very soon engaged in the battle of
Monmouth. Being detached by the com-
mander in chief to make an attack on the
rear of the enemy, Gen. Washington was
pressing forward to support him on the
25th of June, when to his astonishment he
found him retreating without having made
a single effort to maintain his ground.
Meeting him in these circumstances, with-
out any previous notice of his plans, Wash-
ington addressed him in terms of some
warmth. Lee, being ordered to check the
enemy, conducted himself with his usual
bravery, and when forced from the ground,
on which he had been placed, brought off
his troops in good order. But his haughty
temper could not brook the indignity which
he believed to have been offered him on
the field of battle, and he addressed a letter
to Washington, requiring reparation for the
injury. He was on the 30th arrested for
disobedience of orders, for misbehavior
before the enemy, and for disrespect to the
commander in chief. Of these charges he
was found guilty by a court martial, at which
Lord Stirling presided, and he was senten-
ced to be suspended for one year. He de-
fended himself with his accustomed ability,
and his retreat seems to be justified from
the circumstance of his having advanced
upon the enemy, whose strength was much
greater than was apprehended, and from his
being in a situation, with a morass in his
rear, which would preclude him from a re-
treat, if the British should have proved vic-
torious. But his disrespectful letters to the
commander in chief it is not easy to justify.
His suspension gave general satisfaction to
the army, for he was suspected of aiming
himself at the supreme command. After the
result of his trial was confirmed in January,

1780, he retired to his estate in Berkeley
county, Virginia, where he lived in a style
peculiar to himself. Glass windows and
plaster would have been extravagances in
his house. Though he had for his com-
panions a few select authors and his dogs,
yet as he found his situation too solitary
and gloomy, he sold his farm in the fall of
1782, that in a different abode he might en-
joy the conversation of mankind. He went
to Philadelphia and took lodgings at an inn.
After being three or four days in the city,
he was seized with a fever, which termi-
nated his life October 23, 1782. The last
words he uttered were, "stand by me, my
brave grenadiers."

In his person General Lee was rather
above the middle size, and his remarkable
aquiline nose rendered his face somewhat
disagreeable. He was master of a most
gentle address, but was rude in his man-
ners, and excessively negligent in his ap-
pearance and behaviour. His appetite was
so whimsical that he was every where a
troublesome guest. Two or three dogs us-
ually followed him wherever he went. As
an officer he was brave and able, and did
much towards disciplining the American
army. With vigorous powers of mind and
brilliant fancy, he was a correct and elegant
classical scholar, and he both wrote and
spoke his native language with propriety,
force and beauty; his temper was severe.
The history of his life is little else than the
history of disputes, quarrels and duels, in
every part of the world. He was vindic-
tive, avenging, immoral, impious and pro-
fligate. His principles as would be expected
from his character, were most abandoned,
and he ridiculed every tenet of religion.
In his last will he directed that he should
not be buried in any church or church-yard,
or within a mile of any Presbyterian or
baptist meeting house. He had kept so
much bad company in this country when
living, that he was unwilling to continue it
when dead. He published about the year
1760 a pamphlet on the importance of re-
taining Canada, which Dr. Franklin spoke
of with respect. After his death memoirs
of his life, with his essays and letters were
published.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

THE EXECUTIVE,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,

December, eighteen hundred and forty-

Gen. James M. Smith

and of the House of Delegates.

Since your last session, no material change
has taken place in the financial affairs of the
State. As they were then fully explained,
and as additional details will be found in
the annual report of the Treasurer, it is
only necessary for me to give a general
statement of their present condition.

The debt of the State is now fifteen mil-
lions, one hundred and nine thousand dol-
lars; but when the stock, authorized by ex-
isting laws, shall have been all issued, it
will amount to fifteen millions, three hun-
dred and forty six thousand.

The sinking fund, which, last year, was
one million, thirteen thousand, three hun-
dred and seventy two dollars, has been in-
creased to one million, seventy six thou-
sand, five hundred and thirty three dollars.

For the year, ending the first day of the
present month, the revenue, exclusive of
sums received from internal improvement
companies, and of those drawn from the
special deposits, amounted to \$255,678;
and the disbursements, exclusive of pay-
ments to these companies, and of the inter-
est on the public debt, to \$259,468; and
this statement shows the amount of the or-
dinary revenue and expenditures.

The whole receipts of that year amount-
ed to \$422,237; and all the expenditures
to \$545,288, which sum includes the pay-
ment of \$585,819 on account of the inter-
est of the public debt.

According to the estimate of the Treas-
urer, the demands on the treasury, for the
present year, will amount to \$927,000, and
the receipts to \$306,905; which will leave
a deficiency of more than \$620,000. The
surplus revenue, now remaining on de-
posit is \$149,000, which, being deducted
from the estimated deficiency, will leave a
balance, to be provided for, of about
\$470,000; and after the present year, the
annual deficiency will be upwards of six
hundred thousand dollars.

This being the condition of the treasury,
it is easier to perceive the necessity of mak-
ing some provision to support the credit
of the State, than to suggest such measures
as will accomplish that object without be-
ing oppressive to the people.

In some of the States, a disposition has
been manifested to rely upon the govern-
ment for the payment of their debts; and
to claim for that purpose, the proceeds of
the public lands. It is contended, that these
lands were ceded to the general govern-
ment, to be applied to the payment of the na-
tional debt; & that the debt having been paid,
the States are now entitled to the revenue
arising from that source.

A statement of the principal facts, con-
nected with this question, will show, that
the States have no just claim to the revenue
arising from the sale of the public land, and
that they would derive but little benefit from
it, if they had.

At the commencement of the revolution-
ary war, Virginia, New York, Massachu-
setts, South and North Carolina, Georgia
and Connecticut, severally claimed such

portions of the Western country, as were
included within their respective limits; and
subsequently ceded them to the United
States for the common benefit of the Union.
Previous to the cession, Congress had given
a pledge; "that the unappropriated lands,
which might be ceded or relinquished to the
United States, by any particular State,
should be disposed of for the common
benefit of the United States, and be settled
and formed into distinct republican States."

The cessions were accordingly made; and
it was stipulated in the Virginia deed, that
the land ceded, "should be considered a
common fund for the use and benefit of
such of the United States, as have become,
or shall become, members of the confeder-
ation, according to their usual respective
proportions in the general charge and ex-
penditure, and shall be faithfully and bon-
afide disposed of for that purpose, and for
no other use or purpose whatsoever."

The deeds from North Carolina and
Georgia contain the same conditions as
that of Virginia; while the other States re-
linquished their titles, in more general
terms, for the common benefit of the Union.
When the cession was made by Virginia,
Congress had no power "to lay and collect
the taxes, duties and imposts," but was
obliged to depend upon the State govern-
ments, for "their respective proportions of
the general charge and expenditure." The
public lands, in yielding a revenue to the
general government, relieved the States, to
the same extent, from their respective
proportions of the general charge; and for-
med a common fund for the benefit of all the
members of the confederation, according to
the obvious meaning of the Virginia deed.

To consider the United States as having
no other right to the Western territory, be-
sides that which was derived from the deeds
of cession, is to place the subject in a point
of view, the most favorable to the claims
recently set up in behalf of the States. But
to understand the question properly; it is
necessary to consider the prior claims of
the United States; and also the circum-
stances, under which Virginia and other States
relinquished their titles.

From the earliest settlement of the colo-
nies, controversies existed among them, re-
specting their territorial limits; which inter-
fered with each other on the Atlantic coast,
and with the pretensions of France and
Spain, in running westwardly to the Missis-
sippi river and the South sea. By the treaty
of 1763, the western claims of Great
Britain were limited to the Mississippi; and
the extensive territory, claimed by France,
to the eastward of that river, was ceded to
the British Crown. After the declaration
of independence, it was contended by some
of the States, particularly Rhode Island,
New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, that
the Crown lands, "if wrested from the com-
mon enemy by the blood and treasure of
the thirteen States, ought to be deemed a
"common property, subject to the disposi-
tion of Congress for the general good."

Maryland protested against the exclusive
claims of the large States, and insisted that
"the country, unsettled at the commence-
ment of the war, claimed by the British
Crown, and ceded to it by the treaty of
Paris, should be considered a common
property, subject to be parceled out by
Congress into free, convenient, and inde-
pendent States."

The large States differed among them-
selves, as to their respective limits; and each
claimed a larger portion of territory than
the rest were willing to allow. The claims
of the Union were derived from the con-
quest of the disputed territory by means of
the common force, and from the treaty of
peace, under which all the rights of Great
Britain, both in the soil and jurisdiction, re-
sisted to the United States.

This subject was a source of constant ir-
ritation, and threatened a dissolution of the
Federal alliance. At length Virginia, New
York, and the other States, which claimed
the western lands, successively relinquished
their titles for the common benefit of the
Union.

Whatever might have been the uncertain-
ty of these conflicting claims, there can be
no doubt, that, after the relinquishment of
the State titles, they were all vested in the
United States, on the conditions expressed
in the deeds of cession; which, being ac-
cepted, formed a compact between the General
Government and the States. The ceding
States relinquished a portion of disputed
territory, which they could not have retain-
ed without dissolving the Union, nor defend-
ed with their separate force. All the States
secured the benefit of having a common
fund provided, for discharging the debts and
defraying the expenses of the general gov-
ernment; and for relieving themselves to the
extent of that fund, from "their respective
proportions of the general charge and ex-
penditure."

The United States were bound to indem-
nify the States for expenses previously in-
curred; and were obliged to purchase the
Indian titles, and make large preliminary
expenditures, before the lands could be sold;
and, if they were not entitled to the pro-
ceeds of sales, they assumed all the bur-
den of the compact, without deriving a single
advantage from it. The States, however,
evidently intended that the territory, and
the revenue arising from it, should be sur-
rendered to the United States, as a common
fund, for paying the general charge and ex-
penditure, or, in other words, for discharg-
ing the debts and defraying the expenses of
the general government. In none of the
deeds of cession is there to be found, a re-
servation of this fund for the separate use
of the different members of the Union—or

any stipulation, that it should be applied
exclusively to the payment of the public
debt; or the slightest intimation, that it was
to be distributed among the States for any
purpose whatever.

The fourth article of the constitution re-
cognises the territory as belonging to the
United States.

Mr. Madison, in the 39th number of the
Federalist, alludes to this territory "as a
mine of vast wealth to the United States;"
and remarks, that "a very large portion of
this fund has already been surrendered by
the States." He then expresses the hope
that the remaining States will give similar
proofs of their equity and generosity, and
that the whole territory will soon become
"a national stock." The remaining States
subsequently relinquished their claims; and
the whole fund was surrendered to the Uni-
on.

Judge Marshall, in delivering the opinion
of the Supreme Court in the case of John-
son vs. McIntosh, declares, that "the States
ceded that territory, generally, to the Uni-
ted States, on conditions expressed in the
"deeds of cession, which demonstrate the
"opinion, that they ceded the soil as well as
"jurisdiction, and, that in doing so they
"granted a productive fund to the govern-
ment of the Union."

It was granted when the States were
bound by the articles of confederation, to
levy taxes for their respective proportions
of all charges of war, and all other expenses
incurred for the common defence and gen-
eral welfare. "Whether these taxes were
paid by Congress or the States; they were to be
paid by the people of the States; and it was
equally important, in either case, to convert
the public lands into a permanent fund for
paying the debts and expenses of the Union;
which must otherwise have been provided
for by oppressive taxes and imposts."

They were ceded by the States, and ac-
cepted by the United States, for that pur-
pose; and it is difficult to conjecture, upon
what authority they can be applied to any
other use or purpose whatever.

It was, indeed, apprehended that a disso-
lution of the Union might revive the terri-
torial question, and create other disputes on
the same subject. In the 7th number of the
Federalist, it is urged as a reason for adopt-
ing the constitution, that if the Union were
at an end, "the States which have made ces-
sions, on a principle of federal compromise,
would be apt, when the motive of the grant
had ceased, to reclaim the lands as a rever-
sion. The other States would not doubt
insist on a proportion, by right of repre-
sentation. Their argument would be, that a
grant once made, could not be revoked—
and that the justice of their participating in
territory acquired or secured, by the joint
efforts of the confederacy, remained undim-
inished. If, contrary to probability, it
should be admitted by all the States, that
each had a right to a share of this common
stock, there would still be a difficulty as to
a proper rule of apportionment. Different
principles would be set up by different
States for this purpose; and as they would
affect the opposite interests of the parties,
they might not easily be susceptible of a
pacific adjustment."

It is remarkable that the difficulties anti-
cipated, in relation to this subject, from a
dissolution of the Union, are likely to arise
from the agitation of the scheme to distrib-
ute the proceeds of the public lands. The
old States contend for a share, according to
representation; the new States insist upon
more, and some of them are disposed to
claim all the unsold tracts within their lim-
its. The Southern States might claim an
interest in proportion to their whole popula-
tion; while the ceding States might expect
a retrocession, on the ground, that the ter-
ritory was no longer wanted for the pur-
poses of the grant.

The land bill, passed by Congress in 1833
and vetoed by General Jackson, provided
for a distribution of the proceeds of the
whole public domain, whether included in
the original boundaries of the United States,
or in the cessions of Louisiana and the Flor-
idas. It proposed "to set apart for the be-
nefit of the new States twelve and a half
per cent. out of the aggregate proceeds, be-
fore any division took place among the
States generally." The new and old States
were then to receive their proportions of
the residue, and to "apply the amount re-
ceived, either to the purposes of education,
or for internal improvements, or for debts
which may have been contracted by the
States for internal improvements."

The bill proposed to distribute among
the States, for State purposes, a fund which
had been surrendered to the general gov-
ernment for national purposes; and to dis-
tribute it in a different proportion, for the
separate use of the States, from that in which
it was intended to be used for the common
benefit of the Union. It is proposed to ap-
propriate the public lands, purchased from
France and Spain, to the construction of
State rail roads and canals, and to the au-
port of State schools; to which objects the
revenue expended in that purchase could
not have been applied. It will hardly be
contended, that the general government has
power over these subjects; or that Congress
has the authority to place the public money
under the control of the State Legislatures,
to be expended in the exercise of powers
reserved to the States.

This bill, which was in violation of the
Constitution of the United States, was per-
haps as free from objections as any other
that could be passed for a similar object.
The principle of distributing the revenue of
the United States, in the manner propos-

can never be established, without disturbing the constitutional relations between the General Government and the States, and finally destroying the limits, which were intended to separate their functions and powers. Congress and the State Legislatures are now responsible to their respective constituents; and there will always be some check upon their extravagance, while they know, that each must provide the means of paying its own debts and expenses. But if the general government be made the collector of what the States are to expend, every restraint will be removed, and Congress, under the influence of State claims and State creditors, will become the humble instrument of laying new taxes and heavier imposts, not to pay the debts and provide for the common defence of the United States, but to redeem stocks, issued for the use of internal improvement companies, and which would increase in amount, in proportion to the facility of their redemption.

If the public lands had become a mine of wealth, as expected by Mr. Madison, and the revenue from that and other sources, had produced an unavoidable surplus beyond the expenditures of the general government, there would be a strong inducement for amending the constitution, so as to authorize the application of it to the relief of the States. But the expenses incurred on account of the public lands, including the cost of purchase, have been greater than the receipts; and the whole revenue of the United States is not more than equal to the annual expenditures. Therefore, whatever portion of it is taken away, must be replaced by additional taxes on the people. The deficiency would be supplied by an increase of the tariff, and, as the duties on imported articles form a part of their cost, they are increased in proportion to the profits of the importers and retailers, till the tax finally paid by the consumer, is twice as much as the revenue paid into the treasury. Increased duties on wines, silks, and other luxuries, but the policy of protection enters into every adjustment of the tariff, and the American system, as it is called, is best supported by taxes on the implements of trade and husbandry, on the materials for building and equipping ships, on clothing, blankets, sugar, salt, and other necessities of life.

The people could derive no benefit from the distribution of any part of the public revenue, unless they were relieved, at the same time, from the necessity of paying back a much larger amount. But when the advocates of this scheme speak of returning money to the pockets of the people, they mean that it is to be transferred from their representatives in Congress, to their representatives in the different legislatures, that, instead of being used for the common benefit of the Union, it ought to be applied to the separate use of twenty-six States. Under such a plan of distribution, the proceeds of the public lands would be at as great a distance from the pockets of the people as they are now—and whether this portion of the public revenue be claimed for the people or the States, it is well for both to reflect, that while they are appearing to be the advocates of State rights, they are really conceding powers to the general government, which may be extended to every object that requires the expenditure of money.

The assumption of State debts would probably follow, as a consequence of the distribution of the public revenue, and would only be an application of the same principle to a different object. It has already been contended, that the general government has the power to assume the debts of the States, not because it was granted, but because it has been exercised. The precedent, referred to, is that of 1790, by which Congress assumed State debts, in certain proportions, to the amount of twenty-one millions, five hundred thousand dollars. But payment was not to be made to State creditors, if it could be ascertained, that their certificates of debt were issued for any other purpose, than for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the war. The holders of these certificates were considered creditors of the United States, because the debts, of which they held the evidence, were contracted by the States in the common struggle for independence. If an argument can be drawn from this act, to prove that the general government has the power to assume State debts contracted for canals and rail roads, the question of power would be considered as settled, if continued appropriations were made by Congress to aid the States in the construction of such works. Constitutional objections being once removed, the only obstacle to a general assumption would be found, in the difficulty of apportioning, among the States, the benefit of shifting their burdens and responsibilities upon the Union. The debt of Maryland is fifteen millions, and taking that as the scale of assumption, it would be necessary to create a national debt of at least five hundred millions of dollars, to relieve her from her present liabilities. The government stock, issued for this purpose, would pass into the possession of the States and their creditors, and form a fund for new enterprises, new banks, and for speculations of every kind, which, in the course of a few years, would produce the necessity for another assumption.

The public lands have been so often made the subject of executive communications, that I could not withhold my own opinions without appearing to concur in the sentiments of others, nor express them without assuming the question at greater length than is consistent with the proper limits of a message. It is for Congress however to decide, how this question is to be disposed of, and whether it be determined that the territory belongs to the States or the Union, it will be necessary for this State to resort to some other means for the support of her credit and the fulfilment of her engagements. Her portion of this fund, under the new census, would probably not exceed eighty thousand dollars a year, which would leave an annual deficiency of more than five hundred thousand, to be provided for in some other way. The legislature will, no doubt, carefully consider every circumstance connected with the debt and finances of the State, and will adopt such measures, as they may deem necessary, to preserve the public credit, and provide for every just claim on the Treasury.

The currency of this State consists of various kinds of paper, issued by banks under authority of their charters, by other corporations without authority, and by private associations and individuals, under the pretext of supplying their neighbors with change. These private issues will probably cease when specie payments are resumed, but the banks, the savings institutions, and other corporations, which have issued notes or certificates for small sums, will no doubt continue to exercise that privilege, as long as it is found to be profitable. The small currency, furnished by these corporations, though preferable in some respects to the notes of individuals, is more injurious to the public; because it is issued to a much larger amount, and has a more permanent effect in preventing the circulation of specie. If the people prefer the use of specie for change, and for dealings of trifling amount, they certainly ought to have their choice; and this they never can have, while small notes of every description are permitted to circulate through the State.

Many persons are under the impression, that all the evils of a deranged currency have been produced by the measures of the general government; and that, under the administration of General Harrison, they will be removed without the aid of State legislation. Without intending to discuss the general question of the currency, I will state my reasons for believing, that too much is expected from General Harrison's administration, and that it will not be in his power to correct the evils, of which so many complain.

The currency, which has been so much deranged, is the currency of the different States; and consists of paper of every kind, issued under the authority, or by the permission of the State Legislatures. If too much of this paper was put in circulation, it was the fault of the corporations that issued it; and if there were too many banks it was the fault of the States that chartered them. It has been supposed that the United States Bank regulated the State Banks, and prevented them from increasing in number. But it could only restrain the operations of other banks, by first receiving their notes, and then drawing upon them, every week or month, for the balance due. It had no control over weak and discredited banks, because it would not take their notes; and could only regulate those, which were in high credit, and which could regulate each other, by the same process of frequent settlements. It was defective too, as a regulator, in this particular, that, when other banks discounted too freely and stood in need of restraints, it laboured under the same difficulty, and required to be checked in its own movements; for the State banks very seldom extended their business, unless the national bank first set the example.

Whenever it enlarged its discounts, they did the same; and then it was rather in a situation to require assistance, than to exercise a proper control. But if instead of being often a debtor, it had managed its affairs so prudently as to be always a creditor of other banks, there was nothing to prevent it from sustaining institutions that were unsound, and injuring others that were worthy of the public confidence; and nothing to prevent it from giving the banks and merchants of a commercial city, great advantages over those of rival cities. The national bank, however, might be prudent, vigilant, and impartial, and still be inefficient as a regulator; because the State banks could always escape from its control, by refusing to pay specie, or by otherwise discrediting their notes; and thus place themselves out of reach of the regulating power, at the very time they stood most in need of it.

The condition of the currency in the several States, during different periods, furnishes the proof, that its value depends on State legislation, and not on the influence of a national bank.

The United States Bank went into operation in 1817, and from that period to the year 1825, its influence was not perceptible in any of the States that encouraged excessive banking. The currency of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, was as much depreciated, during the greatest portion of that period, as that of Mississippi is now; and was gradually restored to a sound state by the operation of their own laws, and by the determination of the people of those States, to rid themselves of paper money which had lost its value. The process, by which the people of Kentucky were relieved from their depreciated paper, is described in the following paragraphs, published in Niles' Register in February 1823:

"More good news.—Bills of the bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to an amount of seven hundred thousand dollars, were burnt at Frankfort on the 15th ultimo. A few more good fires like this, and we shall begin to expect remittances from our friends in Kentucky."

"Kentucky is going on nobly in the work of burning paper money. There was lately another great purification of the currency by fire; \$1,400,000, in notes of the bank of Kentucky, besides the conflagration of the paper of the bank of the Commonwealth, have been committed to the flames."

able to continue specie payments during the last war, when there was no national bank, because their discounts were in proportion to their means. If the eastern States had chartered too many banks, or permitted them to run into every kind of excess, no national bank, no administration of the general government, could have prevented the depreciation of their currency.

The framers of the Constitution of the United States had no conception, that a national bank, or any incidental power of the general government, could regulate or restrain the paper currency of the States—and therefore expressly prohibited them from emitting bills of credit. This restriction has been rendered nearly ineffectual by the agency of banks; and the States, after giving birth to a numerous progeny of corporations, whose business it is to issue paper money, insist upon the necessity of a regulator to give their different currencies a uniform value.

The States have ample power over their own corporations, and their own paper money; and there is no necessity for making use of a fiscal agent of the general government for the management of either. If it be desirable to suppress the circulation of small notes, to prevent the increase of banks, to limit their issues, and to compel the payment of specie, the State Legislatures can accomplish these objects, without the aid of a national bank.

Reports have been received from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, and will be submitted with other papers in a few days. No report has yet been received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The only information I have, in relation to these corporations, is already known to the public, or is contained in their annual reports.

The Annapolis Railroad is finished to its intersection with the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and is now open for the conveyance of passengers and produce.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road has been in constant operation since last spring, and now forms the long desired connexion between the city of Baltimore and the canals and rail roads of Pennsylvania.

The Tide Water Canal has also been completed within the present year, and has already been the means of bringing a large trade to the city of Baltimore. The State has no interest in this work as a stockholder, and no pecuniary connexion with it, except as a creditor, in proportion to its extent, there is perhaps no other public work that will contribute so largely to the trade and prosperity of Baltimore. And the completion of this canal is not less gratifying to our citizens, on account of the equal advantages which the people of Pennsylvania will derive from it, in securing for their various products, a convenient outlet, and a choice of markets.

The affairs of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company have been settled, in pursuance of the Act of last session, chap. 323.

The Commissioners appointed for that purpose, were ardently engaged for a considerable time, in examining accounts, ascertaining damages, and adjusting claims against the company; and in disposing of the materials and effects which remained in the possession of its officers and agents. The books, maps, and papers, belonging to it, have been placed in the land office, as directed by the Act of Assembly; and the final report of the Commissioners will be transmitted to you, with other papers on the same subject.

Supposing the Eastern Shore Rail Road to be abandoned, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, are the only works which now remain unfinished. The Rail Road Company will not probably require further aid from the State for two or three years, and will not suffer the interest on their portion of the public debt to fall on the Treasurer.

The canal is not only unfinished, but the company are without the means of continuing their operations. The debt, contracted for their use, is dead weight on the State, and so it will remain till the whole line of canal is opened to Cumberland. While every one perceives the necessity of doing something, it is difficult to devise any practicable scheme for continuing the work. The State is without the means of raising money for that purpose, and it would appear to be a desperate experiment, to send new sets of bonds into the European markets.

I have received two letters from the Governor of Virginia, with a copy of the proceedings of the Legislature of that State, in relation to the refusal of the Governor of New York to deliver up certain fugitives from justice. These communications relate to a subject of deep interest to the people of Maryland, and are intended to call the attention of the slave-holding States, to the necessity of some concert of action, if New York or other States should unfortunately persist in disregarding their constitutional rights. In giving to this subject the serious consideration, to which it is entitled, you will no doubt perceive the advantage of postponing legislative action upon it, till the decision of the Supreme Court shall have been given in the case of Nathan Demiss and others. It will be recollected, that this case involves nearly every question that can arise, respecting the constitutional rights of slave holders, and the validity of such State laws as have the effect of obstructing the exercise of those rights.

The southern States are indebted to the justice and liberality of Pennsylvania, for an opportunity of bringing these questions to a decision in the Supreme Court. Mr. Meredith and Mr. Nelson, who have been employed as counsel to represent this State, have informed me that the case is now ready for trial; and there is very little doubt, that it will be brought to a termination before the adjournment of the Legislature.

I consider it my duty to call your attention to an ordinance of the city of Baltimore, which is odious and oppressive to a

numerous and meritorious class of citizens; I mean the ordinance, approved the 13th of last March, and entitled, "A further supplement to an ordinance to preserve the navigation of the harbor of Baltimore."

Under the provisions of this ordinance, duties are levied, under the title of wharfage, on all articles landed on the public wharves, from on board any vessels lying at said wharves, or placed thereon for the purpose of shipment or exposure for sale. Goods or produce, delivered from vessels at the public wharves, or taken on board, are taxed with wharfage, "to be paid by the owner or consignee, or in the event of these being none, by the master of the vessel." If the articles are not landed on the wharves, but are merely transferred from one vessel to another, the wharfage is half price. I have been informed that the same kind of wharfage is collected by the owners of private wharves, and that no vessel can escape from it; unless she can find room, to land or take in her cargo, at some wharf belonging to the State. No one complains of the regular wharfage, which has always been charged upon every vessel, in proportion to her tonnage. The grievance, that vessels, lying at a wharf and paying wharfage, can make no use of it, without also paying a duty on every thing that is landed or taken on board. The articles, carried by the boatmen of the Chesapeake Bay, never have an owner when this tax is to be paid; and the whole burden of it falls on the master or owner of the vessel.

Within a few days past, my attention has been directed to the proceedings of the Convention of Tobacco Planters, lately held in Washington City; and particularly to the resolution requesting the governors of the several States, engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, to call the attention of the legislatures of their several States to the subject of the American tobacco trade in foreign countries.

Having had no time to examine this subject, or to consider the tendency of the measures recommended, I can only comply with the request of the Convention by calling your attention to their proceedings.

WM. GRASON.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1840.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Through the politeness of a friend we received last week a copy of Governor Grason's annual message to the Legislature of Maryland. We have read it with a greater degree of satisfaction than has been afforded us by any of his Excellency's previous messages, probably from the fact of the intensity of interest now manifested by all classes of our citizens on the subjects upon which it treats. We have spread it before our readers to day and bespeak for it a careful perusal. The Governor informs us that "the debt of the State is now fifteen millions, one hundred and nine thousand dollars; but when the stock authorized by existing laws, shall have been all issued, it will amount to fifteen millions, seventy six thousand, five hundred and thirty three dollars." He also says—"According to the estimate of the Treasurer, the demands on the treasury, for the present year, will amount to \$927,000, and the receipts to \$306,905, which will leave a deficiency of rather more than \$620,000. The surplus revenue, now remaining on deposit is \$149,000, which, being deducted from the estimated deficiency, will leave a balance, to be provided for, of about \$470,000; and after the present year, the annual deficiency will be upwards of six hundred thousand dollars."

A large portion of the message is occupied with the views of the Governor on the important subject of the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands.—He ably reviews the subject, and comes to the conclusion, whether it be determined by Congress that the public Territory belongs to the States or the Union, it will be necessary for this State to resort to some other means for the support of her credit and the fulfilment of her engagements.

He adverts to the subject of the currency, and thinks the State Legislatures, can, if it be desirable, suppress the circulation of small notes, limit the issues of Banks, and compel the payment of specie, without the aid of a National Bank. The message further informs us that the Annapolis Rail Road is finished to its intersection with the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and is now open for the conveyance of passengers and produce. The affairs of the Eastern Shore Rail Road have been settled, and the report of the Commissioners transmitted to the Legislature. The message refers to other subjects of interest but we have only room to advert to those of a general character, and most likely to interest our readers.

—We cannot permit the present occasion to pass without returning thanks to our patrons for the liberal support extended to us during the year just closed. We shall, by every possible effort, endeavor to render the "Whig" generally, if not more, acceptable to our readers. To do this, however, we are compelled to solicit from our friends a little more exertion on their part, both in endeavoring to

increase the circulation of the paper, and in sparing the multiplicity of long standing accounts that load our books.

We have endeavored since our connexion with this press to pursue a fearless, yet a respectful course.—And we can only say, that as we have heretofore battled against measures which we believed inimical to the interests of the country, and in open conflict with the true meaning of the Constitution, so shall we continue, however feebly, to oppose and resist all such tendencies. However zealously we may endeavor to advocate the principles of our choice, those who may find themselves arrayed against us in opinion, may feel assured that we will "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

CENSUS FOR 1840.—The total population of Talbot County is 12,103—Caroline 7,868—Queen Ann's 12,525—Dorchester, 18,803. There are in the State 11,580 white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write; of which number 2,305 are in the counties mentioned above.

ST. MICHAEL'S DISTRICT.—We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Loveday for the following statistical information ascertained in taking the census of St. Michael's District agreeably to act of Congress.

Number of inhabitants	3,408
Academies	2
Primary Schools	6
Number of Scholars in Primary Schools	303
Number of Bushels of Wheat	57,605
Number of " of Corn	106,145

We will take occasion here to add that there are now, twenty one Primary schools in operation in our county, which number is greater than has heretofore existed since the system went into operation.

In reference to statistical information, we understand that several individuals refused to give the information desired by the act of Congress, and consequently our county suffers in many respects by a comparison with the resources of others. We will take occasion very soon to speak of this subject, and shall do it in a manner not to be misunderstood.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—John Leeds Kerr, Esq. of this town was elected United States Senator on Wednesday last by the Legislature of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Spence of Worcester. Mr. Kerr received 70 votes, and there were 19 blanks, and 3 scattering.

Mr. K. is favourably known as a gentleman of talent, and will no doubt reflect credit upon the State in the station to which he has been appointed by the representatives of the people.

The Legislature of Illinois has elected Mr. McRobert United States Senator from the 4th of March next. Mr. McR. is an able and ardent friend of the present Administration.

We see it stated that the Democracy of Washington, and the members of Congress included, intend to give Mr. Van Buren the compliment of a public dinner at the close of his term of service.

The Cambridge Chronicle has changed hands; doled its party flag, and become a neutral print.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

This body met on Monday of last week.—Seventy-two members of the House were present, and a quorum in the Senate. On the following day, General Ridgely of Anne Arundel was chosen Speaker of the House. The vote stood for Ridgely 51 votes—for Thomas Hopps of Harford, 17 votes. Geo. G. Brewer was elected Chief Clerk, and Eli Duval, Reading Clerk. Saml. Williams of Allegany Sargeant at Arms, John Guinn door-keeper, and Messrs. Gibson, Rider and Nicholson of the Eastern Shore, and Messrs. Stanbaugh and Hall of the Western Shore, Committee Clerks.

Mr. Bowie of Prince Georges, has brought forward the following bill to allow the Banks of this State to issue small notes. The bill is made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

A BILL, entitled "An Act to authorize the Incorporated Banks of this State to issue Small Notes for a limited time." Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of January, 1843, it shall and may be lawful for the incorporated Banks of this State to issue notes under the denomination of five dollars, and not less than one dollar.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That after the first day of January, 1843, it shall not be lawful for any incorporated Bank in this State to issue, re-issue, or pay out any note, certificate of deposit, or other evidence of debt, intended for circulation, under the denomination of five dollars, whether the same purport to be made or issued by such Bank, or any other Bank, or Banking Institution, or individual.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby suspended during the continuance of this act.

On this subject the Baltimore Republican very properly remarks that our opponents have commenced the session "with a proposition to authorise an issue of additional paper by the banks, and that too in the most objectionable form. It proposes to authorise them to issue small notes, and thereby prevent the circulation of specie in sums equal to a dollar, even after the banks shall have resumed specie payments. That the author of the bill considers such an issue objectionable and injurious is manifest on the face of it; else why is it that the operation is proposed to be limited to two years. Our readers may now see that our opponents are determined to continue, as long as they can the shillaster system; and that in

stead of the election of Gen. Harrison bringing with it a better currency, an authorised shillaster currency is to be introduced at the same time that he commences his administration."

The Senate was organized by the re-election of Richard Thomas, Esq. of St. Mary's as President, and Joseph Nicholson, Chief clerk. The old committee clerks were also re-elected.

DEATH OF HON. FELIX GRUNDY.

This pure patriot and distinguished statesman died at his residence in Nashville, on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo. The sad intelligence was announced to the Senate by Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, a portion of whose remarks we subjoin.

In bringing this melancholy event to the notice of the Senate, I am reminded not only of the claims of private friendship, of the loss which I feel that I have suffered in his death; but that I am about to ask the action of this body in reference to a man who was one of the Patriots and Statesmen of this land—a man of whom it may be said, truly, that he was the artificer of his own fortunes, and wore those honors meekly, which his fidelity and talents had won in many a well contested field of mental action.

His loss is a public misfortune; and it will sink deep and lastingly into the bosoms of his countrymen.

He was born in 1777, in the county of Berkeley, in the Old Dominion, that mother of patriots and great statesmen. His father emigrated in 1780 to Kentucky. At an early period he was left an orphan, guided and cherished by a mother on whose misfortune had cast its deepest shadows. He was liberally educated at the Academy of Bardonia, Kentucky, then under the superintendence of Dr. Priestly, and passed his scholastic days in honorable rivalry with such men as Rowan, Pope, and Davis.

He studied law with that eminent civilian and ardent patriot, GEORGE NICHOLS. In selecting the legal profession, he consulted his natural taste and taste of mind; and when he came to the bar, he soon acquired the confidence and patronage of the public. In 1799, when a convention was called in Kentucky, to revise the constitution, he was chosen as a member of that body from the county of Washington, and was afterwards elected to the legislature of that State, and was the author of what is denominated the circuit court system, by which justice was brought nearer to the hands and the doors of the people.

He was subsequently elected to the legislature of Kentucky. He continued in that station from 1802 until 1806, when he was made one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and, at the transfer of Judge Todd to the Supreme Court of the United States, he was made Chief Justice. In 1803 he resigned that office, emigrated to Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of law. The same success followed his efforts there. The popular confidence was early bestowed upon him, and when our difficulties with Great Britain excited the apprehension that they could not be amicably adjusted, his patriotism, his zeal, his wisdom, and his talent, pointed him out as the man peculiarly qualified with whom to entrust such high interest—and I believe he was elected without opposition from the Nashville district, a member of the Congress of 1811 and 1812.—He was placed during that memorable period by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, then Speaker of the House, upon the Committee of Foreign Relations, which was composed of some of the ablest men of the nation. It was with such men that he was rated, and it was then that he first became known to the whole country, and equally distinguished for his wisdom in council, his untiring zeal, and his powerful and inspiring eloquence. It was the meridian of his life, and the fire of his youth had not been subdued, that gentler, perhaps not less lofty strain of eloquence to which we have listened here in his latter days, marked then his efforts; but they had also an added strength, and energy, and point, that gave to all he said a higher force.

After his retirement from his position there, he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, and continued to act a valuable and distinguished part in the councils of his adopted State. In 1829, he was elected a member of the body. In this station he continued until 1837, when he resigned his seat—and was after wards called to the cabinet by the present President, and was again returned to the Senate at the commencement of this Congress.

Of his actions here I need not speak. Of one thing, I think I am certain—he has left no enemy in this body, and many warm, very warm and devoted friends, who will long cherish his memory. That gentle but mighty spirit, that could move so powerfully upon others, has itself been finally acted upon by the Giver of all good; and we are permitted to cherish the belief that it now rests in the bosom of our Heavenly Father. He was aware of the immediate change that was about to translate him from time to eternity. He contemplated it with calmness and Christian resignation, in the humble hope that he would be numbered among the spirits of the redeemed made perfect. Religion had smoothed his path, and made his dying bed soft and gentle to his heart as the downy pillow.

We shall hear his voice no more, but we will cherish his memory—for his was a spirit ever kind, noble, and bland as a summer's morning. His eloquence charmed and delighted; often confounded, but never repelled the attention of his hearers. His friends, his State—his whole country, will deplore his death as a public calamity. History will attest that his life has been closed through a long path of toil, of patriotism, of honor, and of fame.

Mr. A. then offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the honorable FELIX GRUNDY, late a member thereof, will go into mourning, by wearing crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That an additional mark of respect for the memory of the honorable FELIX GRUNDY as the Senate do now adjourn.

From the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham.—I take pleasure in tendering thus publicly my sincere thanks to all those persons, who in any manner, aided in arresting the fire, at my farm a few days since. My thanks are particularly due to the "Mechanical Fire Company" for their prompt, active and cheerful exertions, upon that occasion. This knowledge would have been made in the last Whig, but for adverse circumstances.

HY. HOLLYDAY.

SIZE OF LONDON.—London is probably the largest city in the world, at least if we set down as doubtful the exaggerated accounts of the population of some of the Chinese and Japanese cities. We can form some idea of its size when we are told that it contains as many inhabitants as do the five States of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1841.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	1	2	3	4	5	6
February	7	8	9	10	11	12
March	13	14	15	16	17	18
April	19	20	21	22	23	24
May	25	26	27	28	29	30
June	31					
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

HERE! HERE!!

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

THE PILOT.

The subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms: To the daily Pilot per annum \$6 00 " Weekly Pilot per do 2 50 " Semi Weekly per do 4 00 Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10 00 And five of the country for 15 00 And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3 00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.

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

Jan 5 1841—Gif

ASTRAY.

Left the subject's son or about the 10th of October last, a pig, cow, ear marks not recollected. She has long horns, well turned up. At the same time one Bull yearling, red with white lace—ear marks, crop and slit. The cow was purchased of Thos. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining The Dwellin, Esq. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS, near the Chapel.

Jan 5—G3w

MILLING.

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

A. H. ROLLS.

Jan 5 1841—Gif

2,000 Apple Trees

FOR SALE.

OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts:

- Bullflower,
- Green Hat Pippin,
- American Pippin, or Grindstone,
- Carthage,
- Winter Grickson,
- English do
- Wine Sap,
- Maiden's Blush,
- New England Seek no Further,
- Cane Apple,
- Orange do
- Summer Pearmain, &c. &c.

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

For orders, terms, &c., apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton.

CLARK & Co.

Jan 5—Gif

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the

Post Office at Easton, Jan. 1st, 1841.

- A. Lloyd Edward,
- Anderson Lattin,
- B. Lambden Rev. Danl.
- C. M.
- Baynard Ferdinand,
- Blake John S.
- Bullett Alexander C.
- Burrott John,
- Bullen William,
- Comegys Rachel,
- Cattrop Elizabeth,
- Cass John L.
- Duncan James D.
- Dunnehy L. M.
- Edmondson Horatio L.
- Foreman Miss,
- Faulkner Joshua M.
- Ford Edward L.
- Goldsborough Charles,
- Goldsborough M. T.
- Goldsborough Geo. R.
- Goldsborough Mary C.
- Gannon Samuel,
- Graham David A.
- Hayward Elizabeth,
- Hopkins Ezabth E.
- Harris Clementia,
- Hewes Wm C.
- Hopkins James H.
- Hopkins Wm. II.
- Hayward Wm.
- Hunter John M K.
- Horney Henney,
- Hopkins Thomas,
- Jenkins Doct. S. M.
- Jacobs James H.
- Jefferson Wm.
- Kemp Wm. T.
- Kirby Henrietta,
- Kemp Wm.
- Kirby Josiah,
- Kirby Sally Ann,
- Lee John—5
- Jan 5—3w

ALL persons indebted to the Post Office at Easton, for postage, will please call without delay and pay off their bills, or they will not be accommodated hereafter, only by paying the cash at the time for letters.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

Jan 5—3w

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Chapel, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to

ENNALES MARTIN, Agent for Wm. Fife, of Philad.

sep 8 1840.

A CARD.

CHARLES B. PURNELL,

Merchant Tailor & Draper,

No. 69 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE, two doors above Gist's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superior CLOTHS, (CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.), being always by his attention, prepared to make up to the latest fashions, law for cash to punctual customers. Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—ly

THE UNION HOTEL,

DENTON, MD.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious Brick Tavern situated on front street, directly opposite Mr. Jas. Singleton & Son's store, where he will be happy at all times to accommodate his friends and the public generally.

HIS TABLE will be furnished with the delicacies of the season, and every exertion used for the comfort and satisfaction of the public. Travellers can be accommodated at all times with private rooms, and exempt from all noise and disturbance.

HIS BAR is furnished with the choicest liquors, and persons may enjoy a social glass or partake of the luxuries of his table, lodge comfortable, and be accommodated in such a manner as to render general satisfaction.

BOARDERS, by the day, week, month or year.

His Stables, which are large and commodious, are well supplied with oats, hay, &c., and attentive ostlers.

SAM'L. COUNCELL.

Denton, Caroline cot'y. Dec 22—3w

Easton Hat Factory.

(Between the stores of Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Charles Robinson.)

THOMAS BEASTON informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the Hatting Business on his own account, and having recently returned from Baltimore with a great assortment of MATERIALS, together with the LATEST FASHIONS, he is making and intends to continue to make,

of all descriptions which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. The subscriber respectfully invites the public (particularly those who are disposed to encourage home industry) to give him a call if they want good and cheap hats.

N. B.—Hats made to order at short notice.

Dec 22—G3t

Mantumaking.

MRS. EMILY A. FAULKNER, most respectfully informs the ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her residence on Harrison street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Bennet, where she is prepared to wait upon the ladies as heretofore, & thinks from her experience in the business, that she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.

Dec 22—3t

\$20 Reward.

THE subscriber will give the above reward to any person, who has found and will return a sum of money, which was lost by him at the fire near Easton, on Saturday last. The amount is about \$50—principally notes on the Easton Bank.

JOHN JUMP.

Dec 29 1840.

'Farmer's Foundry.'

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, and to the subscriber on account or otherwise, up to 1st January 1841, are requested to come forward and settle the same to that date with the subscriber by cash, note, or otherwise, for according to the old advice, "short settlements make long friends" and with friends after settlement, business will be conducted as usual.

JAS. A. OXENHAM.

Dec 20—Gif

BLACKSMITHING.

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

Blacksmithing,

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

EPHRAIM McQUAY.

Dec 22—Gif

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE SLAVES, both male and female, they will not be sold or leave the state. Possession given 1st of January next. The following is a description of them: a man aged 60, one 25 to 28 years old, a man aged 14, a woman aged 14, a girl 14, 1 do 7, all slaves for life; also a woman, (cook) for a term of years, with 2 children slaves for life. Apply to the Editor.

Dec 15—4t

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Property in Talbot COUNTY, MD.

THE subscriber, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the last Will and Testament of Samuel Harrison, Esq. decd., will offer for sale, by public auction, on TUESDAY, next, eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, a

VALUABLE FARM,

situated in the Chapel District of Talbot county, being all that tract of land, which formerly belonged to Edward Roberts, Esq. decd. called "Farmer's Delight," containing

537 1/2 ACRES, except one hundred acres 2 of the Timber land. Also, at the same time and place, the said One hundred Acres of Timber land, in lots of ten acres each.

The farm is of good clay soil, and may be rendered highly productive of both wheat and corn—it contains a large parcel of fine Meadow, and there are within its bounds about

140 ACRES

Of Valuable Timber.

The separate lots of Timberland are of like good quality, and the surplus of the Timber attached to the farm, as well as that growing on the lots, may at all times be conveniently sold and transported, either by Wye River or Tuckahoe Creek, or disposed of at the new Steam Saw Mill or Hopkine's water mill, each being in the immediate neighborhood.

Distinct and accurate plots of the Farm and of the lots of Timberland will be exhibited at the sale.

Also, on the next succeeding day, to wit: on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January next, on the premises, in St. Michaels, between 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the

STEAM-GRIST AND SAW MILL,

of Ten horse power, situate in the town of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, on the margin of St. Michaels river, and all the machinery, apparatus and fixtures thereto belonging, with a fee simple title in the ground on which they are erected, and the wharf commonly used with the same. The buildings are of the most durable materials and of excellent workmanship. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the property and take advice of competent judges.

The terms of any of the foregoing property are as follows:—One fourth of the purchase money shall be paid down at the time of the sale or within sixty days thereafter, and if not paid on the day of sale, with interest from that day; and the residue with interest from the day of sale, by instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, bonds or notes, with security to be approved by the subscriber being given.

The farm being rented out for the year 1841, the purchaser will be entitled to receive a proportion of the rent from the day of sale.

Possession of the mills will be given on the payment and security given, as prescribed above.

N. B.—This sale has been deferred till after Christmas, so that Farmers and others will have leisure to attend it and make arrangements for improvements, &c.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Exec'tr. of Samuel Harrison.

Dec 1—5t

63-Baltimore American, American Republican, Georgetown, Del., Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, Del., will please copy the above.

Dissolution

At the "Farmer's Foundry."

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, is this day (15th December, 1840.) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due the firm on note or book account, are requested to make payment to James A. Oxenham, who will be found at all times at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, and is fully authorized to receive and settle the same.

WILLIAM P. OXENHAM, JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22

The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, to do all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Ringrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the cities—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his other business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22

FOR SALE,

AT THE "FARMER'S FOUNDRY."

A variety of Ploughs, of different make and Nos. Also, a variety of castings, oven stoves, &c. &c. (a variety too tedious to enumerate.) Also, Axes and other edged tools. To cash customers or punctual dealers the sale of the above will be made accommodating.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—Gif

LOOK HERE!

MR. JOHN RINGROSE, at the "Farmer's Foundry" in Easton, is fully authorized (as my foreman) to transact any business that may occur in my absence at any time.

JAS A. OXENHAM.

N. B.—Cast Iron wheels for wheel Barrows with wrought iron axles for sale at the "Farmer's Foundry." To punctual customers or cash dealers, Castings of every description will be sold cheap.

dec 22—Gif

J. A. OXENHAM.

BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

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

388 ACRES

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

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

THE House and Lot,

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

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

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

JAMES L. MARTIN, Trustee.

Dec 8—Gis

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

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

Dec 9

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

HARP

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

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

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

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

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

The public's ob't serv't.

JACOB WRIGHT.

Easton, Aug. 4, 1840—Gif

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by Joseph Graham, Esq. and to me directed, against Robert Rose, one of the suit of Howes Goldsborough, ad'vs. of James Harwood dec'd., used of James L. Martin, and the other at the suit of Peter Tarr use of Howes Goldsborough. I will expose for sale at public auction at the Court house door in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 5th day of January next, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock for cash, one bright mulatto boy, BARNEY, late the property of Robert Rose—seized and taken in execution to satisfy the above mentioned writs, and the interests and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance by WM. H. NABB, Constable.

Dec 15—18

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.

EDITED BY Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

MISS E. LESLIE

Will have a Contribution in every number.

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

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

The Lady's Book has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parents might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book, but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

One original large sized Steel Engraving by A. U. Dick, in each number.

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

Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.

Forty-eight pages reading matter.

PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The same attention to this department will be displayed. Those splendid steel engravings,

by A. U. Dick Esq. that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.

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

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

Two are now in preparation. Our magazine gives us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

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

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

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

VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

SCOTLAND'S WATER WORKS.

THE INDIAN MAID.

THE PILGRIM.

HAPPY AS A KING.

THE DEATH OF LUATH.

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

Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautifully as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce without hesitation that those for this year shall be superior.

The engraving shall always be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries, who would seem to tell a verbiage tale, pass off second hand plates as original. Ours are undoubted 'y's, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

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

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

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

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

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

A NEW YEAR'S

...of the place was called to look at it, and after a long speech about the dearness of coal, and the cost of bringing iron to his shop over the mountains, ending by demanding a couple of dollars for what was the work of fifteen minutes. The Englishman protested he would stay in the place forever rather than submit to the extortion, a padrone—which is as much as to say he might do as he pleased. As there was no other blacksmith in the village, the matter ended by the Englishman consenting to be cheated.

We are to have no other blacksmith in the village but Harrison for the next four years, and we must make up our minds to submit to the payment of the bill of expenses his Administration may make out for us. There is a bird called, from the peculiar shape and capacity of his back, the spoutbill, who shovels up his prey with astonishing celerity and in astonishing quantities. The frogs in the lake, when the stock was sent to reign over them, complained of his formidable bill, but what would they have said if their new ruler had been a spout-bill?

From the Ledger.
Philadelphia, Jan. 5.
The statement of the Bank of the United States, which appeared in our columns this morning, has thrown the holders of stock and speculators into a perfect panic. Such a fluttering was never before witnessed among the money dealers of this city, and stocks were within our recollection were so much depressed. The statement of the Bank has produced a perfect revolution in the opinion of some of its oldest and firmest friends. The scales at the Stock Board to-day speak its effects in language stronger than words. It will be seen that it has fallen off 54 per cent. from sales made yesterday, before the publication of the statement.

SOME THOUGHT.—Take a glass of olive or sweet oil, and half a glass of the spirit of turpentine; mix them well together, and rub the throat externally; wearing flannel round it at the same time. It proves most effectual, when applied early, in curing a sore throat.

TO PREVENT CHAPPED HANDS.—A French writer recommends the use of potatoes three fourths boiled, as a substitute for soap. They prevent chaps in the hands in the winter, and keep the skin soft and healthy.

MARRIED.
On Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Jeremiah Benson to Miss Sarah Stapleford, all of this county.

On Thursday by the Rev. James L. Houston, Mr. Henry J. Harden to Miss Ann Maria Matthews, all of this county.

DIED.
In this county, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Pamela Ann, wife of John Dawson, Jr. in the 27th year of her age.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Total Abstinence Society of Easton, will meet this evening at half past six o'clock in the M. E. Church. The members are requested to be punctual in attendance, and the public are respectfully invited to attend. An address may be expected.

J. G. SINGLETON, Secy.

A CARD.
DOCTOR A. M. WHITE.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Miles River Neck. His residence is on Leeds Creek, adjoining Marengo. January 12, 1841—1m

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

Jan 12—4t

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

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

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

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

THEODORE D. VALIANT,
HENRY T. ROBERTS.

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

THEODORE D. VALIANT.
Jan 12th, 1841.—4t

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

The public's ob't serv't.
THOMAS SYLVESTER.
Jan 5th, 1841.—4t

FOR RENT.
FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Chapel, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent for Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia.
Sep 8 1840.

A CARD.

CHARLES B. PURNELL
Merchant Tailor & Draper,
No. 60 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE,
two doors above Giet's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., being always by his attention prepared to make up to the latest fashions, low for cash to punctual customers.

Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—1y

HERE! HERE!!

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

Jan 5—4t

THE PILOT.

The subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms:
To the daily Pilot per annum \$4.00
" Weekly Pilot per do 2.50
" Semi Weekly per do 4.00
Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10.00
And five of the country for 15.00
And for a greater number at the same rate, payable all at once to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3.00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.

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

Jan 5 1841—Gd

ASTRAY.

Left the subscriber's on or about the 16th of October last, a pied cow, ear marks not recollected. She has long horns, well turned up. At the same time one Bull yearling, red with white face—ear marks, crop and all. The cow was purchased of Thos. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining The Dewlin, Esq. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS,
near the Chapel.

Jan 5—G3w

2,000 Apple Trees

FOR SALE.
OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts:
Bellflower
Green flat Pippin.
American Pippin, or Grindstone,
Carthouze,
Winter Grickson,
English do
Wine Sap,
Maiden's Blush,
New England Seek no Further,
Case Apple,
Orange do
Summer Pearmain, &c. &c.
Proper instructions given as to the culture of the above trees.

For orders, terms, &c, apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton.

CLARK & Co.
G3-Trees may be transplanted at any time before the last of March, provided the ground is not frozen.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the

Post Office at Easton, Jan. 1st, 1841.

Lloyd Edward,
Lambden Rev. Danl.
B
Baynard Ferdinand,
Blake John S.
Bulleit Alexander C.
Burrott John,
Bullen William.

C
Conegrs Rachel,
Carrup Elizabeth,
Case John L.
D
Duncan James D.
Denney L. M.

E
Edmondson Horatio L.
Foreman Miss,
Faulkner Joshua M.
Ford Edward L.

G
Goldborough Charles,
Goldborough M. T.
Goldborough Geo. R.
Goldborough Mary C.
Gannon Sarah,
Graham Doct'r. A.

H
Hayward Elizabeth,
Hopkins Ez'rb'th E.
Harris Clementine,
Howes Wm C.
Hopkins James,
Hopkins Wm. H.
Hayward Wm.

I
Hunter John M K
Honey Henney,
Hopkins Thomas,
Higginson Robt L.
Taylor Nancy,
Tow Samuel,
Tarbuton James.

J
Tomlinson Bennett,
Tightman Robt L.
Taylor Nancy,
Tow Samuel,
Tarbuton James.

K
Kemp Wm. T.
Kirby Henrietta,
Kemp Wm.
Kirby Josiah,
Kirby Sally Ann.

L
Lee John—G
Jan 5—3w
All persons indebted to the Post Office at Easton, for postage, will please call without delay and pay off their bills, or they will not be accommodated hereafter, only by paying the cash at the time for letters.

H. T.

Easton Hat Factory.

(Between the stores of Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Charles Robinson.)
THOMAS BEASTON informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the Hatting Business on his own account, and having recently returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of MATERIALS, together with the LATEST FASHIONS; he is making and intends to continue to make,

HATS

of all descriptions which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. The subscriber respectfully invites the public (particularly those who are disposed to "encourage home industry") to give him a call if they want good and cheap hats.
N. B.—Hats made to order at short notice.
Dec. 22—G3t

THE UNION HOTEL.

DENTON, MD.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious Brick Tavern situated on front street, directly opposite Mr. Jas. Sangston & Son's store, where he will be happy at all times to accommodate his friends and the public generally.

His TABLE will be furnished with the delicacies of the season, and every exertion used for the comfort and satisfaction of the public. Travellers can be accommodated at all times with private rooms, and exempt from all noise and disturbance.

His BAR is furnished with the choicest liquors, and persons may enjoy a social glass or partake of the luxuries of his table, lodge comfortable, and be accommodated in such a manner as to render general satisfaction.

BOARDERS, by the day, week, month or year.

His Stables, which are large and commodious, are well supplied with oats, hay, &c., and attentive ostlers.

SAM'L COUNCELL.
Denton, Caroline co'y. Dec 22—3w

MILLING.

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

A. H. ROLLS.
Jan 5 1841—4t

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School No. 4 in Election District No. 4 are desirous of employing a teacher, of moral character, competent to teach the usual branches of English Education. The Teacher will be wanted on the 1st of April next.

P. W. PRATT,
S. H. MEGINNY,
JAS. LEVERTON.

Jan 5—4t
Sentinel copy 3 weeks.

Mantumaking.

MRS. EMILY A. FAULKNER, most respectfully informs the ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her residence on Harrison street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Bennett, where she is prepared to wait upon the ladies as heretofore, & thinks from her experience in the business, that she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.

Dec 22—3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY

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

388 ACRES

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

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

The House and Lot,

on Dover street, the residence of the late John M. G. Emory, and is at present occupied by Mrs. Emory. There is a good large garden, and all necessary out-buildings attached to the said dwelling house. The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are—one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds and security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale. The creditors of John M. G. Emory are ordered to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerk's office of Talbot county court, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES L. MARTIN,
Trustee.

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

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

Dec 9.

LIME FOR SALE.

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing July 7

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Property in Talbot County, MD.

THE subscriber, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the last Will and Testament of Samuel Harrison, Esq. dec'd., will offer for sale, by public auction, on THE PREMISES, on THURSDAY the 7th of JANUARY next, between eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, a

VALUABLE FARM,

situated in the Chapel District of Talbot county, being all that tract of land, which formerly belonged to Edward Roberts, Esq. dec'd. called "Farmer's Delight," containing

537 1/2 ACRES,

except one hundred acres of the Timber land.—Also, at the same time and place, the said One hundred acres of Timberland, in lots of ten acres each.

The farm is of a good dry soil, and may be rendered highly productive of both wheat and corn—it contains a large parcel of fine MEADOW, and there are within its bounds about

140 ACRES

Of Valuable Timber.
The separate lots of Timberland are of like growth and quality, and the surplus of the Timber attached to the farm, as well as that growing on the lots, may at all times be conveniently sold and transported either by Wye River or Duck-shoe creek, or disposed of at the new Steam Saw Mill or Hopkins's water mill, each being in the immediate neighborhood.

Distinct and accurate plots of the Farm and of the lots of Timberland will be exhibited at the sale.

Also, on the next succeeding day, to wit: on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January next, on the premises, in St. Michaels, between 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the

STEAM-GRIST

AND SAW MILL,

of Ten horse power, situate in the town of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, on the margin of St. Michaels river, and all the machinery, apparatus and fixtures thereto belonging, with a few simple tools in the yard on which they are erected, and the wharf commonly used with the same. The buildings are of the most durable materials and of excellent workmanship. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the property and take advice of competent judges.

The terms of any of the foregoing property are as follows:—One fourth of the purchase money shall be paid down at the time of the sale or within sixty days thereafter, and if not paid on the day of sale, with interest from that day, and the residue with interest from the day of sale, by instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, bonds or notes, with security to be approved by the subscriber being given.

The form being sent out for the year 1841, the purchaser will be entitled to receive a proportion of the rent from the day of sale. Possession of the mills will be given on the payment and security given, as prescribed above.

N. B.—This sale has been deferred till after Christmas, so that Farmers and others will have time to attend it and make arrangements for improvements, &c.

JOHN LEEDS KERR,
Exec'r. of Samuel Harrison.

Dec 1—5t
G3-Baltimore American, American Republican, Georgetown, Del., Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, Del., will please copy the above.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.

EDITED BY
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

MISS E. LESLIE
Will have a Contribution in every number.

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

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

The LADY'S BOOK has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parent might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.
One original large sized STEEL ENGRAVING by A. L. Dick, in each number.
A Fashion plate, colorer (mark that) every month.

Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.
Forty-eight pages reading matter.

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

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

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

The new year is now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of subscribing to this extensive speculation—we may fall in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

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

The voice of the public press has pronounced

THE LADY'S BOOK

at the head of the periodical literature of the country and he is determined that it shall retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—Mrs. HALE and Mrs. SIGOURNEY assisted monthly by one of no less ability, Miss LESLIE.

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last Volume, viz:
VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
SCHUYLKILL WATER WORKS.
THE INDIAN MAID.
THE PILGRIM.
HAPPY AS A KING.
THE DEATH OF LUATH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Times aptly remarks "that a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the gingerbread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

There are other publications that advertise FASHION PLATES. The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in his work are colored, and in every number; which is not the case with any other work published in this country: unless they are colored they are useless.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT—Is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney; two ladies so well known to the world, that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue, and utility. Of their capability to conduct the LADY'S BOOK, it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters. It will be remembered that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT—Is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

GENERAL FEATURES.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic Incidents in History, Extracts from Old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions Colored, Lace, Embroidery, Fac Similes, Music, &c. &c.

A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Clitograph of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor so far as lies in our power to gratify this feeling, by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

Any embellishment to be found in any other Magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

OUR READING MATTER—Is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favour of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with those matters.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.—One advantage the subscribers of THIS work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest Cities of the Union by the first day of the month of publication.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of publication is three dollars per annum—the money to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from Post Office unless the postage is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing, the work is continued after the first year and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased four dollars.

We still continue to furnish WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS complete and the LADY'S BOOK one year, for ten dollars.

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

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

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS.

W. M. H. & P. GROOMER have just returned from the city and are now opening a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries China, Queensware, Glass, &c which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Nov 17 1840.—3w

Auction Dry Goods,

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS consisting of the following leading articles—Black and extra superfine wool and piece dyed BLACK CLOTHS.

Of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invaluable Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored

Cassimeres,

Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and Cole Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bed and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheeting Muslin of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcelline Quills; do. do. imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable style; Superfine plain Summer Cloth; Extra patent finished crapes; do. Cashmere, a new article; Gambroon and ribbed Stockings; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Napkins—Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousseline de Laines; Chalmers and Printed Lawns.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made Gloves, extra finished; Linens and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white and English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustre; graining; greige rine; cotton Hosiery; all, dressed and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, Jr.
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St.
June 23—1y
Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R.

Supplement to the GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires comparatively but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, and

From the Globe.
AUGURIES.

We are not superstitious; but if so, we should find in some portents which have lately occurred at the Capitol, darker presages than the beginning of the year, with the "cheerless" black Friday, which has so sunk the spirits of the Federal Editor. The events to which we allude, have made a serious impression on several that witnessed them, and have been repeatedly resorted to in conversation.

When Mr. Webster made his first speech in the Senate this winter—the first which he ever uttered with the assurance of a man in power—he brought up the subject of the tariff. He was listened to with deep attention, and he had scarcely concluded, when the golden Eagle, which is placed with the arms of our country above the chair of the Vice President, let fall the scroll inscribed with the motto of the Union, *E Pluribus Unum*. After this, the grand chandelier, which was manufactured with such cost in Massachusetts, to give light to the House of Representatives, fell and crushed many of the vacant seats of the members under it. And on the eastern front of the Capitol, the arm of a female figure which sustained the scroll inscribed "the Constitution of the United States," has given way under its weight, and fallen to the pedestal, where it remains.

In the Roman times these incidents would have been looked upon as portentous. To the people of our times they would not have suggested a thought of disaster, had not events really importing evils of magnitude preceded them. The renewal of the causes of bitter discord which once convulsed our land, is justly apprehended under the rule of those who have attained power in the garb of reformers. The terror of a Bank-Tariff-Abolition swayed, added to new elements of mischief recently broached, cannot but dismay all who are friendly to the repose of the Republic.

THE WEIGHT THAT TURNED THE SCALE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Federal majority in the following States, which gave 99 Electoral votes, was as follows:

New York,	42 electoral votes,	13,293
Pennsylvania,	30	343
Maine,	10	219
New Jersey,	8	2,317
90	Total,	16,172

The change of 8,088 votes would have changed the result in all these States—that is, if 8,088 who voted for the Harrison electors had voted for the Van Buren electors. The above ninety votes, added to the sixty which Mr. Van Buren obtained, would give him one hundred and fifty electoral votes, and a majority of six electoral votes. No one can examine the above statement and recollect the frauds perpetrated so successfully in the election of the Whig Congressional tickets for two successive terms in the city of New York and county of Philadelphia—the frauds perpetrated to elect Ritner at the last gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania—without perceiving that the application of the same system in the above States, and upon the same scale, would be sufficient to secure the preponderance obtained by the Federal party in the Presidential election. It is clear, too, that if the Abolitionists had held off in these States, all the fraud committed would have been unavailing.—Globe.

A WORTHY ACT.—In these Shylock times, an act of liberality, particularly in money matters, is as refreshing as a draught of pure water, to the traveller in the desert. We heard of one yesterday, and for the credit of our city, we publish it. We wish we were at liberty to mention the names of the public spirited individuals. One of our most respectable mercantile houses yesterday, having a note to pay of considerable amount, at the Franklin Bank, let it be known that they would give par, in the notes of other Baltimore Banks, for the notes of that Bank; and many called and availed themselves of the liberal offer. The object of the House in question, being to relieve as many of the poorer citizens as possible, the accommodation was granted to such as were believed to be of that class. The extent of this liberality will be appreciated, when we state that the paper of the Franklin Bank was selling at a discount of from twenty-five to thirty per cent.—Balt. Rep.

GEORGIA AND MAINE.

The lower House of the Georgia Legislature has passed a bill establishing a quarantine of a hundred days on all vessels coming from the State of Maine, and declaring that any violation of said quarantine shall be punishable with confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years.

When the bill came before the Senate, it was passed with the following amendment.

"And he it further enacted, That whenever the Governor of the State of Maine shall comply with his constitutional obligation to the State of Georgia, in the premises, the Governor of this State shall, by proclamation, suspend the operation of this act."

The Legislature was to adjourn sine die on the 23d inst.

Very Appropriate.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives appears to have appreciated the talent of the Honorable Moses H. Grinnell, by placing him on the committee to promote the growth of tobacco. Mr. Grinnell's knowledge of "pipes" being very extensive, but yet undeveloped, has doubtless suggested the propriety of this step.—Era.

Joseph J. Spred, Esq., has been appointed by the House of Delegates, a Director on the part of the State in the Bank of Baltimore.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
Correspondence of the Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2, 1841.

Very little business was transacted in either branch of the Legislature to-day. An adjournment took place at an early hour, and now while I am writing, many of the members are dashing on to Washington or Baltimore as fast as steam can carry them.

The Legislature has now been six days in session, and the Treasurer's annual report has not yet been sent in. This is unusual. Why this delay Mr. McCubbin?

It is rumored among the knowing ones that it was ready to be delivered three or four days ago. Nothing, we hope, will be suppressed. Let us have the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

P. S.—We have just heard of the stoppage of the Franklin Bank. I have conversed with more than one person here who have been sufferers in consequence of the failure of the bank aforesaid. Well, I suppose the people must grin and bear it. Banks were established for the benefit of the people, and if they are occasionally swindled out of a few hundred dollars, yet it might be worse, and they should not grumble. All partial evil is but universal good.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the Commissioners of Lotteries and Clerk City Court of Baltimore.

Mr. Coad obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for a general valuation and assessment of the real and personal property, within the State, according to the 13th article of declaration of rights, including all description of property enumerated in the 15th section of the act 1835, chap. 395, entitled an act for the promotion of Internal Improvement.

January 4th, 1841.

Mr. Le Grand obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; referred to a select committee.

The House resolved to go into the election of a Treasurer for the Eastern Shore, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Lynch obtained leave to report a bill to change the manner of appointing Lottery Commissioners.

The resolution introduced in the early part of last week by Mr. Gaither, of Montgomery, approving of the "one term" principle, was taken up, and made the order of the day for Tuesday week.

A letter was received from the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, tendering his thanks to the Legislature for conferring upon him the office of United States Senator.

Mr. Sutton, of Hartford, reported a bill to alter and amend the constitution & form of Government, so as to provide for the election of County Clerks and Commissioners by the people.

An order was adopted to instruct the Select Committee on the Constitution to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to change the Constitution so as to provide for biennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.

Mr. Causin offered the following order:—Ordered that the Committee on the Constitution be directed to inquire into, and report to this House, what power is vested in the Governor to appoint officers created by the Constitution.

I neglected to inform you in my letter of Saturday that the State of Maryland held stock in the Franklin Bank to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and had on deposit, in its vaults, fifty-one thousand dollars.

RASELAS.

Annapolis, Jan. 5, 1841.

Things move on here with a snail's pace. The "assembled wisdom" of the State have been in session some fifteen days, and as yet are without the Treasurer's report. When it comes, I suspect that many will wish that it had never been made. From a conversation with some of the members, I am led to anticipate that the amount of direct tax recommended to be levied on the good people of Maryland will not be a little startling the majority. Well, this is only prying for the while. We have been glorifying over the internal improvement system, priding ourselves upon our great experiments, and receiving with exquisite complacency, the flattering unctious laid upon us for our enterprise, and now the upshot of the whole shows us to be in the delectable condition of being over head and ears in debt; every acre of land virtually mortgaged to foreign holders of our stock, and the prospect of a direct tax of twelve hundred thousand dollars, to meet the interest of the same, together with the usual expenditures of the Government. Baltimore, that pays one-fifth at least of this, will have a heavy burden imposed upon her property holders, for which she may offer her thanks to Whig legislation of former years. The amount of tax will be fully equal to that above mentioned, for it will be necessary to provide not only for our immediate wants, but for the contingency of non collection, &c.

As I have said, but little is doing in the way of legislation. Mr. Gaunt asked leave to-day to introduce a Bill to legalize the small note issues of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. LeGrand, from the committee, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt.

Mr. Gallagher reported a bill to incorporate the Western Beneficial Society.

A message was received from the Executive, containing the correspondence between the Governors of New York, Maryland and Virginia, respecting the right of slaveholders to reclaim fugitive slaves in the State of New York, which, on motion of Mr. LeGrand, was referred, with instructions to print.

This correspondence, I learn, is important to the entire South, whose interests are most deeply involved in the question.

Yours, &c. PEDRO.

Tennessee Senator.—The appointment of a successor to the late lamented Mr. Grundy, will devolve upon the Governor, as the legislature of Tennessee does not meet but once in two years.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1841.

The Governor of Tennessee has appointed the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Grundy's death. Mr. N. is in favor of the present Administration.

GRAIN.—We are unable this week to give a regular Price Current. We find by the reports of the Baltimore market no particular mention of the price of grain, on account of the prevention of arrivals by ice. The only sales are from stores.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.—In addition to what will be found in another column of our paper, we add the following.

On Wednesday last Mr. John H. Harris of Easton, was elected Treasurer for the Eastern Shore, vice Mr. Pere Robinson, removed.

The House of Delegates refused to pass an order requesting his Excellency to cause the flag to be displayed from the top of the State House on Friday last, in honor of the victory achieved by the American forces at New Orleans.

Mr. Bowie's "Shinplaster bill" has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Scott, of Hartford, has introduced into the Senate a bill proposing to give to the Chancellor and the county Courts as Courts of Equity, jurisdiction in cases of divorce.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Already have the Whigs commenced the work of fixing upon a candidate for the next gubernatorial election, which takes place in October 1841. The names of several gentlemen have been presented by the papers of Washington county; Potts of Frederick; Win. Cost Johnson of Montgomery, and Sprigg of Prince Georges. It would be well enough for our Whig friends to remember that the Democrats of Maryland intend to have a say in the election of our next Governor, and we think it probable they will object to all the above-mentioned names, and at the proper time propose one to the people that will meet with cordial support. Let our opponents remember October 1838.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Burning of the Caroline.—The correspondence recently submitted to Congress in reference to the burning of the Steamer Caroline, has created an inconsiderable excitement both in and out of Congress. It will be recollected by our readers that during the Canadian difficulties in 1837, an American Steamboat was captured and burnt by an armed force from the Canadian shore; one or two persons killed, and the boat set on fire and sent over the falls. The boat belonged to a citizen of Buffalo, and was moored at the wharf at the time of the outrage. It appears that subsequent to this occurrence, a certain Alexander McLeod has been arrested and committed to prison at Lockport, in the State of New York, charged with being engaged in the destruction of the Caroline, where he now awaits his trial. His release has been required by Mr. Fox, the British Minister, but positively refused by the President, through the Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth. A synopsis of the correspondence is subjoined, for which we are indebted to the Baltimore American. The Correspondence has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, and five thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

The documents were, first, a brief message from the President transmitting the correspondence between the functionaries of the two Governments.

Secondly, a letter from Mr. Stevenson, at London, addressed to the Secretary of State, saying that no answer had been received to the question submitted from the United States Government, respecting the burning of the Caroline.

The third letter was from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, stating that the British Government would probably answer the questions submitted without delay.

Some time intervened, when a correspondence upon the arrest of McLeod, now in prison in New York, was commenced. The first letter concerning the arrest is one which will excite some attention in the country. It is addressed by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and in it he complains of the arrest of a subject of Great Britain and his imprisonment in New York. He demands the release of the prisoner, and proceeds to avow the principle or fact that the burning of the Caroline was an act committed by the British Authorities.

McLeod, he asserts, if employed in burning the Caroline, which he very much doubts, was employed by authority. The British authorities, therefore, he proceeds to say, are responsible, and not McLeod. The question, as a consequence, is to be

controverted, becomes one which must be settled by the two Governments, and not by the prisoner. This was well known he thought—or certainly, was more than intimated at the time, as it has been since, and upon many occasions. Mr. Fox enlarged upon the idea that the prisoner acted upon authority, and that the subject matter of complaint was one for the two Governments to settle. In conclusion again he expresses the hope that the prisoner will be speedily released.

The most interesting part of the correspondence is the reply of the Secretary of State to the British Minister. Mr. Forsyth, in courteous terms, acknowledges the reception of the letter of Mr. Fox, and reiterates his ground of complaint. Under the advice and direction of the President he proceeds to answer the complaints. Always desirous to preserve the amicable relations between the two governments, he professes to be still desirous to terminate the present controversy in the same friendly spirit. He speaks of the delicate questions which have been brought before the government in times past, and appeals to Mr. Fox to bear testimony to the friendly disposition of the President and the United States towards Great Britain.

It is with unfeigned regret, he says, that he cannot now comply with the request submitted, but he cannot, and for reasons given at length. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner forbid it. He was charged with arson committed upon American soil, and American property. The history of the burning of Caroline was the history of a great outrage, and the prisoner was confined or arraigned under the charge of being one of a band of lawless marauders. He made his appearance in New York voluntarily, after the commission of the offence, and was imprisoned as one of the guilty party. The President, continues Mr. Forsyth, knows of no principle of international law which calls for the release of such an offender.

Mr. Forsyth proceeds to comment in a becoming temper upon the acknowledgment, for the first time officially made, that the Caroline was burnt under the authority of the British government. No such avowal has been officially made, and it now comes from one speaking by authority. It became the U. States, therefore, to act as the complainant.

EXPLOSION OF THE FRANKLIN BANK

The Baltimore papers of last week announced the stoppage of this Bank. The following "card" contains the only reason for such a course that we have yet seen stated. It affords, however, a crumb of comfort to note holders.

The President and Directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore announce to the public, that the course this day successfully adopted by the Mechanics' Bank of this city, to discontinue the issues of this bank, has compelled them to decide upon placing its affairs in a state of liquidation. The Board have determined to resort to this course that they may be enabled to do equal justice to all the creditors of the Bank.—Meanwhile the President and Directors pledge themselves individually to the truth of their belief that assets of the Bank are amply adequate to the early redemption of every outstanding obligation. By order of the Board, JAS. HOWARD, Pres't.

January 1st 1841.

An editorial article in the Patriot of Saturday says:—"Whatever loss may fall upon the stockholders of the bank, there is no reason to doubt that its circulation will be eventually redeemed, to the uttermost farthing."

To which the Republican adds:—"We hope such may prove to be the fact, for we have already witnessed scenes of despair that were enough to make a Stoic's heart melt with pity."

NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Forty Indians captured and Ten Indians hanged.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 31st ult. supplies the subjoined intelligence.

Capt. Thompson, of the Walter M. arrived this morning from Key Biscayne, bringing a verbal report that Col. Harney, who had proceeded into the everglades with ninety men, succeeded in discovering the town of We-k-kak, where he captured twenty-nine women and children, and one warrior, and one warrior, and killed or hanged ten warriors (they were perhaps shot in the attack).

We hope, however, that they were hanged, after being caught alive, for belonging to the gang which committed the massacres at Charlooshatchie and Indian Key; they deserved neither mercy, judge or jury; not being but an executioner, and the people of Florida have long deplored the infrequency of such salutary retributive examples.

If these Indians were hanged, their people will see we are at last in earnest. How much blood might have been saved had ten Indians been hanged five years ago!

Col. Harney, we are told, went in to the Miami, and came out near Cape Sable. If so, he must have gone where no white man has proceeded, and discovered a singular and important water communication across the south of the peninsula.

We gave the gallant Colonel our good wishes when he went down, and we are rejoiced to see them fulfilled.

The party returned round the coast, leaving Capt. Davidson, who is, we are sorry to say, dangerously ill at Indian Key. Another expedition is preparing. Official reports may be expected to-morrow by the Wm. Gaston.

We said a few days ago that the destruction of one Indian was of more importance than the taking of Beyrout. What then must be our rejoicing when forty are captured. Our market is illuminated to-night; the big gun is out—the band is playing cheerily, and the people are shouting for joy.

The N. York Courier and Enquirer announces "and with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, that the Navy Department will be tendered to the Hon. Frances Granger of this State." Is not the Hon Francis Granger the very individual who was run some years since as the Anti-Masonic and Abolition candidate for Vice President? And what is the South to think of two such politicians as Webster and Granger, being members of the new Cabinet? Can any good come out of such a cabinet?—Richmond Enquirer.

Declined.—The Hon. George C. Dromgoole representative in Congress from the Brunswick district, Virginia, has declined being a candidate for re-election.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Stevenson, American Minister at the court of St. James, has requested to be recalled.

Abolition.—The House of Representatives of Indiana, have passed a resolution favorable to a repeal of the law prohibiting the intermarrying of whites and blacks.

Missouri Legislature.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate of this State to "repeal the charter of the Bank of the State of Missouri."

Sub-Treasury Bill.—The House of Representatives of the State of Indiana refused by a vote of 48 to 45 to pass a resolution in favor of a repeal of the Sub-Treasury law.

Eclipse of the Moon.—The N. York Sun states that there will be a total and magnificent eclipse of the Moon on the evening of the 5th day of February next, commencing at 7 o'clock 9 minutes, and should the atmosphere be clear it will present as sublime a spectacle as we seldom witness. The eclipse will commence at 7 o'clock, 9 minutes in the evening, 2 hours and 6 minutes after the moon rises. It will be visible to all parts of the United States.

To correct damaged grain.—Musty grain, totally unfit for use, and which can scarcely be ground, may, it is said, be rendered perfectly sweet and sound by immersing it in boiling water, and letting it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water must be double to that of the grain to be purified. The musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk or bran of the wheat. In the hot water, all the decayed or rotten grain swims upon the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from impurities, without any material loss. It is afterwards to be dried, stirring occasionally, on the kiln.—N. E. Farmer.

From the Baltimore Sun.

CENSUS OF MARYLAND.—The American of yesterday contains a comprehensive table of the recent census in this State, compiled from the returns of the several counties. By making the following abstract from it, embracing all that is of particular interest. The total population of the State is 467,567.

Allegany	15,704
Washington	28,862
Frederick	34,983
Carroll	17,245
Baltimore	32,067
Hartford	16,901
Montgomery	14,659
Prince George	19,493
St. Mary's	13,244
Calvert	9,095
Charles	16,012
Anne Arundel	29,535
Cecil	17,362
Kent	10,840
Caroline	7,868
Talbot	12,103
Queen Ann's	12,525
Somerset	19,504
Dorchester	18,909
Worcester	18,253
Baltimore city,	102,513
Total	467,567

White males	157,920	15
" females	158,645	9
Free colored males	29,114	50
" females	32,823	73
Slave males	45,970	64
" females	43,749	30

Of the above there are employed in	
Mining	287
Agriculture	68,080
Commerce	3,172
Manufacture and trades	21,988
Navigation of the Ocean	718
" canals, lakes and rivers	1500
Learned professions	1608
The Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	83
Universities or colleges	11
Students in universities or colleges	813
Academies and grammar schools	122
Students in academies, &c.	4165
Primary and common schools	562
Number of scholars	16,321
Number of scholars at public charge	6921
Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write	11,550
Deaf and dumb whites	173
" blacks	71
Blind whites	163
" blacks	84
White insane and idiots at public charge	131
Black " " " " " "	39
White " " " " " " at private charge	206
Black " " " " " " " "	97

The population of the State in 1830 was 447,040—the increase in ten years is but 20,527.—The increase in Baltimore alone in 10 years has been 21,888, so that, in fact, the population of the State, leaving the commercial emporium out of the question, has decreased 1361.

LEGISLATURE.—The Delaware Legislature met on Tuesday at the Capitol in Dover. Two United States Senators are to be appointed this session; one of four years, the other for six years from the 4th of March next.—The Governor elect, Mr. Cooper, will be inaugurated on the 29th inst.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday.—Mr. Charles B. Penrose (whig) was elected President of the Senate on the first ballot; and Mr. William Crabb (whig) Speaker of the House on the third ballot, the Democrats casting their votes for Mr. C. in opposition to Mr. Middleworth, the regular Whig candidate. The Massachusetts Legislature convened on Wednesday last. Two United States Senators are to be elected—the prominent candidates are John Quincy Adams, Isaac C. Bates and Levi Lincoln.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

DEMOCRATIC VAN BUREN FLAG.

We take pleasure in publishing in this day's paper the following letter from the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, Senator in Congress, approving of our having hoisted the flag of Democracy, for the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States in 1844.

It gives us pleasure to find that our humble effort at the census has the approval of Colonel Benton; but we are doubly gratified that one who stands so high in the public estimation as Colonel Benton assuredly does, as would induce many, less distinguished, to hold back, in the hope and expectation that he himself might be the favorite candidate; we say it gives us a double satisfaction to find him join so heartily in the cause, and express so much confidence in the final success of the measure.

We understand that it is the intention of the Democracy at Washington, the members of Congress included, to give Mr. Van Buren the compliment of a public dinner at the end of his first term of service.

We would suggest a similar compliment to him from the Democracy of Old Hamilton—and that an invitation be forwarded to him through the medium of our honest Representative, Doctor Duncan, requesting of Mr. Van Buren a visit to the West, for the first time in his life, and to participate in the festivities offered to one in whom the Democracy of our country have the most unbounded confidence, and towards whom is entertained the most profound respect and esteem.

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 16, 1840.

Dear Sir—I am glad to see that you have hoisted the Van Buren flag for 1844. This is the third time since the commencement of our Government, that the Democracy have been defeated in a Presidential election, and I think the party should do now as it has done heretofore, and immediately take up their defeated candidate, and move forward with him without faltering. This is the way the Democracy acted in 1796, when Mr. Jefferson was defeated by the elder Adams, and in 1824, when Gen. Jackson was defeated by John Quincy Adams. In each of these cases the Democracy, instead of wasting their time in vain regrets or weakening themselves by divisions, immediately took up their defeated candidate, applied themselves to his proper presentation before the public, and carried him triumphantly through. I am for following the same course now, and can see no reason for an hour's delay: For one, I am for Mr. Van Buren against the world, and that upon a full view, and a full approbation of his conduct, public and private, for twenty years past. I want no better candidate, no better President, no better man.

I want no fairer trial for the Democracy than a second contest in his person will afford. The last election was not regarded as settling the question of popular supremacy. It is a great victory for the Democracy, and a great defeat for the Democracy, but the line was not fairly drawn between them, and I require a new trial before I can surrender the Democratic cause. I want a new trial in the person of our defeated, but irreproachable candidate, and look for the same result in his case which the Democracy of former days found in the second trial of Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson.

Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTON,
Moses Dawson, Esq.

From the New York Evening Post.

Few persons have passed through a "note world" without acquiring some skill in discerning beforehand the signs of a long bill. They are as plainly distinguishable as the portents of an easterly storm. If your doctor expatiates much at large and with a show of great learning upon the difficult nature of your case, you understand at once that the art of medicine has a great deal to do, that you are to suffer in pure as well as in body, and that among the dearest symptoms of your case, are the symptoms of a long bill.

We published on Saturday, Mr. Webster's speech on the finances of the country, which, according to his account of the matter, are in a desperate condition. It will, of course, cost a vast deal of money to set them right. The signs of a long bill are as distinct as could well be imagined, and when the new Administration shall follow the advice of the honest Dennis A. Smith, that able and experienced financier, as the Whigs call him, and contract a public debt of thirty millions, and when the new Secretary of the Treasury shall present his formidable bill of the national expenditures, Mr. Webster, placed at the head of the cabinet, can triumphantly exclaim, "I told you so. No doubt his friends will seize upon the occasion to extol his prophetic sagacity. He knew, they will say, precisely what was to happen—he knew it by as true and unerring a presentiment as ever a tradesman knew, that he was about to present a long bill."

In our short-bill day, we found the reply of Mr. Wright to Mr. Webster's discourse on the deplorable condition of our finances. It scatters the argument of the Massachusetts Senator like stubble. Mr. Wright turns the light of his clear and strong intellect upon Mr. Webster's positions one after another and shows their utter nothingness. He fully indicates the wisdom of Mr. Van Buren's admonitions of the danger of a national debt, which has already been recommended in the journals, and into which so many strong and sleepless interests are on the watch to plunge us—he repels Mr. Webster's attack upon the present Administration for resorting to Treasury notes in 1837, by showing that it was compelled by the necessity of the case—the banks with which the funds of the Government were deposited having refused to pay them over, at a time when our revenues were most abundant—he meets Mr. Webster's party about public extravagance, by showing that since the year 1837 our national expenditures have been rapidly reduced from year to year by a skillful economy. In regard to the funds in trust from the Indians, out of which Mr. Webster has labored to extract a new item of public debt, he shows that the money upon which the Massachusetts Senator expatiates so largely, never came into the public Treasury, and that it will be time to invest these funds in trust for the sales of the Indian lands; and finally, in regard to the assault upon Mr. Webster upon Mr. Van Buren for not recommending new taxes, he shows that no new taxes are necessary if the affairs of the nation are ordered and administered with a proper economy. We have scarce ever met with any thing more complete and conclusive than this reply to the carefully prepared attack of one of the very ablest leaders of the Whig party.

We fear, however, that all this will be of no avail. The Government is to pass into new hands—A President is chosen who is to administer the government for four years; Mr. Webster is to take a high place in his cabinet, and he has already given us most alarming hints of that presentiment of a long bill of expenditures, which haunts his mind. We remember an adventure of a travelling Englishman, whose carriage broke down a thro' some defect of the iron work, just as he was entering a Neapolitan village. The black-

PRIVATE SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation in the Academy at Easton, with an intention of retiring to his farm, and exchanging the arduous duties of his Public Profession for the more congenial quiet of the country, takes this method of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him for the last twelve years. It was the intention of the subscriber when he offered his resignation, to retire at the close of the year, from his Professional duties. Through the solicitations, however, of several of his patrons, he has consented to open a

PRIVATE SEMINARY

at his residence, where he will be prepared to accommodate a few scholars on very reasonable terms. To those who may prefer a private institution for the education of their sons, this Seminary may, perhaps, offer some inducements. The course of instruction will be the same as hitherto pursued at the Academy, and from the long experience of the subscriber, in his Profession, he flatters himself, that, to such youths as may be committed to his charge, every opportunity will be offered for acquiring a thorough English Education, and qualifying themselves for all the ordinary avocations of life. His school will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 14th of January of the ensuing year, but will be limited to a small number, consequently great attention can be paid to the MORAL & LITERARY department of every pupil.

The session will continue until the 15th of August, after which time the annual session will commence on the 1st of October, and continue until the 15th of August.

The course of instruction will be as follows, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, embracing Modern, Physical, Ancient and Sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, English Grammar, (including Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody,) Geometry, Theoretical Mensuration in its various branches; Land Surveying, Navigation, History, Book Keeping, by single and double entry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, the construction of Maps, &c.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition, including bedding, lights, stationary, &c. \$100 per session, PAYABLE QUARTERLY; and for day scholars \$20 per session, PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Washing for Boarders, if desired, at \$1 per month. Near Easton, Talbot co'ty, Md.
Dec 15, 1840—J. THOS. PIERNON.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and name of all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both, because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe 81 One copy of the Appendix 81 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid, at our risk. Notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1840.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

Dec 22—11
N. B.—Persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by closing their accounts as early as practicable. Those whose accounts have been standing for a year and upwards will please pay particular attention to this request.

E. MCQUAY.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



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

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

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

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

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

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

Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

By virtue of the authority contained in a decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof of last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot County, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," the "Cotttingham," "Nunam" & "Atkinson's Choice," and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldsborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot County Court, in Liber J. L., No. 5, folio 524 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.
Aug. 25, 1840. N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. serv't.
RICHARD P. SNEED.
Easton, Feb 11, 1841—11

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE SLAVES, both male and female, they will not be sold to leave the state. Possession given 1st of January next. The following is a description of them: a man aged about 60, one 25 to 28 years old, farm hands, a boy 11, 2 women about 50, 1 girl 14, 1 do 7, all slaves for life; also a woman, (cook) for a term of years, with 2 children slaves for life.—Apply to the Editor.
Dec 15—41

WOOL CARDING.

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

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

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

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

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

\$20 Reward.

THE subscriber will give the above reward to any person, who has found and returned a sum of money, which was lost by him at the fire near Easton on Saturday last. The amount is about \$50—principally notes on the Eastern Bank.

JOHN JUMP.
Dec 23 1840.

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

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

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

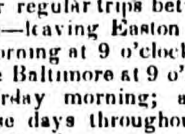
67—His CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

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

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

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,



TALBOT,

Having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting.)

The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and a safe boat.

63—Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion.

Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Rolob Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favourably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

The public's ob't. serv't.
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.

S. H. B.
April 21, 1840. G

FRESH SUPPLY.

SADDLE, TRUNK

AND Harness Making.

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

SADDLES, TRUNKS, & Harness, &c.

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

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

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

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

Nov 17—11

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—millions of Dollars!

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

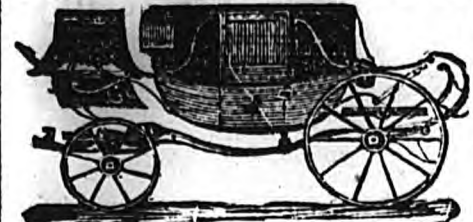
JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Dec. 4, 1839

'Farmer's Foundry.'

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, and to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, up to 1st January 1841, are requested to come forward and settle the same to that date with the subscriber by cash, note, or otherwise, for according to the old adage, "short settlements make long friends" and "with friends after settlement, business will be conducted as usual.

JAS. A. OXENHAM.
Dec 29—Gif

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTS, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance, thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839. (G)

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

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

A. & H.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Loveday Roszell and Cheezum.

The public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN K. WOOD.

Farm for Sale.

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

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

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

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

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

HATS AND CAPS.

The subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Capped, Neutra, plain Russian, and fine Mole-skin and long napped Silk hats, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a fine assortment of

SUPERIOR CAPS, such as Otter, Seal, Mink-skin, Cloth, and Chin-chilla, all of which will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers on short credit.

Also, a good assortment of LADIES' MUFFS. The subscriber will make a deduction of ten per cent on all cash purchases.

JAMES D. DUNCAN.
Oct 27 11

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,

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

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00 To Annapolis do do \$2.50 63—N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

MANLOVE HAZEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Whig. sept 22

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles.

My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I for my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market.

I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

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

More New Goods.

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

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Woollen Goods, PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS,

Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board \$25 per quarter.
Washing 3 75
Lower Branches in English Education 4 00
Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chmestry, Botany and Geometry 6 00
French Language 4 00
Music 10 00
Use of Piano 2 00
Drawing and Painting 2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited.

J. M. LAMDIS.
Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak
Oct. 13 1840.—11

Dissolution

At the "Farmer's Foundry."

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due the firm on note or book account, are requested to make payment to James A. Oxenham, who will be found at all times at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, and is fully authorized to receive and settle the same.

WILLIAM P. OXENHAM,
JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of, in and to the "Farmer's Foundry," as well as all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, to do all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Ringrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the city.—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his other business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

FOR SALE.

AT THE "FARMER'S FOUNDRY."

A variety of Ploughs, of different make and Nos. Also, a variety of castings, oven lids, &c. &c. (a variety too tedious to enumerate.) also, Axes and other edged tools. To cash customers, or punctual dealers the sale of the above will be made accommodating.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22—11

LOOK HERE!

MR. JOHN RINGROSE, at the "Farmer's Foundry" in Easton, is fully authorized (as my foreman) to transact any business that may occur in my absence at any time.

JAS A. OXENHAM.
N. B.—Cast iron wheels for wheel Barrows with wrought iron axles for sale at the "Farmer's Foundry." To punctual customers or cash dealers, Castings of every description will be sold cheap.

J. A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22—Gif

LIME FOR SALE.

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing July 7

HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1841.

VOL. VIII—NO. 3

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.
All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

POETRY.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

"A little house well filled,
A little wife well willed,
A little land well tilled."

Our ancestors were fed on bread and broth,
And woe'd their healthy wives in homespun cloth;

Our mothers, nurtured at the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel;
The spinning did not much reduce the waist,
It made the food much sweeter to the taste.
They plied with honest zeal the mop and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom;
They never once complained, as we do now,
"We have no girl to cook and milk the cow."

Each mother taught her red-checked son and daughter
To bake, to brew, and draw a pail of water—
No damsel shun'd the wash-tub, broom or pail,
To keep unsold a long-grown finger nail.
They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp-like form,
But ate to live, and worked to keep them warm.
No idle youth—no laced, no miming fair
Became a liver corpse for want of air—
No fidgets, faintings, fits, or frightful blues,
No painful corns, from wearing Chinese shoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JENNY KELLY.

The following well written story, by the author of "Myrtle Leaves," first inserted in the European Magazine, derives an interest from its being a real fact, unadorned by fiction. The writer of it is stated, a near relative to the unfortunate female, whose brief history he records—

In the town of Newry, in Ireland, lived Jenny Kelly, the subject of this narrative. At the distance of time, not any thing material is known of her parents; it is only known of them that they brought up their daughter according to their means. Before she attained the age of 18 years, she became the object of two suitors. This distinction, which would have been flattering to the vanity of most young women of her age, proved to her the greatest misfortune. She had a fine countenance, an elegant figure, an amiable disposition, and was of singularly industrious habits. Her voice was more uncommonly fine, and she carried on as merrily as the lark, and sweetly as the nightingale. In short, she could not but make any man a good wife, and a delightful companion.

Poor girl! when I think of her fate, a tear of pity falls to her memory. Yet Jenny did not become a prey to the arts of a seducer, she was reserved for misery of a different kind.

The two rivals who sought her affections, were brother clerks, in the firm of Messrs. Ogle and Thompson, well known merchants in Newry. The circumstances of each other were nearly equal, and they were generally regarded with a degree of respect, little short of that shown to the partners themselves. Kays was the name of one of the lovers. M'Evoy that of the other. Kays was a very handsome young man, tall and well shaped—his rival had not the same advantages of person, and was conscious of the superiority of Kays in this respect; but this reflection only caused him to redouble his attentions to Jenny, and to do every thing in his power to ingratiate himself into her esteem. Whether or not Kays was as ardent or persevering in evincing his attachment, cannot now be known, but after much persuasion and entreaty, Jenny, though her heart owned a preference of Kays, yielded to the importunities of M'Evoy, and was married accordingly.

Jenny was young, and probably scarcely knew her own heart; the time, she also ought not to have given her hand to one lover and affections to another. It was a weakness on her part, and she atoned for it; yet who shall blame her?

"Women are not,
In their best fortunes strong,"
and might there not be some neglect on the part of Kays?

When Jenny became a wife, she was fully sensible of the duties and obligations which her new condition imposed upon her, and she determined to do all in her power not only to retain the affections of her husband, but to increase her own towards him. With these feelings they might have been happy, but connubial bliss was not to be the lot of this young creature.

It may easily be imagined that Kays, who not less fond of Jenny than his successful rival, was plunged into a state of distraction, as soon as he knew the utter ruin of his hopes. In the first paroxysm of his rage he threatened destruction to both, but becoming more calm, he conceived a scheme of revenge, which he determined to carry into effect. He began to affect an indifference upon the subject—then to utter invectives, that could not but create strange conjectures; and at last he did not scruple to insinuate, in plain terms and in such a way as was sure to reach M'Evoy's ears, that he had previous to her marriage had an illicit intercourse with the young bride. Such reports were not slow in finding circulation—they speedily came to the knowledge of M'Evoy and his wife, and their feelings on the occasion it may easily be supposed were deeply affected. Jenny, however, failed to grope pale and thin, and was frequently caught in tears. The cruelty of Kays cut her to the heart. M'Evoy though he did not absolutely believe in the rumors of his wife's dishonor, was not certain they were altogether false. Of all

feelings, that of jealousy is the most easily roused, and when once awakened,

"Trifles light as air,
Are to the jealous, confirmation strong
As proofs of holy writ."

Kays and M'Evoy were still placed near each other with their mutual heart burnings and bickerings between them. Both however avoided coming to open resentment; the one knowing himself to be the projector of an unfounded calumny; the other being loth to render more public than it was, the disgrace of his wife.

Poor Jenny bore up against the influence of her feelings as long as she could; her home was wretched to her susceptible and restless mind, for doubt and suspicion hung over it. Her husband's eye no longer beamed on her with the soft light of conjugal love; in a few weeks she felt ill, her brain became delirious, and her medical attendants despaired of her life. M'Evoy was himself in a state to be pitied, and well might we have approached the author of his sufferings, in the language of our greatest bard—

"If thou dost slander her, and torture me,
Never pray more, abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horror's accumulates;
Do deeds to make heaven weep, all earth amaz'd!

For nothing canst thou to damnation add,
Greater than that:

The effects of Kays's perfidy now stared him in the face, and for the first time made him sensible of his baseness. He was not naturally of a bad disposition; and his passion for Jenny revived in all its force; he would have died to restore her to her senses, and repair the wrong he had done her. He hastened to her mother's house to confess his guilt, and to ask her forgiveness; but he was denied admission. Every hour only made him the more desirous of atoning for the injuries he had committed, and of expressing to her his penitence. Again he begged to be admitted to see the poor girl; he appeared almost broken hearted, his request was again refused. Unable to retain himself any longer, he confessed that the story he told concerning her was a wicked fabrication. "Good Heavens!" he exclaimed, raising his eyes and clasping his hands, "could I but say she forgives me, how happy would I be! but now I am miserable." You cannot, you must not see her, my poor child is dying—the sight of you would be too much for her, she is dying, do not ask it!"

He bade the disconsolate mother farewell, and hurried away overwhelmed with grief and horror. He could not rest; all was dark and gloomy within him—agonized and scarcely knowing what he did, he solicited on the following day, a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Newry, at one of the inns, and openly declared to all present, that every word he had said against Jenny was false, and that the cause of his malignant fabrication was his excessive love, and his madness at seeing her possessed by another. He was in consequence dismissed from his situation. Still however, he did not despair of seeing his unfortunate victim, and of confessing to her his villainy. With this intention he again repaired to her mother's residence, but it was too late—her spirit had fled to that world where the praise and censure of mankind are equally indifferent, in six weeks after her bridal day.

The remainder of the tale is brief, Kays shortly after left Newry, for America, entered into the American army and was killed. The husband who was inconsolable for some time, despaired of ever being happy with any other woman, should he marry again. "This proved true, for a twelve month after Jenny's death, he married a miller's daughter, a young woman who very strikingly resembled Jenny, and it was partly, perhaps, from that similitude that he married her.

Shortly after his second marriage, in a faction arising out of an election contest, a gentleman drew his sword against M'Evoy, who carried it with his sword stuck, but in the afternoon the gentleman was run through the body, and instantly fell dead on the spot. Mr. M'Evoy was tried for his life—he said in his defence he cared not to live, but asserted that he drew his sword in his own defence.—Messrs. Ogle and Thompson supported him to the utmost on his trial. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and according to the practice of the times, was burnt in the hand. He left Ireland with his newly married wife, went to America, and like his rival entered the army, in which he was promoted, and highly respected.

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"SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT!"
The Cincinnati Spirit of the Times, of the 23d says:—A constable in this city, a few days since, made a levy upon a large ice-chest, as the property of an unfortunate debtor, which article the representative of the law was about to expose for public sale. Yesterday morning the chest, he found, snugly encased within it, an emigrant, snugly encased within it, the weather pressing him closely, had crawled into the ice chest. As constables' sales are always made without reserve, it is lucky that Pat was discovered, otherwise he must have "gone off under the hammer."

NOTES FOR LAWYERS.—A countryman applied to a solicitor for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they had occurred. "O, ay, sir, rejoined he, I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies to yourself."—*Alb Atlas.*

The influence of talent will always be the greatest in governments which are most pure; the influence of riches will always be the greatest in that government which is the most corrupt.—*Lacon.*

MORTGAGE ON JERUSALEM.—It is now well authenticated that the Rothschilds hold a mortgage of the Holy City, a circumstance that gives extraordinary interest to the movements of the Jews, and the signs of the times.

Corn Meal should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it. Try it coarse. This is the secret why western "lodgers" are so good.

Rice is often over-boiled. It never should be boiled in more water than it will absorb while boiling. Put three cups of rice in three cups of water, and in eight minutes after it commences boiling it is done.

From the Albany Argus.
STAND AT YOUR ARMS.

The smoke of the great political contest through which we have passed, has scarcely cleared away, but enough is revealed to show that the Democracy have been defeated, and that in this State and the Union, Federalism reigns victorious. As yet, however, the public mind has not sufficiently recovered its equilibrium to examine, in a spirit of candor, the causes which have operated to produce this result, to the serious consideration of which we shall in due time invite attention.

In the mean time, whilst the notes of Federal triumph are swelling upon the gale, what is the duty of the Democracy under the circumstances in which they are placed? Undoubtedly to bow submissively to the operation of the laws, and to acquiescing in the expressed voice of the majority, by placing the Government in the hands of those whom the popular fiat has designated as the repositories of the high trust. But does it follow that because a majority of the electors have declared against the candidates of the Democratic party, that therefore the principles of Federalism are correct? Can success sanctify error, or transform wrong into right—justice into equity—equality—into truth—special privileges into equality—or Aristocracy into Democracy? Far, very far from it.

The victory which our opponents have gained, has been won by means which will not bear investigation; and which must eventually recoil with overwhelming force upon the party resorting to them. With that party the struggle has been one of life and death; with the Democracy far otherwise. True, the latter have been overborne in the contest; but their principles are still unscathed, and as important to the well being of the country now, as at any former period.

The Federalists may congratulate themselves upon their elevation to power, but they will prove a short lived enjoyment. They will find this but a preliminary contest; and to defend the citadel they have taken, will require as much vigilance and tact and talent as they can conveniently muster. The Democratic phalanx, though cast down, is not overcome—through outnumbered, is not dismayed—though overborne, is not conquered.

The game of hide and seek, by which the principles of the public party now in the ascendant have been kept from view, thus including many honest citizens, must now have an end. They have attempted to repudiate the measures of the present Administration—they will now be compelled to acquiesce in them, or present those of a different character. Hitherto their course has been only that of denunciation towards the Democratic policy—they will now have an opportunity of marking out a line, if they can, which shall not only prove satisfactory to the motley interests of which their own party is composed, but to the country at large. The single principle of opposition to a Democratic Administration, which has hitherto been the only one, must now have a more extended basis, and must include slaveholder, latitudinarian and strict constructionist, the advocate of a high tariff, and the enemy of all protection, the friend of a National Bank, and the opponent of such an institution, is now withdrawn. Protection can no longer stand in the room of performance, or denunciation be made a substitute for action. Under these circumstances, it requires no gift of second sight to perceive that a party composed of such heterogeneous materials, cannot reduce its discordant principles to practice, with any prospect of remaining longer in the ascendant.

We call, therefore, upon our Republican brethren here and elsewhere to hold fast to their integrity—to keep up their organizations—to use their best exertions for the dissemination of sound political sentiments—and by all constitutional means to resist every aggression upon those Democratic principles for which we have hitherto contended, and which have been so well carried out under the auspices of the late and present National Executive. The doctrines advocated by the Democratic party are those which lie at the base of our free institutions, and though they may be temporarily beclouded, their ultimate triumph is certain. None are more thoroughly convinced than the Federal leaders themselves, of the sound foundation upon which their superstructure is reared. Hence their is nothing they so much dread as the potency of well directed truth. Their constant efforts, therefore, will be given to draw away Republicans from advocacy of those principles which form the dividing line between Democracy and Federalism.

Anxious themselves to repulse upon the laurels they have acquired in this contest, they will strive to lull their opponents into a passive acquiescence in their measures, by informing them of the impracticability of keeping up a continued contest—of the necessity of abstaining for a season from the turmoil of politics—the unpopularity of Democratic measures, as indicated in the result of this campaign—and of the fruitlessness of further effort in the cause of equal rights and constitutional reform.

Nor will these sinister counsels proceed alone from the lips of the open and undisguised advocates of the federal policy. The panders to those corporations, whose interests may be supposed to have been presently or prospectively affected by the measures proposed during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren—the timid and timeserving politicians who have their own personal aggrandizement, rather than the predominance of true Democratic principles at heart—will join in the cessation of hostilities, and for ushering in of a millennium in which we shall all be Federalists and democrats together—when the "credit system" shall again shine forth in all the beauty of prismatic radiance, the "now or promise" in the borrowing world, and when he who shall be able to gather to himself the largest share of the labors of others without any corresponding exertion of his own, shall be hailed as among the purest of patriots, and the wisest of men. It is against the recurrence of such a state of things, and of the machinations of those whose interest it is to produce it, that we would particularly warn our Democratic friends.

The present is emphatically an auspicious time to raise the fallen standard of Jeffersonian Democracy. Our principles will be none the worse for being tempered in the fire of adversity; but the day of their triumph cannot be long delayed.—Let us look at New Hampshire, and take courage. Amid every blast of the Federal tempest, she has stood firm. The blunders which have drawn other States into a sacrifice of their principles, until at last

they have been swallowed in the Federal vortex, she has steadily resisted; and she now holds, as she ever done, a proud pre-eminence amongst her Democratic sisters. Our own Herkimer is another case in point. She, too, has steadily contended for the pure faith, and she has been rewarded by a peace within her borders and a fame abroad of which she has just reason to be proud. Nor does the Democratic fire burn less purely and brightly amidst the mechanics and workmen of our great commercial metropolis. Instead of the obnoxious, too frequently and thoughtlessly heaped upon them, they deserve the thanks of every well wisher to the Democratic cause, for the fervor with which the great body of them have maintained the principles of equal rights, and contended against special and unequal legislation.

If the democracy of the State and Union will emulate the examples to which we have adverted, brief will be the period before Federalism will topple from its present elevation and sink to a depth more profound than that which followed its overthrow under the immediate auspices of the great Apostate of American Democracy.

THE PRE-EMPTION DEBATE.

The discussion on the important subject of the pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, which began in the Senate on Monday last, and has continued ever since, is one which will be read with profound attention, not merely by the inhabitants of the new States and Territories, but by the people of the United States generally. It has been truly and literally a debate between Federalism and Democracy—the principles brought into discussion being entirely such as discriminate and identify the two parties.—This appears throughout the whole debate, and more especially in that part of it which relates to the exclusion of foreigners from the rights of pre-emption in the public land. The Federal gentlemen see the greatest danger to the public liberties from permitting a foreigner to have the privilege of settlement and purchase on 160 acres of land in the remote settlements of the West; but they see no danger in permitting foreign bankers and capitalists to hold millions of stock and personal estates, and to wield a vast power over the commerce, the money market, the politics, the elections, and the legislation of the United States.—These Federalists, who are for preventing a German emigrant from owning 160 acres of land in Illinois or Missouri, for fear of his foreign principles and attachments, are entirely in favor of the misnamed Bank of the United States, two thirds of which is owned by foreigners, and which Bank is a great political and moneyed power in the hands of the Federalists themselves, and at the bottom of all the frauds and corruptions in the elections, and all the suspensions and non-resumptions in the money market, and all the derangements of business which have distressed this country for many years past. They are not afraid of this foreign Bank, wielding thirty-five millions of capital, and holding on its ledger as many as sixty members of Congress at a time, and a long list of creditors, and its trained band Hessians with their false votes at elections; they are afraid of nothing of all this; but a solitary foreigner, clearing a little field in the depth of the Western wilderness, is to them a most alarming and dangerous object. The debate to which we refer, has illustrated this feature of Federalism, and we invite the entire Democracy of the Union to read it attentively. We beseech them to consider this debate as not a small question of local interest to the West, but as a great question of principles; as showing the difference between Democracy and Federalism—as showing the restored Federalists of 1840 to be exactly what the old alien law Federalism was in 1798. This is the great point of view in which this debate should be viewed—and we therefore recommend the perusal of it to the Democracy of the Union.

The matter took a new turn at the close of the debate this evening.—Mr. Crittenden proposing to refer the pre-emption bill to a committee, with instructions, in effect, to convert it into a distribution bill upon Mr. Clay's plan. Mr. Calhoun then gave notice that he would renew, as an amendment thereto, the land system which he proposed by Mr. Crittenden's instruction to supersede it. The old land system, which we think has worked so well, ought not to be lightly changed for any other—certainly not for Mr. Clay's, which is a direct violation of the compact with the ceding States and the Constitution.—*Globe of Friday evening.*

We do not know which to admire most in the following paragraph, the profound knowledge it displays of the naturalization laws, or the equally profound respect which it exhibits for the citizens of foreign birth who reside among us. It is from the Troy Mail, a violent federal paper of Troy, N. Y.

"The colored people in this state are about to petition to the legislature to remove the restrictions on the elective franchise.—Why should an American with a dark skin be compelled to own real estate before he can vote, while a foreigner, who has just reached this country deposits his vote even if he doesn't own a shirt to his back.

It was well said of Demosthenes, that though his loved Athens did fall, his eloquence and patriotism achieved a triumph that brute force could never balk—a moral triumph, in infusing a glorious spirit into Athens and into Greece, and in securing the veneration and elevating the soul of a

ges, long after the merely physical successes of Philip were forgotten, or remembered with no more feeling than the chances of a Spanish bull fight. Martin Van Buren has triumphed also, though he has not been chosen President. The Whigs who fought but for place and spoil, regard him as an utterly prostrated, foiled, and disappointed man. But they mistake! The principles for which he contended and risked and sacrificed his station, have not been swept away in his loss of power. His was against the mammon spirit of Philadelphia Banking, was successful. The people will never again, whatever their political designation, submit to the rule of a dishonest and corrupt and corrupting Bank oligarchy. The veil of mystery has been torn from the imposture, and in retiring from the field, Van Buren leaves the object of his attack, his country's worst enemy, mortally wounded upon the plain.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York American Jan. 8.
LATER FROM ENGLAND.—THE GARRICK ASHORE.

The fine packet ship *Garrick* which sailed from Liverpool, on Sunday 13th, went ashore early yesterday morning on the Jersey shore, about 20 miles south of the Highlands. The third mate has come up having left the ship at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when she had beaten over the bar and was measurably, therefore, out of the influence of the sea. The passengers and crew remained on board in safety. There is as yet, nothing later than the account by the mate; a steamer, however, sent down last night, is momentarily expected to return.

The ship is very valuable in herself, and has a cargo on freight—worth, it is said, about \$400,000. The greater portion of this large amount is insured in this city. We trust a good deal may be saved—as when the mate left her she was still perfectly tight; and if she be, as represented, between the outer bar and the shore, the heavy wind of last night might not affect her very seriously.

Capt. Crolius of the barque Dutchess of Orleans reports that when he passed the *Garrick*, yesterday, at half past 12 o'clock, she appeared perfectly tight, her sails snugly furled, and lying square on the beach.

The passengers and crew were, it is supposed all on shore, as no persons were seen on board.

We just learn that the U. S. *Brig Enterprise* was this morning despatched by Commodore Renshaw, with 100 men, to the relief of the *Garrick*. She was towed down by the *Hercules*.

The vessel is insured at the Ocean, American and Jackson offices for about half her value.

She had a fine run of 24 days, but will never have another. A letter from the captain, dated yesterday morning, states that she has bilged, and had ten feet of water in her hold. The wind during the most of the day was fresh from the Eastward, and must have rendered her position very uncomfortable.

The accounts from Europe are somewhat later, and as to markets for cotton better, the demand being active, the prices well sustained, and, indeed, according to some accounts, advanced considerably.

We annex such extracts as are of interest, derived from papers brought up by the mate.

Paris, Dec. 10.
It is affirmed that the Ministry had received to day detailed accounts of the circumstances which induced the Pasha of Egypt to make submission.

The Ministry has also received positive information respecting the advantage gained by the English in their expedition against China.—[Universe.]

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON IN THE SEINE.

The *Harve Journal* gives an account of the entrance of the remains of Napoleon into the Line, and their passing in front of that port. On Tuesday the weather was stormy, and fears were entertained that the passage from Cherbourg would be difficult; but as night came on, the wind subsided and the weather cleared. The convey arrived at Havre in the evening, and remained in the roads. At six yesterday morning the drums of the National Guard and the garrison beat the *reville*, and by half-past six nearly the whole population of the town and environs were assembled on the piers, on the heights, and along the shore, eagerly looking out for the funeral cortege.

As the light increased the vessels became perceptible. The *Normandy* steamer, with the body on board was distinguished taking the lead, dressed in her colors. She was followed by the *Seine* and the *Courier*, the *Rodeur* cutter remaining at large. At seven the convey passed within a short distance of the jetty, running at a quick rate, impelled by the wind and tide, with very little steam on. General attention was turned exclusively to the *Normandy*, which made a majestic appearance. The coffin, covered with an embroidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking object. The sun coming out just at this moment, added greatly to the effect of the scene. This journal adds that, unfortunately, the arrangements made for lining the jetties with National Guards were not present, when the convey passed, and the municipal and other authorities came running out to the pier just as the steamers

were going round the end of it. The Salutes were not fired until after the vessel had passed.

It appears that the steamer which has been fitted up to receive the remains of the Emperor at Rouen cannot be sent down to the river, and is left at St. Denis. It was found to expose too great a surface to the wind, and was too wide and high to pass under some of the bridges. The *Dorade* has proceeded alone to Rouen, where it will receive the remains of Napoleon, and bring them as far as St. Denis. At this place the coffin will be put on board the steamer above mentioned, and will be conveyed in it to Courbevoie.

THE FUNERAL CAR.—The car which is to convey the remains of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides is finished.—The effect of it may now be judged of, as well by its draperies and decorations, as by its form, which is much more gigantic than that of the car of the victims of July. It is 35 feet in height, 34 in length, and 15½ feet wide. It is upon four massive gilded wheels.

The car is composed of a basement, with panels between columns. The platform upon which the coffin is to be placed, is covered with a violet colored velvet, embroidered in gold, with bees, stars, and eagles. The under-carriages, both before and behind, are of a semicircular form decorated with the four trophies of flags taken from different nations.

The bier has similar drapery to the pedestal, decorated with the imperial mantle, sceptre, and crown, and is supported by fourteen figures, representing the principal victories of the French. The base of the car is covered with garlands and crowns of *immortelles*.

Over the whole is an immense crape drapery which hangs down to the ground.—This prodigious hearse is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed with leathers, and housing embroidered in gold, with the arms of the Emperor. The supporters will be four Marshals and an Admiral, all on horseback. An immense temporary wharf and a lofty temple are erecting at Courbevoie for the reception of the remains on their landing.

The officers of the National Guard of Paris have drawn lots for the Legion which is to escort the funeral car of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides, and the honor has fallen on the 3d Legion. The 10th will be stationed round the Invalides, and the rest will line the route to the cortege.

The Minister of the Interior intends proceeding, with the authorities of the department of the Seine, to the limits of the department beyond St. Dennis, on the river, in order to receive the remains of Napoleon with Imperial honors. Two steamers are preparing for this purpose.

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BONAPARTE'S WOUNDS.

Napoleon showed me the marks of the two wounds—one a very deep cicatrice above the left knee, which he said he had received in his first campaign of Italy, and it was of so serious a nature, that the surgeons were in doubt whether it might not be ultimately necessary to amputate. He observed, that, when he was wounded it was always kept a secret in order not to discourage the soldiers. The other was on the toe, and had been received at Eckmune. "At the siege of Acre," continued he, "a shell thrown by Sidney Smith, fell at my feet. Two soldiers, who were close by, seized, and closely embraced me, one in front and the other on one side, and made a rampart of their bodies for me against the effect of the shell, which exploded, and overwhelmed us with sand. We sunk into the hole formed by its bursting; one of the wounded. I made them both officers. One has since lost a leg at Moscow, and commanded at Vincennes, when I left Paris. When he was summoned by the Russians, he replied, that as soon as they sent him back the leg he had lost at Moscow, he would surrender the fortress. Many times in my life, continued he, have I been saved by soldiers and officers throwing themselves before me when I was in the most eminent danger. At Arcola, when I was advancing, Colonel Mearns, my aid-de-camp, threw himself before me, and received the wound which was destined for me. He fell at my feet, and his blood spouted up in my face. He gave his life to preserve mine. Never yet, I believe, has there been such devotion shown by soldiers as mine have manifested for me. In all my misfortunes, never has the soldier, even when expiring been wanting to me, never has man been served more faithfully by his troops. With the last drop of blood gushing out of their veins, they exclaimed "Vive le Empereur!"—*From "A voice from St. Helena."*

The Northampton Courier explains the cause of the accident as follows:

We understand that the *Chandelier* in the Representatives Hall, at Washington, was broken through the carelessness of one of the men employed to trim the lamps. There was seventy-eight lamps together holding nearly twenty gallons of oil. The *Chandelier* was drawn down, and while the lamps taken out for the purpose of being trimmed, a man was stationed upon it, in order to make up the deficiency of weight thus occasioned. This man, however, forgetting the importance of keeping at his post, jumped off, and in consequence, the *Chandelier* flew up to the ceiling with prodigious velocity, and was of course, by the violence, of the concussion, dashed to pieces.

It was well said of Demosthenes, that though his loved Athens did fall, his eloquence and patriotism achieved a triumph that brute force could never balk—a moral triumph, in infusing a glorious spirit into Athens and into Greece, and in securing the veneration and elevating the soul of a

FROM FLORIDA.

The Washington Globe contains the following relative to the murder of Mrs. Montgomery. "Contrary to the instructions from the War Department, and in opposition to positive orders issued by the Commanding General, forbidding an escort being sent from post to post, under thirty men, a wagon was despatched from Fort Micanopy to Fort Wacahoota with only eleven mounted infantry under command of Lieutenant Sherwood and Hopson; as the morning was fine Mrs. Montgomery rode with them. About an hour after their departure, some of the horses returned to Fort Micanopy without their riders, and announced that the party had been attacked. Mrs. Montgomery and Lieutenant Sherwood and several soldiers killed. The garrison immediately sallied out, and within three miles of the fort found the bleeding corpse of Mrs. Montgomery, with a soldier still breathing, lying by her, with just strength to say to her agonized husband, who threw himself on the ground by his wife's bleeding body—'Lieutenant, I fought for your wife as long as I could.' Lieut. Sherwood was well mounted, and might, it is reported, have escaped, but would not abandon his fair charge. This barbarous act, it is believed, was committed by a band of the cruel and blood thirsty Mikasuckies.

This unfortunate lady had been only three weeks in Florida, and but lately married.

THE SLAVE CASE.—United States District Court, Friday, Jan. 1st.—Capt. Fryer, master, Samuel Burnham, mate, and five of the crew of brig Tigris, of Salem, were brought before Judge Davis, charged with having in their possession, at Ambriz, in the Portuguese dominions, on the Coast of Africa, on the 15th of September last, a slave boy, contrary to the laws of the United States, and statute of 1818.

The evidence in the case consisted of certain depositions, in Portuguese, which, not having been translated, conveyed no information to the Court, and the examination was accordingly postponed to Monday next, at 11 A. M.—the prisoners recognizing, in \$500 each, for their appearance at that time. Hon. John Pickens was appointed interpreter.

The boy Heine, the alleged slave, is about fourteen years of age, and appears bright and intelligent. But the aspect of the snow, and more particularly of the Court Room, seemed to terrify him exceedingly, and he wept heartily. It is said that he supposed himself destined to be fattened for the table of some of our Chiefs—and, hunted by the fear that he is to be converted into grub, he looks upon men, places, and objects, as the scenes or instruments of his immolation. What must he think of railroads, churches, courts, eight horse sleighs, and friction matches?

E. Smith, Jr. Acting District Attorney, appeared for the United States, and R. Chesie Esq. for Mr. Brookhouse, the owner and the prisoner.—*Boston Courier.*

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—

I learn from Cincinnati, and it may be news in Washington, that Mr. WEBSTER has formally accepted the place of the State Department, Mr. EWING the Post Office Department, and Mr. CRITTENDEN the post of Attorney General. Gen. HARRISON thinks of leaving it, it is stated, on the 15th, and, having accepted an invitation to visit Pittsburgh, cannot well be in Washington before February 1, whence he goes on a short visit to Virginia. W. H. H. TAYLOR, Esq., his son-in-law, will be his private Secretary. In the absence of Mrs. HARRISON, who has been seriously threatened with a lock-jaw from a splinter run into her thumb, Mrs. TAYLOR, of Virginia, the mother of the General's son-in-law, will open the White House, and have the charge of its domestic affairs till Mrs. H. can leave North Bend. I presume that no other members of the Cabinet than those above named will be determined upon till Gen. Harrison reaches Washington.

A STRIKE AT THE LOBBY MEMBERS.—

The House of Delegates of Maryland have come out against the members of the third house, alias borers, persons who hire out at extravagant prices their supposed influence over the members to chartered companies, for the purpose of obtaining privileges for the latter, which the Legislature would never grant from a conviction that such privileges for the public good. A preamble and resolution have been introduced into that body, the first setting forth that such practice exists, and the other that no influence over its actions are recognised by the Assembly other than a sense of right and the will of the people. This is a very important measure, and if acted upon in sincerity, will redound as much to the advantage of the public as any other measure of reform that could be adopted.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The ice in the Susquehanna River was broken up by the freshest on Saturday last, and the Steam Boat Susquehanna which connected with the Rail Road, was swept down some miles, and left in danger. The Steam Boat Relief was ordered on from Baltimore to her succor. The Carroll, Steam Boat left Haver de Grace for the same object.

Within the last ten years the town of Cumberland, in Allegany County, has more than doubled its population. Among the improvements which have been erected within that period are three new churches. The editor of the Civilian thinks that Cumberland is destined to become one of the most important inland towns in the Union.

To cure scratches on horses.—Wash the legs with warm strong soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate has been almost solely engaged for a week past in the discussion of the "Land question." It is certainly one of paramount importance to the people of the whole Union, and its progress through Congress will be watched with no uncommon interest. The Globe in alluding to the debate on Wednesday last on this question, says—

The permanent prospective pre-emption law has lost none of its interest in the progress of its discussion. Every day appears to add to its importance.—It promises now to become the great and paramount subject of the session—a subject of grave public import, and of deep and vital interest to the country. Many of the Senators have already spoken in its support, and as many in opposition to its provisions. The amendment offered by Mr. Crittenden, proposing a substitute of Mr. Clay's famous distribution bill, called out Mr. Calhoun, who moved to amend by attaching his bill to cede the public lands to the several States in which they lie, upon certain conditions therein named. These two propositions open up a wide field of debate. Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Calhoun have appeared and have been heard in support of their respective amendments. Mr. Crittenden assumed the position of Mr. Clay's Lieutenant. He brought all his eloquence, ingenuity, and skill, to bear upon the question involved in the discussion. Mr. Calhoun, with great force and spirit, and in that peculiar happy style of condensation for which he has become so distinguished as a public debater, met all the positions that had been assumed, and scattered to the winds every argument of his opponents. There was a dignity, a gravity, a clearness and beauty, in the manner of Mr. Calhoun—in his language and in his arguments—in his fact and elucidation—in his comparisons and conclusions, that presented him to the world as a statesman and an orator, in striking contrast with the leader of the Whig forces of the American Congress. That wanton vituperation—that malignant accusation—and that violent spirit of denunciation and attack, so common in the harangues of Mr. Clay—the instruments he uses, and weapons he always plies to put down his adversary—none of these were to be witnessed in the lofty tone—the commanding argument—the conclusive and irresistible demonstration of this great statesman of South Carolina.

The strong points of the debate were touched with a master hand by Mr. Calhoun, as well as by others who have spoken in defence of the bill.

Mr. Benton was called out by the allusion of Mr. Crittenden, to a brief explanation of his views and opinions, and never before have we listened with greater pleasure to the arguments and facts which this firm and immovable pillar of American Democracy ever brings to the support of his position.

Friday, Jan. 15th.

In the House, nothing of general interest took place to-day beyond that drawn out by the contest then under discussion between Messrs. INGERSOLL and NAYLOR, in the contested election case of the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. NAYLOR had just concluded a hard speech of four days effort, in reply to the first speech of Mr. INGERSOLL, when the latter gentleman proceeded, by the indulgence of the House, to make a brief, but certainly a very eloquent and masterly response of about an hour this morning, to the arguments, documents, and statements of Mr. NAYLOR.

The principal aim of Mr. INGERSOLL seemed to be to have the question sent back to the people of the district, where he avowed himself ready to meet his antagonist in a fair and open conflict at the electoral ballot box. Mr. INGERSOLL dwelt very beautifully and happily upon the great end of all free governments where liberty finds a country or a home—the purity, the integrity, and the honesty of the elective franchise.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. NAYLOR again replied. The previous question was then called and sustained. The yeas and nays being taken, it resulted in favor of the sitting member—yeas 116, nays 85.

Jan. 13, 1841.

In the Senate this morning, John Leids Kerr, new Senator from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

The Baltimore American publishes the following synopsis of the Annual Report of Mr. Maceubin, Treasurer of the Western Shore, to the Legislature of Maryland. It contains much that will interest every citizen of the state, and particularly those who have repulsed the idea that direct taxation would ever be resorted to by our state to pay either principal or interest of her public debt.

From this document it appears that the receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year ending 1st December, 1840 amounted to \$1,551,402 57. To this is to be added the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1839, of \$61,465 23—making a total of \$1,612,867 80.

The amount of revenue from ordinary sources received during the year 1840, was \$318,804 63.

The disbursements from the Treasury during the year 1840, for all objects, were \$1,557,452 31—leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1840, of \$58,414 86. This balance, however, is subject to various appropriations amounting in all to \$79,507 18—and showing the Treasury to have been deficient 1st Dec. 1840, by the sum of \$21,092 32. To that deficiency, it is proper to add the probable cost of the present Session, which is estimated at \$60,000, and would make the

charge for those accounts, upon the receipts of the current year \$81,092 32.

The Treasurer estimates the probable receipts for the present year at \$306,905 52, which would leave, applicable to the payment of other expenses of the current year, \$225,813 21.

The further probable demands on the Treasury for the current year are estimated at \$745,915 03. This would make the Treasury deficient on the 1st December, 1841, by the sum of \$620,101 82. To supply so much of this deficit, there remains of the State's special Deposits, in the Union Bank of Maryland, \$8,593,332, and in the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 50,471 10—149,067 42, and leaving \$417,034 10 to be raised (in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct) for the service of the current year—that is to say, to sustain the Treasury until the 1st of December, 1841.

The Treasurer then goes on to say—

But, on the 1st January, 1842, and before any action of the General Assembly then to be in session, could be had for its relief, the Treasury would be required to disburse large additional sums, which it could not have the ability to pay, but from the possible forbearance or delay of those, before entitled to an equal amount, to demand it.

The Treasurer desires therefore, to present to the General Assembly, a view of the condition and prospects of the Treasury, as clear as possible of the obscurity which detail occasions—thus:

Its income in the past year, other than such as was received from the companies charged with the conduct of the public works, it will be seen, amounted to only,

\$255,678 22

Its disbursements in the same year other than those for interest on the public debt and for the prosecution of the public works, amounted to

259,468 47

So that, it would be assuming rather more than may be safely assumed, to treat the revenue of the State not derived from the public works, as sufficient to defray the expenses of Government other than those to be incurred on account of those works. These are:

For interest payable yearly at the Loan office—say,

\$365,000

For interest payable yearly in London, on account of the stock issued for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company alone, say

265,000

For the interest of the Surplus Revenue U. States, applied to the payment of the former, say

35,000

Deduct the probable revenue from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, say

75,000

And the yearly sums to be raised for these objects, would be about

\$590,000

Now let it be observed, that, in this Estimate, the interest payable in London on account of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, and the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal companies, is not included—because the treasurer understands from the Commissioner of Loans, that the said companies themselves duly provided for its payment in the past year; and he has no information from either, that the aid of the State for the purpose, will be required in the current year.

Keeping this fact in view, his inference is, that additional revenue to an amount not less than \$600,000 yearly, is even now indispensable to the maintenance of the public faith and the future solvency of the treasury—and, as it is not enough that the public engagements be complied with ultimately, but must be paid on the very days limited in such behalf it is manifest that double the sum should be raised for the first year, so as to put the revenue in advance of the demands for it.

For, of this additional revenue and for the service of the current year, about \$160,000 will be wanted indispensably on the very first day of April next; \$100,000 more on the first day of July next; \$250,000 more on the first day of October next; and the remaining \$100,000 on the first day of January, 1842.

He wishes, therefore, this last suggestion of doubling for the first year the amount to be raised annually, to be considered as pressed upon the attention of the General Assembly emphatically, and as one which he deems so important, that it may not be safely overlooked or disregarded.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOIS, Jan. 14th, 1841.

The Whigs are evidently frustrated in their movements upon the subject of Direct Taxation. The Treasurer in his annual report represents the financial condition of Maryland in rather a deplorable condition, and our financiers here are taxing their wits to concoct ways and means to render them otherwise. The debt of the State is fifteen millions of dollars, and no resources available to pay the interest on this enormous sum—much of which I believe to be entirely sunk, though some of the investments may ultimately yield a handsome percentage.

A committee has been raised, on motion of a member from Caroline, to report by bill or otherwise, what expenses of the State (if any) can be lopped off. This is laughable, when we consider the side of the house from which it emanates. It reminds one of locking the stable-door after the steed is stolen. But as the whigs have preached reform and retrenchment, they must at least make a show to practice it. Will they support Mr. Sutton's bill to elect Clerks and Registers by the people? That would be reform. Will they persist in paying the Editor of the Annapolis Republican 20 per cent. more for printing, than as

I am informed, others would do it for? If so, that would not be retrenchment.

Bowie's shipplaster Bill is quietly sleeping in committee. There is an evident opposition to it out of the House, and as far as I can judge there are some whigs in the House who will not "bow the knee to Baal."

There is considerable talent on the Democratic side of the House, and the "Nineteen" will, you may rest assured, maintain their position with a power of eloquence, that truth and justice are sure to beget.—The delegation from your county (a green spot in the east) are the only sentinels of the Democracy of your shore have upon the enemies ramparts. But if I may judge of their fidelity and firmness by the course already evinced, I can cheerfully say, the cause of Democracy will suffer no detriment for want of vigilance on their part.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1841.

We are indebted to Wm. B. Willis Esq. for a copy of the Treasurer's Annual Report. Also, to the Hon. P. F. Thomas for important public documents.

Charles R. Nicholson has been appointed Postmaster, at Denton, Caroline county, vice Wm. Bailey, resigned.

RESUMPTION.—We understand that the Banks of Pennsylvania commenced paying specie on Friday last, the day prescribed by law. We regret, however, to state that the Banks of the city of Baltimore have determined, by a "decided vote," not to resume for the present. So the people of Maryland are again destined to endure the miseries and inconveniences of a shipplaster currency, without even the consolation of knowing how long they are to be cursed by the circulation of such irresponsible issues.

Is this determination on the part of the Banks one of the evidences of the restoration of confidence and re-establishment of credit so blusteringly promised to the people immediately after Gen. Harrison should be elected? Is the breaking of the Franklin Bank, and the introduction of a bill into the Legislature of Maryland, giving to our Banking institutions the power to issue shipplasters, further evidence of the vaunted results which were to flow from the triumph of Whiggery? But we must wait the fulness of time, and as we have placed our masters on our backs, we must bear the lash with a "patient shrug."

We copy the subjoined statement from the Baltimore Sun, in reference to the subject.

IMPORTANT.—Non-resumption resolved on.—The banks have resolved not to resume specie payments—so we learn, but we have not yet learned that any limit has been fixed to the period of suspension—on the contrary, that it is understood to be left indefinite, to be determined hereafter, as expediency may direct. Yesterday morning a call for a town meeting, signed by nobody appeared in the American. It set forth that a petition had been presented, but by whom or to whom was not stated, requesting a meeting at the Exchange to day, to take the sense of the community on the question of resumption—but this call was silenced by a notice in an evening paper of the same date, which informed its readers that, it was requested to say that, "in consequence of the banks having acceded to the wishes of their fellow citizens, the meeting called in the American for to-morrow, (this day) will not take place." Who were the "fellow citizens" of the president, directors, &c., was no matter of conjecture, but who the "fellow citizens" of the banks could be, or it such existed, how their "wishes" could be ascertained in advance of the proposed meeting for consultation, we could by no means divine. On inquiry, however, we learned that, on the evening previous to the publication of the call at a meeting of the banks, whose wishes were ascertained to be against resumption; and consequently it was decided that the suspension be continued, three banks dissenting—viz: the Merchants, the Mechanics, and the Commercial and Farmers banks—and eight for the resolution. It was, however, understood yesterday afternoon, that the three refractory banks had, in the course of the day, also agreed to "accede to the wishes of their fellow citizens," and continue suspended. This is all we have been able to learn about the matter, and we give it to our readers, to whom we need not reiterate our wishes and views of the matter. It now remains for the people of this city, each for himself, or all together, to decide the question whether their wishes have been really acceded to or not; or whether they had any wishes at all upon the subject. Another question might perhaps be worthy of consideration, viz: whether that which a few persons may at any time see fit to consider expedient, may not sometimes be very inconsistent with what the many deem right?

The Republican of Saturday last says it is currently rumored that three of the Baltimore Banks intended to resume on yesterday. We shall see.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—But little business of general interest has transpired for the past week. We observe that the House of Delegates has passed a resolution declaring that the President of the U. States should be eligible only for a single term; and another requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to advocate a bill for such an amendment of the Constitution.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun in speaking of the debate on the "one term"

resolution, holds this language—"This day, being the anniversary of the triumph of the American troops over the minions of British power, was dedicated by the people's representatives in the discussion of the resolutions relative to the "one term principle" of the Presidency, which seems to involve questions of "every hue," from a National bank down to a light-house keeper—judging from the interesting debate to which it gave rise. Mr. Jones, of Somerset, occupied the most of the session to day in delivering a speech on "generalities."

On the 14th Mr. Graves of Baltimore city offered the following order—

Ordered, that the Presidents of the several Banks in the City of Baltimore be requested to furnish this House with any communications they may have received upon the subject of the resumption of specie payments, from Banking institutions of other States, or from members of this Legislature.

This move of Mr. Graves, as you may readily imagine, created a pretty considerable flare up among the sage representatives of the sovereign people.

The House refused to adopt the order. Henry Elliott has petitioned to be divorced from his wife Celeste Elliott—the famous Jancer, who is now in Europe.

Leave has been asked and granted to report a bill for the better promotion of the purity of elections, and to punish offences against the election laws of this State, and more especially for defining and punishing bribery.

A bill has been reported to reduce and establish a uniform system of charges by Notaries Public—also, a bill for the more speedy trial of causes in the Court of Appeals of Maryland. An order has been adopted appointing a committee of seven, to enquire into the current expenditures of the State, and what reductions, if any, can be made.

Representatives of Stock.—A bill has been reported to take from the Governor, and give to the Legislature, the appointment of persons to represent the Stock of the State in the Internal Improvement Companies. The object of this bill is to change the officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—in other words to proscribe the present officers for opinion's sake.

Clerks and Registers.—Mr. Sutton of Harford, has reported a bill, to elect Clerks and Registers by the people, after the year 1845.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.—Annapolis, Jan. 15.

Mr. Legrand's bill to abolish imprisonment for debt came up at 12 o'clock as the order of the day. The bill was ably supported by Messrs. Randall, of Baltimore county, and Legrand, of your city. Messrs. Tuck and England opposed the bill.

SENATE.—The bill taking the appointment of Trustees of the Alms House from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore has just passed the Senate!! Nobly did your able Senator, General Howard, resist the passage of this infamous measure. He was ably sustained by Mr. Ely, of Baltimore county. But their opposition was of no avail. The bill passed by a vote of 19 to 6.

We are now to see what will be its fate in the House.

P. 8.—3 o'clock, P. M.—The bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt, has this morning passed the House, by a vote of 25 to 23.

MAIL ROBBERIES ARRESTED.—We were made acquainted with the fact some time since, that the Great Western Mail from New York, and east of that place, had been robbed—and having been requested not to publish anything upon the subject, lest those who had perpetrated the robberies might take the alarm, we cheerfully agreed to the request, and have now the satisfaction of learning, that those efficient, active, talented, and worthy special agents of the Post Office Department, Messrs. Platt and Kennedy have been successful in arresting the robbers. Several Mails had been taken, commencing on the 13th of November, and ending on the 18th of December, 1840. The suspicion of the agents having been excited, they proceeded with much caution and first arrested one of the drivers named Carman, who implicated a Dr. Bradlee, a man named Purcell, who acted as his clerk, and an accomplice named Frazier—the last named individuals, it is believed, are residents of Union Town, Pa.

We learn that about 10,000 dollars of the money stolen has been recovered, and upon searching the premises of this Doctor Bradlee, a number of trunks and carpet bags, the spoils of former robberies, were discovered, and some of the mail bags were found in the sink. The nails stolen on prize those from Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Nashville, about six from each place.—Dr. Bradlee, who is the principal in this robbery, has been required to give bail in the sum of \$50,000.

Too much praise cannot be given to those gentlemen who have, by their industry and well laid plans, succeeded in breaking up a nest of villains, who have been robbing the public for a considerable length of time.—*Baltimore Republican.*

HEAVY FRESHETS AND LOSS OF LIVES.—The papers from the east convey freight with intelligence of the vast destruction occasioned by the freshets, and we are sorry to add, not unaccompanied with loss of lives. The New York papers of Saturday afternoon state that the rise in the Hudson is beyond precedent, and that all the neighboring streams are overflowing, carrying away bridges, houses, mills, &c., in their rapid course. Among other damage is the destruction of the dam on the Croton Water Works, a structure which has cost years of labor and a large amount of treasure to erect. The new bridge above the dam was carried away. Three bridges below the dam, one of which is crossed by the New York and Albany post road, and several mills, as well as dwelling houses, both above and below, have also been swept away, and we regret to add that three individuals, who were inmates of the lat-

ter, have lost their lives. The flood came in the middle of the night, and with such rapidity that the people had scarce time to escape from their beds and seek refuge in the tops of trees. The Sun of Saturday morning says.

The country below the dam exhibited a scene of devastation. Fragments of houses, chairs, bedsteads, trunks and other furniture were floating down the stream, or thrown upon the inundated fields in promiscuous confusion.

We were unable to obtain a full list of the sufferers, and can only particularize a few. Tompkins' bridge was carried away; Bailey's wire and rolling factory was totally destroyed; so also were Hollmon's Mills, Quaker's bridge, and Pine's bridge. In addition to these, about 60 houses or shanties, occupied by Irish laborers, were carried away. The inmates being taken by surprise, were obliged to fly for safety without saving anything, and some being unable to escape otherwise, were compelled to climb trees in the midst of the water.

From the Philadelphia papers we learn that the damage in the Delaware, Schuylkill, and Lehigh rivers has been immense. At Easton the Delaware river was 35 feet above low water mark, higher than has ever been known. We have no room or time to enter into particulars, though we may observe that bridges, houses, &c., were carried off on all the rivers.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Burunday at New York in twenty days from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 15th December, inclusive. The State says they are full of details of the grand pageant of Napoleon's funeral, and contain no political or commercial intelligence of moment.

The French Government had granted additional time—three months—to the company at Havre to construct ten steamships to run between New York and Havre.

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.—More than 50,000 persons visited the church of the Invalides, Dec. 15th.

GERMANY.—The reigning Duke of Brunswick, whilst out on an excursion with the King of Hanover, shot himself in the head with his own gun.

A Constantinople correspondent says:—The tomb of Mahomet was open during the whole of the Ramadan to the visits of all natives and foreigners without distinction. This act of toleration produced a good effect upon the public mind, and it is hoped that all the places of public worship will soon be thrown open.—The tomb of Mahomet, although bizarre in an architectural sense, surpasses in luxury and elegance any thing of this kind in our capital.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

DEATH OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.—The Sergeant at Arms, Judge Hight, formerly of Vermont, died at Washington on Tuesday last. The Senate this morning voted \$500 to defray the expenses of having his body interred in Vermont, his widow having charge of the body and defraying from the appropriation the expenses of interment.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Tuesday says:—"The waters of the Susquehanna have been rushing by our borough in swollen and angry waves, carrying with them a vast quantity of timber, and doing, we fear, much injury to the north."

The Senate of Virginia have concurred in the resolution of the House, fixing the 18th instant as the day for the election of Senator. The Richmond Whig states, that it seems to be settled that no election for Senator in the place of Mr. Roan, will take place this session.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE have elected the Hon. THOS. CLAYTON, and the Hon. RICHARD H. BAYARD, both friends of General Harrison, to represent that State in the Senate of the Union.

THE ODD FELLOWS SOCIETY had a celebration at St. Louis, Mo., on New Year's day, and they were addressed by the Rev. John N. McMill.

REDEMPTION IN GEORGIA.—Governor McDonald has issued his Proclamation requiring the banks of Georgia to resume cash payments on the 1st of February.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.—The Globe says that this paper is to be issued in a few days, subscriptions sufficient to warrant the undertaking having been received.

The Boston Atlas Extra states that Hon. Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, has been nominated for the U. S. Senate by the Whig members of the Legislature, and will of course be elected. He takes the place of the Hon. John Davis, resigned.

FIRE.—The dwelling of Mr. Lodi Hendrix, near Church Hill, was burnt down on Saturday night last.

A BROOD.—The Albany Atlas says that 1001 disappointed applicants for seats to the N. Y. Legislature, were seen in the streets of Albany on the 6th, and there was but one who did not wear a long phiz. They took up their line of march homewards, without money and without office.

FRESH SHAD.—In Milledgeville, Ga., fresh shad were served up on New Year's Day. They were caught the day before near Savannah.

ESCAPE SLAVES.—An Upper Canada paper says, that within the last four years, more than 12,000 runaway slaves have made their escape into Canada from the United States, that schools have been maintained among them during that time, by the American abolitionists.

U. S. BANK.—The N. Y. American recommends the institution to make application to the Pennsylvania Legislature for leave to cut down its stock one half, which it considers to be about its actual value.

DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Nevill, living in the upper part of Queen Anne's County died a few days ago from a cut across the abdomen given to him by his father, Mr. Johnathan Nevill. Report says, that the son was attempting to kill his father in order to inherit the estate of his father, and in defending himself the father cut him.—Sentinel.

"THE CAROLINE AFFAIR."—A public meeting was held at Buffalo on the 29th ult., to commemorate and act upon the means of redress for the outrage of the burning of the American steamer Caroline, on the eve of the 29th day of December, 1837. Among the resolutions adopted was one to commemorate the 29th of December "annually henceforth, as a gross violation of the laws of neutrality existing between the American government and Great Britain, until the blood of the murdered Durice and his fellow citizens be atoned for."

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THE CAROLINE AFFAIR

The look of a virtuous friend, if we meet him at the critical moment, suffices to preserve us from weakness, and to inspire us with courageous resolution. It is a light which seems to come from heaven, and descends to the bottom of our souls.

MAINE.—The correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, under date of August, January 7, says that the committee on the votes for Governor had been busily engaged on that and the preceding day, and he understands that Kent leads Fairfield a few votes, but if all the returns are decided by the legislature to be legal, there is no choice by the people.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. ISAAC PARROTT, to Miss SUSAN E. BULLER, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Houston, Mr. WM. COLEMAN of Queen Ann's, to Miss FRANCES WHEELER, of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jas. Lucas, Mr. Charles A. Griffith, to Miss Ann W. S. Richardson, daughter of the late Sheriff of Caroline County.

IMPORTANT.—THE WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS.—The sudden change of the weather will be productive of much sickness, unless people are careful to attend to the state of the stomach and bowels. If this is done no danger will arise; but on the first feeling of headache, pain in the side, back or bowels, have recourse to Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. Six or eight of these Pills will in most cases be sufficient. And one dose of this kind, if it is not probable, may prevent months of sickness, perhaps death.

They will, if used during the prevalence of any cause for disease, entirely prevent fatal results; because they remove from the stomach and bowels any morbid matter that may have accumulated in the system by inhaling impure air, or from eating unwholesome food.

It is at all times easier to prevent than to cure disease, because by taking a preventive course we do not delineate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them; the peculiar action of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, is to cleanse the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and preserve the constitution in such a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Wm. H. Groom, Esq. on Thursday the 22nd inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.



STRAYED from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a small pale red cow, with white back and belly, and tail tipped with white, with about half an inch sawed off each horn.—Any information leading to her recovery, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Jan 19 JOHN B. RAY.

NOTICE.

THE contract for making the new road in St. Michaels District, will be sold to the lowest bidder, on TUESDAY the 24 day of February next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. The road, when completed, will be inspected by the Commissioners of the county.

By order GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

Commissioners Notice.

THE Trustees of the several Primary Schools in Talbot County, are notified to hand over to the Commissioners, as early as practicable, the contracts made between them and the teachers.

The Clerks of the respective schools are also required to hand in the list of persons chargeable with income tax, and the amount required to be levied for the purchase of books, stationery and fuel. The law makes it necessary that these lists should be in possession of the County Commissioners, on or before the first of June annually, and a failure so to comply on the part of Trustees and clerks, will prevent the levying of the sum or sums required for the above mentioned purposes.

By order GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

Jan 19—3w

EASTON HOTEL



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the large and commodious brick tavern in Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. A. Griffith, where he is prepared at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford, and every attention given to render travellers and others comfortable.

His stables are large and commodious and he has employed a good and attentive ostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year.

His Hacks will regularly attend the steamboat on the evenings of her arrival, and passengers can be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula at short notice.

His Rooms are pleasant and convenient, and his Bar well supplied with choice Liquors.

ISAAC BENJAMIN.

Jan 19, 1841—3w

Elkton Gazette please copy 3 weeks.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at his Farm, where the late Col. William Hayward resided, on WEDNESDAY the 27th inst. (January), all his

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Mules, salted Pork, Farming Utensils, Kitchen Furniture &c.

This is a large and good stock. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approval security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. JOS. R. PRICE.

DISSOLUTION.

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

THEODORE D. VALIANT, HENRY T. ROBERTS.

Jan 12th, 1841.

The subscriber will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

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

THEODORE D. VALIANT.

Jan 12th, 1841.

Notice.

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

FAIRBANK & JEFFERSON.

St. Michaels, Jan 12, 1841.

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

F. & J.

NOTICE.

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

THEODORE D. VALIANT.

Jan 5th, 1841—4w

A CARD.

CHARLES B. PURNELL

Merchant Tailor & Draper,

No. 60 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE, two doors above Gist's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., being always by his attention prepared to make up to the latest fashions, low for cash to punctual customers.

Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—1y

HERE! HERE!!

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

Jan 5—4w

THE PILOT.

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

To the daily Pilot per annum \$6 00
" Weekly Pilot per do 2 50
" Semi Weekly per do 4 00

Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the

weekly Pilot for \$10 00

And five of the country for 15 00

For a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3 00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.

J. M. FAULKNER,

Agent for Gen. Duff Green.

Jan 5 1841—Gt

2,000 Apple Trees

FOR SALE.

OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts:

Ballflower, Golden Pippin, or Grindstone, Carthouze, Winter Grickson, English do, Wine Sap, Maiden's Blush, New England Seek no Further, Came Apple, Orange do, Summer Pearmain, &c. &c.

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

For orders, terms, &c, apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton.

CLARK & Co.

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

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Are held by the following Agents in their respective counties.

Chas. Robinson, Easton—John Clark, Trappe; Edw. B. Harcastle, Denton—Fountain and Plummer, Bridgetown—Robert T. Keene, Stanton's Landing—Pere Granger, Centerville—DeCoursey & Bryan, Queenstown—T. Hopkins, Jr. & Co., Wye Mills—L. & E. P. LeCompte, Cambridge—Jacob Charles & Son, Federalburg—Samuel Gray, Tobacco-

—Wm. B. Tillotson, Hillsborough.

Nov 17

Easton Hat Factory.

THOMAS BEASTON informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the Hatting Business on his own account, and having recently returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of MATERIALS, together with the LATEST FASHIONS; he is making and intends to continue to make,

HATS

of all descriptions which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. The subscriber respectfully invites the public (particularly those who are disposed to "encourage home industry") to give him a call if they want good and cheap hats.

N. B.—Hats made to order at short notice.

Dec. 22—G3t

THE UNION HOTEL.

DENTON, MD.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious Brick Tavern situated on front street, directly opposite Mr. Jas. Sangston & Son's store, where he will be happy at all times to accommodate his friends and the public generally.

HIS TABLE will be furnished with the delicacies of the season, and every exertion used for the comfort and satisfaction of the public. Travellers can be accommodated at all times with private rooms, and exempt from all noise and disturbance.

HIS BAR is furnished with the choicest liquors, and persons may enjoy a social glass or partake of the luxuries of his table, lodge comfortable, and be accommodated in such a manner as to render general satisfaction.

BOARDERS, by the day, week, month or year.

His Stables, which are large and commodious, are well supplied with oats, hay, &c., and attentive ostlers.

SAM'L COUNCELL.

Denton, Caroline coty. Dec 22—3w

ASTRAY.

Left the subscriber's on or about the 16th of October last, a pied cow, ear marks not recollected. She has long horns, well turned up. At the same time one Bull yearling, red with white face—ear marks, crop and slit. The cow was purchased of Thos. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining Thos. Dewlin, Esq.

A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS,

near the Chapel.

Jan 5—G3w

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School No. 4 in Election District No. 4 are desirous of employing a teacher, of moral character, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education. The Teacher will be wanted on the 1st of April next.

P. W. PRATT, S. H. MEGGINNY, JAS. LEVERTON.

Jan 5—4w

Mantumaking.

MRS. EMILY A. FAULKNER, most respectfully informs the ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her residence on Harrison street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Bennett, where she is prepared to wait upon the ladies as heretofore, & thinks from her experience in the business, that she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.

Dec 22—3t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Jan. 1st, 1841.

A Anderson Latitia

B Baynard Ferdinand

C Comegys Rachel

D Duncan James D.

E Edmondson Horatio L.

F Foreman Miss

G Goldborough Charles

H Hayward Elizabeth

I Hopkins Elizabeth

J Jenkins Doct. S. M.

K Kemp Wm. T.

L Lee John—3w

M Mitchell Steven

N Newnam Wm—52

O Olson & Hopkins

P Pennington Robert

Q Quaker Doct. S. M.

R Reeder A. H.

S Sangston Doct. S. M.

T Tillotson Wm. B.

U Union Hotel

V Valiant Theodore D.

W Warner James

X Young Augustus.

A CARD.

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

January 12, 1841—1m

MILLING.

THE subscriber having rented the Mill, situated in the Chapel District, and known as Lockerman's Mill, is ready to attend to all business in his line with care and dispatch.

From long experience in the business he hopes to share a liberal portion of the public patronage. The Mill is in good order.

A. H. ROLLS.

Jan 5 1841—4w

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man.

They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Bloating or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

Dr. Peter's principal office, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. DAVIS & Sons, Easton.

Malster & Saubert, Denton.

Downs & Mosely, Greenboro.

Cannon & Vossell, Bridgetown.

Emory & Hopper, Centerville.

Russum & Notts, Hillsborough.

Jan. 19 1841.

SHERMAN'S

COUGH LOZENGES

ASTOUNDING EVIDENCES OF THEIR VIRTUES.—The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He tried many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mr. R. D. Kemp, of Newburgh, was cured of consumption, by three boxes of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, after suffering three years, and trying several doctors, and every thing he heard of. Through the blessing of God, he owes his life to them.

SHERMAN'S

WORM LOZENGES

1,200,000 Boxes sold last year.—Further evidence of their wonderful effects: Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, head ache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box, was entirely cured.

Benj. F. Goodspeed, 130 Sixth Avenue, has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them in his house on any account.

The Rev. James Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was last waiting away, and was so miserable, that death alone was looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Sherman, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, says Sherman's Worm Lozenges are the safest and best article he knows of for destroying worms.

These Lozenges are for sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, by Malster & Saubert, Denton, and for sale, wholesale and retail at the medical lozenger ware house, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.

Jan 19—1y

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.

EDITED BY

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

MISS E. LESLIE

Will have a Contribution in every number.

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

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

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

It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or dispa-

tious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may also be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

One original large sized STEEL ENGRAVING by A. L. Dick, in each number.

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

Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.

Forty-eight pages reading matter.

PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

Two are now in preparation. Our number gives us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

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

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

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

VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

SCHUYLKILL WATER WORKS.

THE INDIAN MAID.

THE PILGRIM.

HAPPY AS A KING.

THE SIXTH OF JULY.

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

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

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

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

But let it be remembered, that we never in any instance mention the name of a contributor from whom he have not the best idea of procuring a contribution.—There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who if

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both, because, if there should be any ambiguity, in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix \$1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next at farthest.

93- No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1840.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Lovelady Roszell and Cheezum.

The public's ob't. servant,

JONH K. WOOD.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright residence of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant, RICHARD P. SNEED.

Easton, Feb 11, 1840—14

'Farmer's Foundry.'

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, and to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, up to 1st January 1841, are requested to come forward and settle the same to that date with the subscriber by cash, note, or otherwise, for according to the old usage, "short settlements make long friends" and with friends after settlement, business will be conducted as usual.

JAS. A. OXENHAM.

Dec 29—G11

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE SLAVES, both male and female, they will not be sold to leave the State. Possession given 1st of January next. The following is a description of them: a man aged about 60, one 25 to 28 years old, farm hands, a boy 14, 2 women about 50, 1 girl 14, 1 do 7, all slaves for life; also a woman (Cook) for a term of years, with 2 children slaves for life.—Apply to the Editor.

Dec 15—41

MANLOVE HAZEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

sep 22

NOTICE.

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

jan 12—41

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

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

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

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

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

The public's ob't. serv't.

REESE MERRETT.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Easton & Baltimore Packet,

THE SCHOONER



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

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

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

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

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

The public's ob't. serv't.

JACOB WRIGHT.

Easton, Aug. 4, 1840.—14

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,



TALBOT, Having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting.)

The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and a safe boat.

93- Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as at other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favorably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.

april 21, 1840. G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,



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

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00 To Annapolis do \$2.50

93- N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

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

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

Dec. 4, 1835

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. and a LARGE LOT OF HARNESS,

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

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

april 30, 1839. (G)

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

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

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 3/4 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

227 ACRES

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

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

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

JOSEPH B. PERRY.

July 14 1840. (G)

FRESH SUPPLY.

SADDLE, TRUNK

AND

Harness Making.

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



SADDLES, TRUNKS, Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagoons and Cart—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRRUPS AND BITS, Valcases, Saddlebags and cloths Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Traces and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

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

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

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

Nov 17—11

HATS AND CAPS.

The subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Clipped, Neutral, plain Russes, and fine Mole-skin and long napped Silk hats, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a fine assortment of

SUPERIOR CAPS, such as Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Cloth, and Chinilla, all of which will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers on short credit.

Also, a good assortment of LADIES' MUFFS. The subscriber will make a deduction of ten per cent on all cash purchases.

JAMES D. DUNCAN.

Oct 27 14

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles.

My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the steward of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER.

Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 14

More New Goods.

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

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Woollen Goods,

PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS,

Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board \$25 per quarter.

Lower Branches in English 3 75

Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry 4 00

French Language 4 00

Music 10 00

Use of Piano 2 00

Drawing and Painting 2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited.

J. M. LAMBIN.

Avon Dale, near the Royal Oak Oct. 13 1840.—14

Dissolution

At the "Farmer's Foundry."

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, is this day (15th December, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due the firm on note or book account, are requested to make payment to James A. Oxenham, who will be found at all times at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, and is fully authorized to receive and settle the same.

WILLIAM P. OXENHAM, JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22

The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of, in and to the "Farmer's Foundry," as well as all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, to do all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Ringrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the cities.—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his other business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "FARMER'S FOUNDRY." A variety of Ploughs, of different make and Nos. Also, a variety of castings, oven lile, &c. &c. (a variety too tedious to enumerate.) also, Axes and other edged tools. To cash customers, or punctual dealers the sale of the above will be made accommodating.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—14

LOOK HERE!

MR. JOHN RINGROSE, at the "Farmer's Foundry" in Easton, is fully authorized (as my foreman) to transact any business that may occur in my absence at any time.

JAS. A. OXENHAM.

N. B.—Cast iron wheels for wheel Barrows with wrought iron axles for sale at the "Farmer's Foundry." To punctual customers or cash dealers, Castings of every description will be sold cheap.

J. A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—G10

\$20 Reward. THE subscriber will give the above reward to any person, who has found and will return a sum of money, which was lost by him at the fire near Easton on Saturday last. The amount is about \$50—principally note on the Easton Bank.

JOHN JUMP.

dec 29 1840.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

Blacksmithing,

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

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

The public's obedient servant, EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

Dec 22—14

N. B.—Persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by closing their accounts as early as practicable. Those whose accounts have been standing for a year and upwards will please pay particular attention to this request.

E. MCQUAY.

Very Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof, last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," the "Cotttingham," the "Nunam" & "Atkinson's Choice," and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldsborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot county Court, in Liber J. L., No. 5, folio 524 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.

Aug 25, 1840. 14

N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

PETERS' PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1841.

VOL. VIII—NO. 4

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS.—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.

All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

POETRY.

From the London "Forget-Me-Not" for 1841.
OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

BY CHARLES SWAIN, ESQ.

Oh time is sweet, when roses meet,
With springs sweet breath around them;
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them;
And sweet the mind, that still can find
A star in darkest weather;
But naught can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it!
Though gray each brow that meets us now,
For age brings winter weather,
Yet naught can be so sweet to see,
As those old friends together!

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance, a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh! this may we yet joy to see,
And meet old friends together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIES OF LEGISLATION.—The members of the Ohio Legislature lately spent ten days in debating whether they should publish 5,000 or 6,000 copies of the Governor's Message, and finally decided in favor of the smaller number—thereby saving the enormous sum of five hundred and thirty dollars, the price asked for the extra thousand copies! The expense of the ten days' legislation cost the State three hundred dollars.—Sun

ANIMOSITY SUBDUED BY A COMMON MISFORTUNE.—During the recent inundations in the river Rhine, there were seen on the banks of sand in the middle of the water, numerous wild bulls, horses, foxes, polecats, rabbits, rats, and other animals usually hostile to each other, congregated together, without doing each other any harm, and among them was a great number of snakes.

A LARGE FAMILY.—The Plymouth Memorial says that Mr. John W. Kingman, of North Bridgewater, who happened in our office one day this week, informed us that he had forty three brothers and sisters, and that thirty nine of them are now living. Few persons we presume can boast of so numerous a brother and sisterhood as Mr. K.

MISS TIGERTAIL.—The Editor of the Appalachicola Journal gives all the credit of the Indians coming in of late, and the prospect of peace, to a new intercessor. Hear him! It is said that the preliminaries of peace, as far as they have progressed, were brought about by a sister of Tigertail, who is represented as the most beautiful squaw in the nation; and who looked, when she presented herself before Genl. Armstrong, like a Royal Princess. She said that the home of her father's, once so sweet and desirable as a place of abode, had been despoiled of its pristine beauty, and lost its charm forever—that she came to the tent of the white man to sue for peace, and in the name of her tribe to proclaim that the tomahawk should henceforth be buried—of course she was treated with all gallantry.

The Cherokee Delegation, in charge of Captain Page, of the U. S. Army, had gone into the heart of the nation, to hold council with the different tribes, and endeavor to persuade them to emigrate. We sincerely trust, and are inclined to believe, that the time draws nigh, when the Seminole war, so long a curse to fair Florida, will be brought to a final close. The credit and glory, will of course, all belong to the beautiful and persuasive, Miss Tigertail. Do you apostolites gentlemen, and let the vines hereafter wear them.

BRIEF PROCEEDINGS.—In speaking of the many cases of incompatibility of temper which come before the courts, as ground for separation of man and wife, the New York Star tells a good story about the disposal of a child, a few years ago, in that State. A Major W., a man of wealth, who resided on the Hudson, was divorced from his wife, and removed to the South with his only daughter. There he married again, and died without issue by the second marriage, leaving his child by the first to the care of her stepmother.—The child was placed in Vermont, whence its mother managed to kidnap it—and carried it to the State of New York. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out by the stepmother.

On the return of the writ, the case was to be argued before the Chancellor, a man as eminent for legal abilities, as he ever has been for sense, and the excellent qualities of his heart. He thought the case a curious one, with some embarrassing circumstances, if not legal difficulties, and, before the writ was returnable, he rehearsed the particulars to his wife, who, in a summary manner, said, "My dear, I hope you won't take that child from its mother." Tut, tut, said he playfully, "my dear, don't attempt to influence the Chancellor—nor decide the court." The hint, however, was not lost upon him.

"When the day arrived, he repaired to his chambers, and there he found the mother, the

child, the mother-in-law, the clergyman, several friends, and legal gentlemen of the highest eminence, with piles of law books and bundles of papers tied with red tape, and all the paraphernalia of a protracted debate. After salutations were over the Chancellor called the little girl to him—placed her on his knee—played with her hair and patted her cheeks, until the child felt quite at ease, and sociable. "What is your name my dear?" "Mary." "Ah! quite a pretty name. And how old are you?" "Seven years, sir." "Well, Mary, my dear, tell me who you would like to live with?" "With my mother," said the child. The Chancellor, taking her from his knee, and setting her on her feet, exclaimed, there my child, go to your mother! Gentlemen, the case is decided, the child prefers remaining with her mother."—Alex. Gaz.

FARMERS, LOOK OUT FOR THE WEAVEL.—During the administration of the Elder Adams the wheat of these United States was totally destroyed by weavel—after the election of Jefferson they entirely disappeared, and our farmers suffered but little from the ravages of this destructive insect until the election of J. Q. Adams in '24. They again disappeared immediately after the election of Jackson—since which time they have not troubled the country. The above coincidence added to the following statement made by one of our oldest farmers, leads us to make this prediction—on coming into our office some three months prior to the election, he boldly stated his misgivings as to the result of the re-election of Martin Van Buren. We asked him his reasons. Said he, we have had quite a "sprinkle" of the Hessian fly—they are uniformly followed by the weavel—I'm an old man and never yet saw a federal administration without weavel—I have supported five democratic Presidents, and never lost a bushel of wheat during their administration. I fear our wheat is again doomed to the fell destroyer.—Scioto Valley Post

INVENTION OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES.—Clocks moved by wheels and weights, first began to be used in the monasteries in Europe about the eleventh century. It does not, however, appear that Europe is entitled to the honor of this invention; but that it is rather to be ascribed to the Saracens, to whom we are indebted for most of the mathematical sciences.

Clocks hitherto had been, as it were, shut up in monasteries; but they began to be employed for the common use and convenience of cities, some time in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Habert, Prince of Carraffa, caused the first clock that ever was publicly erected to be put up at Padua. The greater part however, of the principal cities of Europe, were for several ages, without striking clocks, as they could not be procured at even a great expense. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, clocks began to be in use among private persons.

About this period also, mention is made of watches, which it appears, were in London in the reign of Henry VIII. The first watch that struck the hour, was born in 1265, and died in 1321; so that striking clocks could not have been very uncommon in Italy at the latter end of the thirteenth century, or the beginning of the fourteenth.

But the use of clocks was not confined to Italy at this period; for we had an artist in England about this time, who furnished the famous clock house near Westminster Hall, with a clock to be heard by the courts of law, out of a fine imposed on the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1328.

In the infancy of this new piece of mechanism, they were probably of a very imperfect construction; perhaps never went tolerably, and were soon deranged, while there was no one within a reasonable distance to put them in order. To this day, the most musical people have seldom a herpsichord in their house, if the tuner cannot be produced from the neighborhood. We find, therefore, that Henry VI, of England, and Charles V, of France, appointed clockmakers, with a stipend, to keep the Westminster and Paris clocks in order.

It need scarcely be observed, also, that as the artists were so few, their work must have been charged accordingly, and that kings only could be purchasers of what was rather an expensive toy, than of any considerable use. And it may, perhaps be said they continued, in a great measure, to be no better than toys till the middle of the seventeenth century. Add to this, that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was so little commerce, intercourse, or society, that an hour-glass or the sun was sufficient for common purposes, which are now more accurately settled by clocks and watches of modern construction. Dial and hour glasses likewise wanted few or no repairs.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE RUSTIC.—Anthony Collins, who has recently been considered a Free-thinker, one day met a plain countryman going to church. "Where are you going?" said the philosopher. "To church, sir." "What do you there?" "To worship God, sir." "Pray, is God great or little?" "He is both, sir." "How can that be?" "He is so great that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and he is so little that he can dwell in my heart." Collins afterwards declared that the simple observation of the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes he has perused, written by the learned doctors.

WHAT IS THE MOST PERFECT POPULAR GOVERNMENT.—"That," said Bins, "where the laws have no superior." "That said Thales," where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor." "That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested." "That," said Pittacus, "whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never the base." "That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment." "That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators." "But that," said Solon, "where an injury done to the meanest subject, is an insult to the whole constitution."

BROODING.—A little girl who had been in the habit of begging for cold victuals, called as she had been accustomed, at a certain house in a village, and on being given the usual portion, entered her protest against it, and said there was not enough. "Why," said the lady, "is this not as much as we have been in the habit of giving you?" The girl very innocently replied, "oh yes, but we are TAKING NON-PAYMENT now."

—This is good—we cut it from the Planet, "I'm lost in grief," as the fly said when he was drowned in a tear.

THE KNICKERBOCKER & DOW, JR.

In the January number of the Knickerbocker Magazine, under the head of "Editor's Table" is another criticism of Dow's discourses—and here it is:

"The Short Patent Sermons" of "Dow, Jr."—The notice of, and extracts from, these lay compositions, which we gave in a recent number, have led many of our readers in the country to ask for more, with all the eagerness of little Oliver Twist. We have not the heart of a Bumble; and as we clipped short our former article, long before we had consumed the material which we had prepared for insertion, we shall here resume the thread of the discourses in question. It will be observed that Mr. Dow adapts his style to the various moral delinquents of a mixed audience; being now tender and persuasive, and anon stern and threatening. "Some men," he reasons; in extenuation of the course, are as mild and peaceable as lambs, while others are worse than tigers. Some will take a lateral kick as comely as a bag of bran, while others will shed their quills at the bare tickle of an insinuation? He is especially severe upon those who rely solely upon the external observances of virtue; who offer up thread-bare petitions, without feeling their import; who wear the robes of saints, with the cloven foot and switch-tail sticking out from under them; and upon whom the coat of religion sits very awkwardly, wrinkling in the back, hitching up behind, and cutting under the arms? But even such as these, it would seem, cannot escape conscience? "There is no 'balmy sleep' for those who act dishonestly, live immorally, vote spuriously, shave closely, judge rashly, condemn instantly, lounge lazily, and in short, do wickedly, in any shape. The man who back-bites his neighbor, deceives his friends, speaks ill of married women, runs down the girls, throws a quid of tobacco into the contribution box, and takes a penny out of it to buy more, and who cares not a snap for a God, man, nor the devil—I say, my hearers, such a man never ought to sleep in peace, and he never will. Let him retire to his cat-tail couch, when sable Night emptied her soot-bag upon one half of this treacherous globe, when the iron tongue of midnight bids the witches straddle their broom-sticks, and the demons of darkness start from their cells; when his spire is over, and he seeks for repose; and what, my friends, wait him there? Bed-burns and musquitoes and the night-mare."

Midst these troubles, he will turn every way, in trying to coax Sleep to his bedside; but she won't do it. He will fall in to a snooze; but the load on his conscience will cause him to groan in distress, while skeleton of a night-mare looks in at his window, and gives a horse-laugh at his misery? "The contrast to this picture is striking, albeit the illustration at the close is not over modestly cited? "Now, my friends, look at the man who goes to bed with a sense of having done his duty to his Maker, his neighbor, and himself. He falls calmly asleep in the arms of Somnus, who beckons his messenger Morpheus to come, while reason slumbers, and guide his wandering fancy over that blissful world of dreams, where earth-born care is never known to enter. If he is a lover, his dearest angel is ever by his side, journeying with him through shady groves, and over elysian fields; if he is a business man, the banks all pay specie, and discount freely; if he is a lawyer, his clients are all wealthy and full of guits; if he is a preacher, like myself, his sheep yield good fleeces, and are content with such salt as they get. O, it's a blessed thing to lie down at night, with a light stomach and lighter conscience! You ought to see me sleep sometimes! The way I take it easy is a caution to children."

"There is much of homely truth embraced in the following, as every man of experience can bear witness?"

"Man is never contented: he is the fretful babe of trouble and care, and he will continue to worry and fret, no matter how pretty are the playthings with which Heaven essays to please him. He will sometimes fret merely because he can find nothing to fret about. If he were bound to live here forever, he would fret because he could not die and go to the other world, just for a change; and now, seeing he has got to die, and no two ways about it, he frets like a caged porcupine, and thinks he would like to live always. In fact, he doesn't know what he wants. . . . My friends, I have seen about enough of this world, myself. For scores of years I have been searching every nook and corner for some perennial spring of happiness, instead of which I have found only a few flood-swollen streams, bearing upon their surface innumerable bubbles of vanity; and all along by their margins nests of humbugs are continually being hatched. I have drunk of these waters night unto bursting, and always departed as thirsty as ever. . . . I have been kicked about like an old hat, nearly used up by the flagellations of time, and am now feeling the way with my cane down to the silent valley of death, where I must soon pile up my poor old bones in the mouldy sepulchre; and my friends, when you begin to groan beneath the burden of age, and storm after storm rising dark o'er your way, you will be glad to quit this rust-gathering world."

"We infer from the following passage that 'Dow Jr.' has sometime been crossed in love. Possibly he may have sought a refuge in his present calling from his own thoughts, as the disappointed maiden seeks an asylum in a convent."

"Love, my friends, is neither a fluid nor a solid; it is a sort of compound quintessence of something indescribable. I never experienced its effects myself; I only speak from observation. It has an attractive power, like the magnet, not yet fully understood. (Silence those boys in the gallery.) Like electricity, it pervades all bodies; comes before you know it; creates a flutter in the breast; produces a fondness for poetry, romantic places, and shady groves; makes a person feel queer for a time, and finally departs as calmly as a christian died. Not unfrequently it makes complete fool of people, as in the case of Werter; causes them to commit suicide, fight duels, take to drink, and become vagabonds. Oh! my heart sinks clear into my trousers' pocket, when I think of all the mischief that love has stirred up in this enormous world! Love asks those shattered wrecks of humanity who are now swarming in our lunatic asylums, what it was that fired the city of their senses, drove Reason from her throne and spread anarchy over the vast empire of the mind; and they might answer truly, 'Love, the tyrant Love!' Behold the miserable soul, suffering a self-martyrdom, with the liquid fire of damnation gleaming through his carbuncle nose! Ask him why he in the prime of life, is about to throw himself upon the funeral pyre of his hopes, and appear fuddled at the bar of judgement!—and he will say it is all for love! Go read upon the stone of yonder church yard how many of Love's victims have been consigned to the dark chambers of death, and have taken the worms of the clod as their bosome companions! Behold! lovers are weeping upon the very turf where lovers are sleeping! I grieve for the sleepers, and O! my friends, I tremble for the weepers! They are made of soft material; kisses, saw dust, and soft soap; and heaven only knows how soon they too may dissolve, and amalgamate with their original clay."

Mr. Dow is right. There is not a more contemptible personage in the world, than a professional exquisite:

Some say there's nothing made in vain, While others the reverse maintain, And prove it very handy, By citing animals like these; Musquitoes, bed-bugs, crickets, fleas, And—worse than all—a DANDY!

One of these gentry was recently sporting a flashy exterior garment for the first time on the town; and meeting an acquaintance, began to call his attention to its costly perfections. "What-a-d'ye think I gave for it, eh? You can't guess now."

"I guess you gave your note!" was the reply, as his acquaintance turned upon his heel and walked away. Metaphysical disquisitions are not shunned by Mr. Dow; on the contrary, he is evidently disposed to indulge in them often. A single instance must suffice: "I am inclined to the belief," says he, "that any animate object having the power of motion, has that of thinking; for motion is governed by will, or volition, which must act with thought. A claim has the power of opening and shutting its shell, at pleasure; therefore I think a clam thinks; but it can't reason!" To the proneness to metaphor of our preacher we have before adverted—He seems aware of this propensity, and finds occasion now and then to "define his position" to his auditory, as thus, "This my friends, is metaphorical language, the same as when we say it rains pitchforks, hails pumpkins, or snows bed blankets." Such was the apology for the subjoined familiar but striking imagery: "How glorious 'tis to see Miss Luna Cynthia rise from her virgin couch, doff her night cap, and proceed along the Broadway of heaven, with myriads of stars twinkling at her, as she moves majestically along!" But we are trenching again upon our available space. A summary of some of the notices at the close of the imaginary service, must close our "report." Those who remember the announcements of Mr. Burchard and "Brother Knapp" will not need to be told that they are scarcely caricatures:

"I beg the audience to be seated a moment. Rumor has come to my ears, that a large quid of tobacco was dropped in the contribution box last Sabbath. The man who committed that outrage, would do well to pause in his career. He is slipping down a greased plank to perdition!"

"To night there will be preaching in most of the churches. The public gardens, I am desired to give notice, are also open. On Tuesday night there will be a fire, Providence permitting. On Thursday the gates of the Battery will be thrown open for the reception of strollers, and ardent lovers. There will be a Distracted Meeting held at Tammany Hall on Saturday evening, to commence at early candle lighting. Admission gratis: on going out, a shilling will be received by a keeper at the door, for the benefit of the Manual Labor Society for the Education of Indolent Young Men for the A. B. F. Mission, at No. 34 Sound."

"I would observe that one Miller is preaching up the doctrine that the world is to be destroyed in 1843; but don't you believe it. The earth is just as good as new, and will last for a hundred years yet, at the least calculation." . . . Those persons who are in the habit of coming late to church, taking advantage of the proverb, "better late than never," would confer a particular favor upon me, and the audience generally, if they would wear pumps. The clanking of iron-heeled boots does not accord with the place, and it also disturbs those who may be taking a comfortable snooze at the time!"

"My friends are particularly requested not to hang round the doors after service is over, as it not only gives the house the appearance of a grog shop, but it is extremely annoying to many ladies." . . . "It may be proper here for me to state, that a part of the receipts arising from the circulation of the N. York Sunday Mercury, published at 31 Ann st. (in which my sermons are printed), are appropriated to my benefit; therefore I wish you all to patronize that interesting little paper, for my sake, and your own especial good."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

We have again and again, and so often urged the policy of abolishing that most odious law upon our statute book, which allows the imprisonment of a debtor, until the subject has grown almost threadbare. We cannot refrain, from copying from the New York Courier and Enquirer, the following, which is truly described by a contemporary as "a just, able, manly, well-timed and humane article."

Mr. Legrand, of the Maryland Legislature, has, we observe, introduced a bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. Let him not tire in well doing, but urge it forward with all the energy he can command. But to the article:—

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—We boast of being in a free country. Many people innocently flatter themselves that they are enjoying the blessings of liberty, and will be permitted to enjoy them as long as our institutions stand. We should advise all such individuals to pay a visit to the debtors' apartments at the prison in Centre street, and they may recover from their delusion. They will then learn that they live in a land where misfortune is still punished more severely than crime; and where human beings are immersed in dungeons, and exposed to hunger, cold and squalid

wretchedness, because they owe monies which they cannot pay.

The commitments of debtors at the prison in this city average about one a day.—Such of them as can procure assistance from their friends, or command any means of their own, are furnished with decent lodgings and food by the keeper within the prison precincts. The more unfortunate are incarcerated in stone cells, the narrow passage in front covered with snow and ice, and the interior damp and filthy beyond any thing that can well be imagined. The walls of the debtor's apartment are covered with obscene writings, to remind the merely unfortunate that they are herded together with the vilest of their species and associated with outcasts and reprobates in a common punishment. The inmates of this establishment are furnished with a bench to sleep on, without bed or bedding—and are fed on the mush which is brought them from the convicts kitchen. They are incarcerated, some on process from the United States Court, others for the non-payment of corporation fines; or it may be for the non-payment of judicial costs. One individual has been in close confinement since the eleventh day of February, 1840, on a chancery commitment for the non-payment of costs to the amount of \$53 91! Here is a twelvemonth of a human life sacrificed to imprisonment, filth, privation, wretchedness and shame, in a Christian land and "free country," to satisfy the penalty which society exacts for the crime of misfortune. During the last twelve-months some three or four hundred individuals have thus suffered in a State where imprisonment for debt purports to have been abolished!

It is the duty of our State Legislature and of Congress, immediately to adopt such measures as will carry out the intentions of the previous enactments, and correct the evils under which the unfortunate man suffers with the guilty. The broad ground must be taken, that no individual shall be restrained in his personal liberty, except in cases of fraud. If there is crime, let the criminal suffer its penalties. Imprison him, humiliate him, brand him with infamy, subject him to privation; and if need be, to a little salutary starvation and official flogging. Let him lay on a plank, and look through a grated window on a stone wall, the exigencies of society may require this description of punishment. But because Providence has visited a man with affliction—wrecked his ships, burned his house, destroyed his property—let no society rise up against him to consummate his ruin, and add disgrace to his poverty and wretchedness.

Let a man surrender all that he possesses; take from him his last shilling, to satisfy the just demands of his creditor, whether an individual or the public, and then let him go free, to procure a maintenance for himself and his family, as no man can procure within the walls of a dungeon.

We heard a man declaiming, a few weeks since, against a Bankrupt Law, who boasted that he had kept a debtor confined in jail in one of the Southern States, for some months, and that he intended to keep him there for some months to come. The creditor is a man of wealth, and able to keep his word. We presume that his victim is still incarcerated. Of such temper and principle, we imagine, are most of the individuals who are opposed to this just and necessary measure. What necessity is there for investing any man with such power as this over the happiness and liberty of a human being? We did not understand that the debtor had been guilty of any other crime than an inability to pay his debts.—We cannot imagine that this inability will be removed by his incarceration. It has been said that the very worst use you can make of a man is to hang him. We hardly improve on this disposition of him by imprisonment. A man in jail is of as little use to society as a man in his grave.

The time has arrived for putting an end to this barbarous and wicked punishment for misfortune. Every vestige of it should be erased from our statute books. The victims of poverty should be exhumed from their living sepulchres. Their prison doors should be opened, and they should be suffered to enjoy the light and the air at least, nature's universal boon, if they have been stripped of every thing else that may gladden or sustain existence. If men are to be found, whom avarice or resentment, or a love of oppression renders base enough to sacrifice the liberty or life of their debtors, let not society encourage or tolerate their cruelty or their cupidity.

We are satisfied that there is but one principle on which the question is to be decided. The only justification of imprisonment is crime. There are no circumstances under which indebtedness can be contracted, that furnish an excuse for an infamous punishment, except those of fraud or violence. For the non-payment of corporation fines, a man is thrown into jail for thirty days, if the debt be under fifty dollars; and for sixty days, if it exceed that sum. If this mode of redress is adopted with the view of enabling the debtor to pay the corporation, it is very unwise; because he will hardly make the money in jail.—If it is adopted as a punishment for poverty, it is very cruel, and sets too low a value altogether on personal liberty, by rating it at something like a dollar and sixty cents a day, at the outside, and in most cases at a good deal less. So in the case of chancery costs, to which we have referred above, in which a man has been imprisoned nearly a twelvemonth for the non-payment of \$53 91. The angel that flies to "Heaven's chancery" with an account of this kind,

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will surely "drop a tear" on the record, though he will hardly "blot it out forever."

We repeat that the only principle on which this question is to be settled, is that of immediate and entire abolition of imprisonment for debt. No such idea should be tolerated for a moment, so inhuman, so barbarous, so disgraceful, as that any man under any circumstances, should be subject to a felon's punishment unless he is stained with a felon's guilt.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1841.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Bayard appeared, was qualified, and took his seat in the Senate. The President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with a resolution of the Senate in relation to the land granted to the State of Indiana for the Wabash and Erie Canal, which was laid on the table.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in compliance with a resolution of the 16th instant, calling for the plan of the Secretary in relation to the permanent change of the tariff.

Mr. Young presented resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their exertions to prevent the repeal of the Independent Treasury law; and to vote against all bills having for their object the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Merrick presented the memorial of citizens of Baltimore, praying an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a fortress on Soller's Point Flats; which was read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the duties collected on the French ship *Alexandre*; were severally considered as in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. Norvell, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause surveys of the lakes and lake coasts to be made, was considered as in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

PERMANENT PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

The bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system, in favor of settlers on the public lands, who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log cabin thereon, being the special order of the day, was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun to the motion to recommit the bill made by Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. White addressed the Senate at great length in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, and in favor of that of Mr. Crittenden.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, (proposing a cession of the public lands to the States in which they lie on certain conditions) and decided in the negative—yeas 18, noes 22, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Tappan, Walker, and Young—18.

Nays—Messrs. Buchanan, Clay of Ken. Bayard, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Hubbard, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, and Wright—22.

The question was then taken on the proposition of Mr. Crittenden, (to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States,) and decided in the negative—yeas 17, noes 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, and White—17.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Preston, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Wright, and Young—24.

The question was then taken on the proposition of Mr. Prentiss as a substitute to the original bill; "strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:—That every actual settler on any of the public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, except such as are hereinafter reserved, being the head of a family, or over twenty one years of age, who was in possession and a house-keeper, by personal residence thereon, at the time of the passing of this act and four months next preceding, shall be entitled to a pre-emption in the purchase of the land so settled upon, at the minimum price now established by law"—and decided in the negative—yeas 17, noes 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, and Southard—17.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Ind. Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, White, Wright, and Young—25.

Several Senators then called for the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, when

Mr. Huntington rose and said he had several amendments to offer, which, if it was the wish of the Senate, he was prepared to submit and have a vote taken on them, and he would promise not to detain the Senate long by his remarks in favor of them.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, said the friends of the bill were willing and anxious to take the

vote to-day. The subject had been before the Senate since the commencement of the session, and had been discussed to the almost entire exclusion of all other business. He thought further procrastination of the debate could lead to no useful results, and hoped the question would be disposed of this evening.

Several Senators coincided audibly in these remarks; but Mr. Merrick moved an adjournment, which was carried, yeas 21, noes 19. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of several bills, &c. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the consideration of the bill authorizing a further issue of Treasury notes; and the House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the bill.

When Mr. Barnard addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Evans, on the same side.

After the presentation of memorials, the House adjourned.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate on Friday a short report on the revision of the Tariff, in obedience to a resolution of that body. The gist of the report, is given below from the Madisonian.

The reduction in the duties on imports, which is to take place in 1842, is about five millions of dollars.

The chief existing law on the subject is the compromise act of 1833, which the Secretary proposes not to disturb by his revision.

If any changes are made, they should be solely for purposes of revenue.

That these changes should be confined to articles not paying a duty so high as 20 per cent, and that generally, it should not go above that rate.

That the existing provisions for the payment of duties in cash; and the assessment of them on the value of the merchandise at the port of entry after 1842, ought to be regarded.

It is doubtless a sound axiom to select for highest taxation articles of luxury, rather than of necessity.

It is expedient to select such articles of luxury as compete most with similar articles of American growth or manufacture, though not to tax them above 20 per cent.

It may be useful, also, to select these articles, for an increased impost, which may be proper for countervailing injurious imports, placed on our own productions by any foreign power.

There are some anomalies in the present tariff which might be abolished—such as discriminations more favorable to luxuries than to necessities.

The value of free articles imported in 1838, exclusive of specie, was about \$38,161,583. A duty of 15 per cent. on these would yield a net revenue near the five millions that may be needed in 1842.

Selecting from the free articles those which may be regarded most as luxuries, as teas, coffees, silks, &c., and adding them to those which conflict with American productions, as worsteds, linens, &c., and there would be an amount of \$29,026,448, (taking the year 1838 still as a guide) on which a duty of 20 per cent. would also yield the amount of about five millions.

On some articles not now free, but paying a duty of less than fifteen or twenty per cent, the tax might be raised. *Wines* are of this description.

Half the amount of increased duty should be made to accrue only from the 1st of January, in 1842, and the residue commence the 1st of July next thereafter.

The warehouse system might be adapted and adopted.

It might be expedient to provide for the assessment of the whole of the higher class of duties, after 1842, on the *ad valorem* principle.

Some of the large drawbacks and bounties, now allowed, could be beneficially reduced so as to correspond in their proportions with the reduced articles.

This, we believe, is a tolerable synopsis of Mr. Woodbury's report of revision, with the exception of it which merely describes the stipulations and restrictions of the existing tariff.

The Danville (Va.) Reporter of the 1st contains an account of one of the most awful series of murder ever perpetrated by a human being. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner's Jury, that on the 22d December, a wretch by the name of James E. Lanier, accompanied by three negroes, proceeded to the house of one Betsy Freeman, and deliberately murdered Mrs. Freeman, her daughter, Eliza Freeman, and two small boys, the children of the said Eliza.

He beheaded one or two of them, beat out the brains of the others with an axe, piled their bodies together, covered them with straw, and then set fire to them. The murderer was prompted to the deed because the boys were his children, and he wanted to get rid of the liability of supporting them. It appeared, in evidence, that one of the boys, about four years of age, alarmed by the murder of his mother and grandmother, caught the monster around the legs, and implored him to save his life. He had scarcely uttered his request when his head was severed with a single blow from his body. The murderer had not been apprehended, though his accomplices were in jail.

Resumption in Delaware.—All the banks in Wilmington, Delaware, resumed specie payments on the 15th. There was no run upon them, and all passed off quietly.

Defalcation.—We learn by a gentleman direct from Baltimore that Jas. L. Hawkins, late Cashier of the Franklin Bank, has been found a defaulter to that Institution in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—Cambridge Chronicle.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1841.

We understand that the Governor has nominated Thomas Hollyday Esq. to fill the vacancy in the Orphans' Court of this county, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Theodore Denny.

A friend writes us from Annapolis that Mr. Bowie's "Shin-plaster Bill" has been laid on the table, probably never to be called up again.

Wm. S. Archer of Virginia has been recommended for the Secretaryship of the Navy. But the current opinion is that that Department will be filled by Mr. Granger of New York, who is an Abolitionist of the pure stamp.

Mr. Kent has been elected Governor of the State of Maine by the Legislature, the people failing to make a choice.

The U. S. Senate, at the last accounts, was still engaged in discussing the "prospective pre-emption bill," which has occupied its attention almost exclusively for two weeks past.

The Banks of Virginia have expressed a desire to resume specie payments without delay, and only await a concurrent movement on the part of the banks of Maryland to bring about the desired result.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.—Mr. Gallagher of the House of Delegates, offered a resolution on Thursday last requiring the Banks of this State to resume the payment of their notes and other liabilities in gold and silver, on or before the first day of February next.

Considerable discussion was elicited by the presentation of Mr. Gallagher's resolution, which was finally laid on the table by a strict party vote. The Democrats in favor of immediate action and the Whigs against it. The resolution was made the order of the day for the 26th (this day.)

The Bill to legalize the shipplasters of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company has passed the House.

Dr. Orrick, from Baltimore county asked leave to introduce a bill to remove the seat of government to the city of Baltimore, which leave was not granted.

Wm. C. Rives has been elected to the United States Senate by the Virginia Legislature. The Richmond Enquirer says—

He then goes again into the public councils—doubted by all, suspected by all, unknown to all—shrouded in mystery, moving in darkness. He is afraid to come out and avow his present principles to the people, who had a right to know them. At a great crisis like this, when a new Administration is coming into power—when every man ought to fly his principles at his mast head, his most intimate friends did not dare, in the presence of the Legislature, to state his present creed, or to commit him to any course of action in the discharge of his great and responsible duties? Such are the glorious and honorable circumstances which attend the election of Wm. C. Rives to the first office in the State—such is the character of the party who have "stooped to conquer." They have given their votes to a man to whom they cannot give their confidence. And this is what they call a *glorious victory!* They have clutched the fruit, indeed, for the present, but it will turn to dust and ashes in their hands.

OFFICE HUNTING.

Notwithstanding the holy horror heretofore manifested by our opponents to "office hunters" and "office holders," we find by the subjoined extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post, that those who declaimed loudest against "the spoils party," as they dubbed the Democrats, are now making the greatest rush for the "loaves and fishes."

"The office hunters are rapidly filling up the city. An army of them came to town the day before yesterday. Mr. Isaac Moore of the Baltimore Patriot is on the ground and claims the place of postmaster of Baltimore. He claims it on the ground, as I am told, that he was the first to make the most of a letter originally published in the Baltimore Republican, which gave rise to the log cabin and hard cider excitement of last year.

As it is well enough to give credit, where credit is due, it may be as well as otherwise, to do justice to the editor, who was most active in misrepresenting that famous document; and therefore let it be recorded, that the editor of the Lancaster Examiner, was that immortal individual.

Mr. Munroe has been a very vigilant advocate of General Harrison, but he did nothing in comparison to Mr. Nelson Poe, the editor of the Baltimore Chronicle. Mr. Poe was a martyr to the cause. He died, and died, and suffered, and sunk his new paper, at the shrine of Tippecanoe. All this did Nelson Poe do; and when he could stand no longer in the breach, and advocate Mr. Tippecanoe, he patiently laid down his burden, paid his debts like an honest man,

and took to the stump, and then and there made use of his oratory, and his vocal powers, to advocate the interests of the "distinguished citizen of the North Bend." Mr. Poe is a most estimable gentleman; a purer whig never sucked hard cider from a bung hole, or rioted amid the fumes of "possum fat and sweet potatoes," at a coon skin carnival. He wishes the office of Post Master at Baltimore; and it is hoped that he will be successful, if Mr. Van Zandt, the present incumbent, is to be cast into darkness.

A gentleman, of the name of "Duff Green" is an energetic candidate for the office of Collector of the port of Baltimore. Mr. Green claims to be one of the "original friends" of Mr. Harrison, and in proof of it, asserts, what is not denied, that when the old General ran for the Presidency in 1836, he rode with him, in the same vehicle, from Washington to York, Pennsylvania. And beside this, he adduces the undeniable fact, that he "supported Tip," in the columns of the United States Telegraph. There is something in that. But Mr. Green is opposed by a formidable rival, who proves beyond a shadow of doubt, that he, in the year 1832, actually slept in a room next to the one occupied by the "old hero," at Gadby's. What will be the result of this trial of "speed and bottom," I cannot readily anticipate. Beside these two very patriotic gentlemen, there are some five and twenty candidates for the Baltimore Collectorship.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, Jan. 19th, 1841.

Mr. Graves presented the petition of Elias Shaw and Co. E. C. Wysham and others, against the passage of a law for an increase of tolls by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company—referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, presented the memorial of 63 citizens of Somerset, praying the passage of a law to divide the State into two Geological Districts, and appoint a Geologist for each District.

Mr. Hooper presented the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester County, praying the passage of a similar act. Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Macceubin submitted a message, proposing to proceed to the election of Bank Directors on the part of the State, at 12 o'clock. The following nominations were made:—

For the Farmers' Bank of Maryland: Wm. H. Tuck, Wm. O'Hara, and Dennis Claude, Jr.

For the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore: John R. Magruder and Michael S. Norman.

For the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton: James Price, Alexander Donoho, and Thos. H. Hicks.

For the Hagerstown Bank—Frederick Dorsey, and Joseph Gabby.

For the Elkton Bank—Adam Whann.

The House proceeded to ballot, and the gentlemen who had been put in nomination were elected.

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on

Justice, reported a bill to give jurisdiction to justices of the peace in cases of violation of the license law by hawkers and peddlers.

The report of the Topographical Engineer was received in a communication from the Executive.

The Resolution submitted by Mr. Foreman in relation to the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Foreman moved to amend said resolution by adding:—"that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress." The said preamble and Resolutions were made the order of the day for Friday 22d inst.

The order of the day were then taken up; being the bill reported by Mr. Bowie to direct the manner in which the Agents in all joint stock Companies in which the State has any interest shall hereafter be appointed.

Mr. Bowie moved to amend the 2d section, by striking out in the first line "joint ballot" and insert "concurrent vote of both Houses." The amendment passed by a vote of 37 to 11. Several other amendments were offered, which did not alter the bill materially.

The question was then put on the final passage of the bill, which was passed. Adjourned.

Annapolis, January 20, 1841.

The "Daniels in judgment and Solomons in council" have assembled, and are determined to be "slow and sure," having met this morning at 10 or 11 o'clock. During the session they presented a few petitions, and made a report upon the public printing, which was divided between Messrs. Hughes and McNeir. Some other unimportant business being transacted, in the way of making reports, they thinking they had "done the State some service," adjourned a little after one o'clock.

In the Senate, nothing of importance was transacted.

Mr. Causin, from the majority of the committee, made a lengthy report, on so much of the Governor's message as related to the public lands.

Mr. Preston gave notice of his intention to make a counter report.

Mr. Gant's bill, to allow the banks to receive and pay out the orders drawn by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company on the stock of the city of Baltimore, was taken up, but the House adjourned without coming to any definite decision.

Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1841.

The subject of specie payments has at last attracted the attention of the guardians of the public weal, but whither they will act as legislators should act, or as important and all absorbing a subject, remains, as yet, involved in doubt. It is to be hoped that every delegate, who has in his bosom the vital spark of patriotism and of State pride, will immediately define his position and make known his opposition to a further postponement of specie payments by our banks.

Mr. Gallagher submitted a resolution requiring the banks of this State to resume specie payments on the 1st of February next, inasmuch as they suspended because of the suspension by the Philadelphia banks, and the latter having resumed.

Mr. G. A. Lynch offered, as a substitute—that the banks are at all times ready to resume when the banks of other States resume, and declaring the confidence of the Legislature in their ability, when the true interests of the community require their resumption.

Mr. Graves offered, as a substitute for the whole—that, as the Mechanics, Merchants, and Farmers and Commercial banks of Baltimore, believe that the "true interests of the community" require the resumption of specie payments, and that it should at once take place—and so the Legislature most solemnly express their opinions, and are prepared to take action to enforce the same.

The whole subject was finally postponed until Thursday, the 28th inst.

Mr. Seidenstricker presented the petition of J. C. Smwll and others, against an increase of tolls on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Shower presented the petition of James D. Woodside, of the city of Washington, for remuneration for services rendered in raising the status of Washington on the monument in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Gant's bill authorizing the banks to receive and pay out the orders drawn by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, on the stock of the city of Baltimore, was taken up, and is now undergoing a lengthy discussion. It may probably be decided on before they adjourn.

In the Senate a favourable report was made upon the bill from the House, directing the manner of appointing the State's agents in joint stock companies. It takes the appointment from the Governor and gives it to the Legislature.—The State Colonization meeting was postponed until Thursday next, 28th inst.

A RIDDLE.—Selected.

Every mortal has it, though every Girl and boy are without it—It is every mountain, though not in any hill—None of our former Presidents have it, though Madison and Adams are not without it—It is not in England, though the English Government has it—It is in Germany, but not in Europe—It is in Jerusalem, yet it has no connection with the Holy Land—It is every animal, but not in a dog or a cat—It is always an attendant of Human Misery, yet never accompanies pain—It is always with a Musketeer, though never a gun.

A Solution is requested.

Alabama.—The legislature of Alabama has passed a law providing for the election of members of Congress from that state by general ticket—consequently, in future, which every party succeeds in that state will have "all or none."

Modern Justice.—A number of journeymen

in Boston for associating together to raise the prices of their labor. What would become of our lawyers, physicians, and merchants, if the same course should be adopted against them? We hope the time will yet come, when there will be but one law, for the rich man who makes money by his profession, and the poor man who earns his bread upon the forge or the shoemaker's bench.—Coos Co. Democrat.

MAINE—THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Governor of Maine sent in his Message to the Legislature of that State on the 15th inst. He expresses himself in favor of the General Bankrupt Law—recommends the limitation of the Presidential Office to one term and on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary Question, he says:—

"The time cannot be far distant, when the question must assume a more definite shape, either peaceable or warlike; and much as we may deprecate the awful evils and miseries of war, we ought to be prepared to meet the issue, if such a terrible alternative is presented to our opponents, with the firmness of men who feel that they have the right, and who will not yield to threats or force the inheritance of our fathers and the rightful territory of our State. The unanimity which has characterized our State on this question, in the midst of all political excitement, is a sure guarantee that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures, and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any mere party scheme or movements.

In reference to the occupation of a portion of the disputed Territory by British troops he remarks:—

"I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does, in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as a direct and palpable infringement, and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested Territory.—And if the suggestion of Lieutenant Governor Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret, if not as an infringement of existing arrangements, is prematurely located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon that Government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the Territory in dispute. The General Government owes it to Maine to move forward in this matter, with promptness and energy, and with a sincere and even anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."

AN OLD FOX.—The Hon. Mrs. Fox, the widow of the celebrated statesman, the late Charles James Fox, who is fast approaching her hundredth year, is now living at St. Ann's Hill, Chertsey, England.

VERY GOOD.—The Boston Post tells a story of a down-east militia captain who, on receiving a note from a lady requesting "the pleasure of his company," understood it as a compliment to those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The Whigs are getting by the ears every where, in regard to the policy of creating another National Bank. The Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, a whig member of the Kentucky Senate, and one of the giant intellects of that State, has taken hold and decided ground against resolutions offered in that body in favor of a bank.—A correspondent of the Louisville Advertiser, says:—

"Mr. WICKLIFFE, in an able speech, gave a detailed and luminous account of the fluctuations and influence of the banking system in Kentucky—showed the connection of each change in that system with the sore distress which the people had suffered, and with the power and vividness of a master painted the evils of an unsteady and changing course of policy—first creating banks—then repealing their charters by wholesale—encouraging State banks to give the country a circulating medium, and then inviting a National Bank to send branches here to destroy them. Mr. W. described at length the ruin which the creation of the former bank brought upon the State banks and the country. In Pennsylvania it broke nineteen twentieths of the State banks. In Ohio it ruined all the business banks. In Kentucky such was its destructive influence, that almost every dollar of property in the State changed hands. In the little towns, where banks had been established, the people were ruined by thousands. In Versailles, for instance, every man of business except one, was turned out of doors; there was a branch established in Louisville; what next? At the local banks were crushed. Do the same thing again, and the same results will follow; business will be discouraged, and the now flourishing banks in Louisville swept from existence.

If Louisville got a branch of ten millions, the capital will be filled up; the specie will be drawn from your State banks to supply the new National concern; they will be ruined, and then your revenue, which you are now receiving from them, would be annihilated. Why should these State banks be destroyed, to make room for a foreign concern, which would be gathering up our specie, and draining the country to pay foreign dividends? Kentucky made these banks shall she be the first to plot their ruin? Our School Fund, too, depended, in a measure, upon our banks; shall that be sunk, too, in the whirlpool?

Why compel us to pledge ourselves so long in advance, upon the question of a National Bank? You are about to take a leap in the dark. Then let prophesies tell what is to happen. Mr. W. here cited the case of the old Bank of Kentucky, which was suspended by the United States Bank to suspend the operations of the independent banks, the result which followed their downfall, the losses of the State; the ruin of men of business.

Mr. W. said he was no stockholder; he once owned stock but lost it. We have come here, said Mr. W., to take care of the interest of the State. Every share of our bank stock is now worth \$150. The owners of shares are many of them non-residents. They have confidence in our banks. They place their money here because it yields a sure dividend of eight per cent. I would not give them one cent if a National Bank is established. Every stockholder east of the mountain will withdraw his capital, and the value of our stock would only be nominal.

Mr. W. said he would be told that he voted for Harrison and Tyler, and therefore was pledged to support this measure. It was true; he did vote for them; but he was a friend to both personally and politically; but not their humble servant. Voting for them involved no pledge to support a National Bank; if either party

could not have touched bottom, in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia. They could not have received that strong vote in many of the other States which elected them so triumphantly. If this resolution should pass, John Tyler would suffer his tongue to be drawn from his throat, and his arm wrung from its socket, before he would obey it in giving his aid to build up an institution to which he was always opposed. Harrison is also strongly opposed to a U. S. Bank, in many essentials.

But the Whigs are now in the majority—about to start a new Administration. They are determined to go it with a rush. You begin by instructing the new Executive—tell him that 25,000 freemen of Kentucky attest his obligation to comply with your demands. He is already pledged against a bank; he is pledged here, most solemnly; and if he were to vote for this resolution, he would perjure himself.

Yet you make the party measure. It is a very popular one, and will no doubt, go through "sweet to the taste," it will be "bitter in the belly." You are about to raise the whirlwind, but what hand is to direct the storm?

ANOTHER FEDERAL PRINCIPLE AVOWED.—The Baltimore Patriot, one of the prominent Federal prints of that city, gives the following in an extract of a letter from "a distinguished Federal member of Congress."—

"I HOPE YOUR BANKS DO NOT THINK OF RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS SO LONG AS THE SUB-TREASURY LAW IS IN FORCE." This advice, coming from a member of the National Councils at the time when the Legislature of Maryland is in session, and when that body will be called upon to enact laws to compel the banking institutions of that State to resume the payment of specie for their "promises to pay," is one of the evidences, already given by the Federal party, of their determination to prevent a return of confidence in the public mind unless they can accomplish their party ends. Further comment is unnecessary.—New York Standard.

THE NEW SENATOR FOR VIRGINIA.—Federal Whigry has faithfully performed its bargain with Mr. Rives. He is again a Senator of the United States, but how changed!—He comes the associate of Clay and the whole phalanx of Federalism, to support Webster as the premier, and Ewing, and Clayton, and Bell, and Granger, or possibly some still more veteran Federalists, as the Administrators of the Government, or he comes to disappoint those for whom he owes his election. He comes under pledges, expressed or implied, to make war upon the party in the United States which has ever held up the standard of the Democracy, and adhered to the principles of the Jeffersonian school, to which the venerable Commonwealth—the Old Dominion—by her latest vote, has given again, as an invariably better, "time honored" and most valued sanction. "Time honored" as a mark of personal humiliation, (in addition to that implied in the position he must now take in the Senate,) he may have engaged himself, but he certainly knows, yet we doubt not that some deep penance will be exacted of him, to atone him from his former high crimes and misdemeanors against the dignity of Federalism and its great moneyed autocrat, the Bank.—Globe.

Tom—What corps will do escort duty for Gen. Harrison on the 4th of March. Bill.—Don't know exactly, guess the Grenadiers.

THE CAROLINE.

The Rochester Republican alludes to the recent correspondence between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, and says that from the movements in relation to the organization of the Canadian militia—the augmentation of the regular force in the vicinity of the "disputed territory"—the frequent meetings, which we are informed were held in the Upper Province in reference to the imprisonment of McLeod—the threats made at these meetings, that if he is condemned, they will cross over and release him—the evident ill temper evinced in the last letter of Mr. Fox—we are led to apprehend a possible, and indeed a probable rupture in the quarter this winter immediately following the trial of McLeod, if that results in his conviction. From the fact that the Niagara Chronicle indirectly censured a descent on Lockport, and from the known bad temper existing across the lake, we have every reason to apprehend a break in the contingency mentioned. If the descent is made, or attempted, the match will have been applied to materials nearly in a state of spontaneous ignition.

PARDON OF A MAIL ROBBER.—Samuel D. Patterson, Esq. United States Marshal, yesterday received a pardon for George Wilson, the associate of Porter and Porter, in the robbery of the Reading mail on the Ridge Road, near Turner's Lane, in the spring of 1839. Wilson was tried with Porter at the October session of the United States Circuit Court, in 1839, and since that time been incarcerated in the Eastern Penitentiary. In consequence of representations made to President Jackson at the time; he remitted his punishment in part. As to the other participants, Porter was admitted as state evidence, and Porter suffered death. We hear of a story in connection with the late prisoner, which may possess some interest to our readers at this time.

We are informed that about a year since a person visited the penitentiary, who represented himself as a British officer, stationed in Canada, and travelling in this country with a view of examining personally our various institutions. Among others, he was shown into Wilson's cell, and while there his inquiries were extremely particular in relation to the prisoner's crime—the date of it—the reasons for a partial remission of his sentence—the fate of the accomplice, and many other particulars. Wilson said nothing while he remained; but as soon as he had gone he said, "That is Porter!" Yesterday Wilson was liberated, and expressed great thankfulness for the clemency of the President, and said that he was a reformed man, and would take care of his own conduct and in making a choice of companions hereafter. He is now 35 or 36 years of age. It is probable he will straightway proceed to his native place in Delaware, where he is said to be well thought of.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

Dr. Guillard, who accompanied the Prince de Joinville in the expedition to St. Helena, has published an account of the exhumation of Napoleon, which the following are extracts:—
"The upper part of the lozenge coffin was then cut and raised with the greatest precaution; within it was found a coffin of wood, in very good state, and corresponding to the descriptions and recollections of the persons present who had assisted at the burial. The lid of the third coffin having been raised, there was found a lining of its slightly oxidized, which having also been cut through and raised, allowed us to see a sheet of white satin. This sheet was raised with the greatest precaution by the hands of the witnesses. The features had suffered so little, as to be immediately recognized. The different objects deposited in the coffin were remarked in the exact positions where they had been placed; the hands were singularly well preserved; the uniform, the orders, the hat, but little changed; the whole person, in fact, seemed to indicate a recent inhumation. The body remained exposed to the air for only, at most, the two minutes necessary for the surgeon to take the measures prescribed by his instructions, in order to preserve it from all further alteration."
"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin; the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs were slightly bent, the head, a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, the receding temples, the covered with hard and yellow turgescences closely adhered to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges. The bones of the nose and the tegument which covered them, were well preserved; the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The features of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness and their touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon."
"The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised toward the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adherent and very white. The legs were in boots; but in consequence of the opening of the seams, the feet four toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes were of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The exterior region of the throat was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared in the colors in which they were found, and the horse chausseurs of the old guard was to be recognized by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor was across the waistcoat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs; one surrounded by an eagle, which represented the emperor; they were found entire, and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's commissioner not

thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a clearer examination.

INCIDENT IN FLORIDA.—Chakika, the chief of those who destroyed India Key, was killed by private Hall, of the 2d Dragoons. The chief was engaged in cutting wood when the soldiers landed, and on finding himself discovered, ran for the grass. Several started in pursuit, but they all gave out except Hall, who followed until he had almost overtaken him, when Chakika turned and extended his hand. Hall leveled his rifle, and the ball sinking deep in the brain of the chief, he fell dead in the water, but a short distance from the island which was the depot of his plunder.

MR. SENATOR.—The following is the result of the balloting in caucus as given in a letter from Annapolis to the Somerset Herald. The vote stood on the 1st ball's Page 28 Kerr 25 Emory 19 Pearce 3 2d do " 29 " 27 " 16 " 3 3d do " 30 " 30 " 15 withdrawn 4th do " 33 " 41 " 1

THE MAIL ROBBER.—Dr. Bradle and company, being conducted by the Marshal, and some assistants, to the Pittsburg jail, where they will remain until the next session of the United States Court, in May.

FISH.—Fish can be kept alive for several days, by means of spirituous liquors. Some kind may be preserved in water for 15 or 18 days, and pike for 12 days, by placing a piece of bread soaked in brandy in their mouths, and burying them in the snow, or even in straw or hay. In summer, beer or wine answers as a substitute for brandy, when they should be soaked in moss or grass saturated with the same liquor. They are brought to life again by wrapping them up in a wet linen, after having the piece of bread out of their mouths, and then putting them in fresh water. Fish are much more tenacious of life. It is sufficient to put them into a vessel with damp earth and fresh grass.—N. Y. Sun.

The following very singular narrative we copy from the St. Louis Republican, of last Wednesday:

A singular incident occurred during the holidays on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies who resided in Illinois, came to the city to make purchases. A well dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which one of them got a ten dollar bill changed, receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, on their return home, when a short distance from the ferry, the man, in the disguise of a woman, came up to them and demanded their money. The one who had the money drew it out, and in attempting to hand it to him the wind caught the bills and carried them off on to the ground. The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down, the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On their way they heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal with an elegant saddle, and a pair of saddle-bags, &c., but the man was nowhere in sight, they suppose his horse escaped whilst he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags a large sum of money was found and several articles of wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last, no one had appeared to claim the horse or property. The above fact we have from a respectable gentleman of the city, who assures us, that singular as the circumstance is, it is true.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, January 19, 1841.
It is found that an error has been committed in the publication in the act of Congress, entitled, "An act of addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of Consuls," approved July 20th, 1840. In the last line but one of the proviso to the 9th clause of the 1st section of that act, page 37, the word "with" should be "without." The sentence should read: "Provided however, If the Consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied, the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstance beyond the control of the master, & without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the seaman without exacting the three months' additional pay."
Every person who has a copy of the acts of the first session of the Twenty-sixth Congress, is requested to attach this notice to the copy of the laws in his possession.
N. B.—The papers in which were published the laws of the last session of Congress, will insert the above notice.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, 19th inst. by the Revd. Mr. Spry, Mr. Matthew W. Hardcastle, of Denton, Caroline county Md., to Miss Hester Ann Elizabeth Ross, of Lewis Town, Sussex county, Delaware.

DIED.

In Caroline on Tuesday the 19th inst. Mrs. Catharine Richardson, after a long and painful illness.
In this county a few days since, Mr. Eliza Draper, formerly of Caroline county.

MECHANICAL FIRE COMPANY.—The members of the Mechanical Fire Company are notified to attend a meeting of the company at Solomon Barrott's room, on Friday evening next, the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock. S. A. LOWE, sec'y.

NOTICE.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on SATURDAY the 6th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the subscriber in the town of St. Michaels, one



carrying six or seven hundred bushels—two years old, well built, and of prime materials. Also, a lot of DRY GOODS, some BOOTS and SHOES, several pair of scales & weights, &c. The above is the joint property of Jefferson and Fairbank, and is sold to satisfy the just debts of the partnership heretofore existing, but now dissolved. NOAH JEFFERSON. Jan 26—1c

Personal Discharge.

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

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

WILLIAM ARRINGTON, C. J. Attest JAMES PARROTT, clk. Tal. Co. Ct.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 21st inst. a small pale red cow, with white neck and belly, and tail tipped with white, with about half an inch sawed off each horn. Any information leading to her recovery, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Jan 19 JOHN B. RAY.

NOTICE.

THE contract for making the new road in St. Michaels District, will be sold to the lowest bidder, on TUESDAY the 24th day of February next, at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. The road, when completed, will be inspected by the Commissioners of the county.

By order GEO. W. SHERWOOD, C. K. Jan 19—3w

Commissioners Notice.

The Trustees of the several Primary Schools in Talbot County, are notified to hand over to the Commissioners, as early as practicable, the contracts made between them and the teachers.
The Clerks of the respective schools are also required to hand in the list of persons charged to be levied for the purchase of books, stationery and fuel. The law makes it necessary that these lists should be in possession of the County Commissioners, on or before the first of January annually, and a failure so to comply on the part of Trustees and clerks, will prevent the levying of the sum or sums required for the above mentioned purposes.
By order GEO. W. SHERWOOD, C. K. Jan 19—3w

EASTON HOTEL



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the large and commodious brick tavern in Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. A. Griffith, where he is prepared at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.
His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford, and every attention given to render travellers and others comfortable.
His stables are large and commodious and he has employed a good and attentive ostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year.
His Hacks will regularly attend the steamboat on the evenings of her arrival, and passengers can be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula at short notice.
His Rooms are pleasant and convenient, and his Bar well supplied with choice Liquors.
By order A. C. BENJAMIN. Jan 19, 1841—3w
Elton Gazette please copy 3 weeks.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at his Farm, where the late Col. William Hayward resided, on WEDNESDAY the 27th inst. (January), all his



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Mules, salted Pork, Farming Utensils, Kitchen Furniture &c.

This is a large and good stock. A credit of six months will be given on all sales over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approval security, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. JOS R. PRICE. Jan 16—W



ASTRAY. Left the subscriber's on or about the 16th of October last, a pied cow, ear marks not recollected. She has long horns, well turned up. At the same time one Bull yearling, red with white legs—ear marks, crop and ditto. The cow was purchased of Thos. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining Thos. Dewlin, Esq. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle. JNO. B. FIBANKS, near the Chapel. Jan 5—G3w

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

The subscriber will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in all its branches at the old stand, on Washington street, next door to the Bank. He is prepared to execute work in a superior style, and flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He receives the Fashions regularly, and is prepared to execute work with neatness and despatch. THEODORE D. VALIANT. Jan 12th, 1841.—1c

Notice.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

The public's ob't serv't, THOMAS SYLVESTER. Jan 5th, 1841—1c

A CARD.

CHARLES B PURNELL Merchant Tailor & Draper, No. 60 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE.

Two doors above Gil's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superior CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., being always by his attentive preparation to make up to the latest fashions, low for cash to punctual customers. Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—1y

HERE! HERE!!

J. M. FAULKNER, has removed his office to the old stand next door to Mr. Solomon Barrott's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to any business in his line—hands as late Deputy Sheriff, Executions in his hands as late Constable, and Town Taxes as Collector. He will also as heretofore attend to business as agent and private collector—drawing of Deeds Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Power of Attorney, Indentures of Apprentices, Bonds, Insolvent Petitions, Leases, Agreements and other instruments of writing. He again renews his obligations to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes to merit a share of their patronage. Jan 5—1c

THE PILOT.

THIS subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, at the following terms:
To be paid daily Pilot per annum \$6.00
" Weekly Pilot per do 2.50
" Semi Weekly per do 4.00
Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10.00
And five of the country for 15.00
And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3.00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.

J. M. FAULKNER, Agent for Gen. Duff Green. Jan 5 1841—G1c

2,000 Apple Trees

FOR SALE. Of five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts:

- Bullflower,
- Green Flat Pippin,
- American Pippin, or Grindstone,
- Carthage,
- Winter Grackoon,
- English do
- Wine Sap,
- Maiden's Blush,
- New England Seek no Further,
- Cane Apple,
- Orange do
- Summer Pearmain, &c. &c.

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

For orders, terms, &c., apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton. CLARK & Co. Jan 5—1c

2000 Trees may be transplanted at any time before the last of March, provided the ground is not frozen.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF Beardsley's Vegetable Universal Pills, Are held by the following Agents in their respective counties: Chas. Robinson, Easton—John Clark, Trappe; Edward B. Haricastle, Denton—Fountain and Plumbar, Bridge-town—Robert T. Keene, Stanton's Landing—Pere Granger, Centre-ville—DeCoursey & Bryan, Queenstown—T. Hopkins, Jr. & Co., Wye Mills—L. & E. P. Lacombe, Cambridge—Jacob Charles & Son, Edgewater—Samuel Gray, Tobacco-stick—Wm. B. Tillotson, Hillsborough. Nov 17

A CARD.

DOCTOR A. M. WHITE. Offers his professional services to the citizens of Miles River Neck. His residence is on Leeds' Creek, adjoining Marengo. January 12, 1841—1m

MILLING.

THE subscriber having rented the Mill, situated in the Chapel District, and known as Lookerman's Mill, is ready to attend to all business in his line with care and dispatch. From long experience in the business he hopes to share a liberal portion of the public patronage. The Mill is in good order. A. H. ROLLS. Jan 5 1841—1c

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will give instruction on the Piano Forte, and in Vocal Music; and will devote the strictest attention to those who may favour him with their patronage. For terms apply at Mrs. Henderson's to W. M. F. RUDENSTEIN. Jan 12—4c

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School No. 4 in Election District No. 4 are desirous of employing a teacher, of moral character, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education. The Teacher will be wanted on the 1st of April next.

P. W. PITT, S. H. MEGGINNY, JAS. LEVERTON. Jan 5—1c
Sentinel copy 3 weeks.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

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

Will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex. This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend catering for their own, or their daughter's instruction and amusement.

The LADY'S BOOK has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its present mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rival—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book, but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS. One original large sized Street Engraving by A. L. DICK, in each number. A Fashion plate, colored (mark that) every month. Two pages (generally original) Music in each number. Forty-three pages reading matter.

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

Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humour. All tastes shall be consulted. Engravings from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters in London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number. Two are now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

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

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

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last Volume, viz. VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE. SCHUYLKILL WATER WORKS. THE INDIAN MAID. THE PILGRIM. HAPPY AS A KING. THE DEATH OF LUATH. With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully coloured. Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautifully as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce without hesitation that those for this year shall be superior. The engraving shall always be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries, who would scorn to put a verbal falsehood, pass off second handed plates as original. Ours are undoubtedly so, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

GODEY'S BOOK has been emphatically termed THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, as it is a repository for the contributions of the most celebrated FEMALE WRITERS OF AMERICA, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages. In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement. But let it be remembered, that we never in any instance mention the name of a contributor from whom we have not the remotest idea of procuring a contribution.—There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who

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

It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America; and as A NEW YEAR'S GIFT, the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for Ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted, as the editorial Department is, by Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the partner companion.

The Times aptly remarks "that a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the gingerbread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

There are other publications that advertise FASHION PLATES. The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in his work are colored, and in every number; which is not the case with any other work published in this country; unless they are colored they are useless.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT. Is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney; two ladies so well known to the world, that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue, and utility. Of their capability to conduct the LADY'S BOOK, it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters. It will be remembered that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT. Is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

GENERAL FEATURES.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic Incidents in History, Extracts from Old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions Colored, Lace, Embroidery, Fac Similes, Music, &c. &c. A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Geography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor so far as lies in our power to gratify this feeling, by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

OUR READING MATTER.—Is about the same in quantity as any similar product probably a little in favour of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to descend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typography executed has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with those matters.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.—One advantage the subscribers of THIS work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest Cities of the Union by the first day of the month of publication.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of publication is three dollars per annum—the money to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing, the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to four dollars.

We still continue to furnish WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS complete and the LADY'S BOOK one year, for ten dollars.

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

Address L. A. GODEY, 111 Chestnut street Philadelphia. January 5th, 1841.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

388 ACRES

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

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

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

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are—one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen and

Very Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.
By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot County, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," the "Cottam," the "Nunam" & "Aikinson's Choice," and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldsborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot County Court, in Liber J. L. No. 5, folio 524 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said lands.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.
Aug 25, 1840.
N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

THE APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both, because, if there should be any ambiguity, in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:
For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1
One copy of the Appendix \$1
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1840.

HATS AND CAPS.

The subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Clipped, Neutral, plain Russian, and fine Mole-skin and long nap Silk hats, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a fine assortment of

SUPERIOR CAPS, such as Otter, Seal, Mink, Cat, and Chin-chilla, all of which will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers on short credit.

Also, a good assortment of LADIES' MUFFS. The subscriber will make a deduction of ten per cent on all cash purchases.

JAMES D. DUNCAN.
Oct 27

'Farmer's Foundry.'

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, and to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, up to 1st January 1841, are requested to come forward and settle the same to that date with the subscriber by cash, note, or otherwise, for according to the old usage, "short settlements make long friends" and with friends after settlement, business will be conducted as usual.

JAS. A. OXENHAM.
Dec 29—Gif

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

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

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

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

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

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

Easton & Baltimore Packet,

THE SCHOONER



HARP

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

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

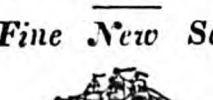
Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

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

Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices.
The public's ob't. serv't.
JACOB WRIGHT.
Easton, Aug. 4, 1840.—if

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,



TALBOT,

Having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting.)

The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and a safe boat.

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts, and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favorably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

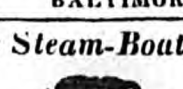
Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

The public's ob't. serv't.
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.

S. H. B.
April 21, 1840. G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,



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

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

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

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

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

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES, WORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a

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

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

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

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

Farm for Sale.

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

227 ACRES of Land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with marl easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable condition. The terms will be moderate.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

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

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

FRESH SUPPLY.

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

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

SADDLES, TRUNKS, and Harness, &c.

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

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

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

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

Nov 17—H

WOOL CAR DING

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

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

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

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

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

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER.
Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1840. H

More New Goods.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board \$25 per quarter.
Washing 3 75
Lower Branches in English 4 00
Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry 6 00
French Language 4 00
Music 10 00
Use of Piano 2 00
Drawing and Painting 2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited.

J. M. LAMBIN.
Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak
Oct. 18, 1840.—H

Dissolution

At the "Farmer's Foundry."

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, is this day (15th December, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due to the firm note or book account, are requested to make payment to James A. Oxenham, who will be bound at all times at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, and is fully authorized to receive and settle the same.

WILLIAM P. OXENHAM,
JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of, in and to the "Farmer's Foundry," as well as all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, to do all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Ringrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the cities.—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

FOR SALE.

AT THE "FARMER'S FOUNDRY," A variety of Ploughs, of different make and Nos. Also, a variety of castings, oven tile, &c. &c. (a variety too tedious to enumerate.) Also, Axes and other edged tools. To cash customers, or punctual dealers the sale of the above will be made accommodating.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22—H

LOOK HERE!

MR. JOHN RINGROSE, at the "Farmer's Foundry" in Easton, is fully authorized (as my foreman) to transact any business that may occur in my absence at any time.

N. B.—Cast Iron wheels for wheel Barrows with wrought iron axles for sale at the "Farmer's Foundry." To punctual customers or cash dealers, Castings of every description will be sold cheap.

J. A. OXENHAM.
dec 22—Gif

\$20 Reward.

THE subscriber will give the above reward to any person, who has found and will return a sum of money, which was lost by him at the fire near Easton on Saturday last. The amount is about \$60—principally note on the Easton Bank.

JOHN JUMP.
dec 29, 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Bleeding or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

Dr. Peters' principal office, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.

LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.
Malster & Saulebury, Denton.
Downs & Massey, Greensborough.
Cannon & Vossell, Bridgeton.
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.
Russum & Notts, Hillsborough.
Jan. 19, 1841. 1y

SHERMAN'S Cough Lozenges.

A STUNNING EVIDENCE OF THEIR VIRTUES.—The Rev. James Kent had suffered from a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He tried many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mr. R. D. Kemp, of Newburgh, was cured of consumption, by three boxes of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, after suffering three years, and trying several doctors, and every thing he heard of. Through the blessing of God, he owes his life to them.

SHERMAN'S Worm Lozenges.

1,400,000 Boxes sold last year—

Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, head ache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box, was entirely cured.

Benj. F. Goodspeed, 130 Sixth Avenue, has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them in his house on any account.

The Rev. James Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was last wasting away, and was so miserable, that death alone was looked for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Stevens, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, says Sherman's Worm Lozenges are the safest and best article he knows of for destroying worms.

These Lozenges are for sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, by Malster & Saulebury, Denton, and for sale, wholesale and retail at the medical lozenger warehouse, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.

Jan 19—1y

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

Blacksmithing,

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.
Dec 22—H

N. B.—Persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by closing their accounts as early as practicable. Those whose accounts have been standing for a year and upwards will please pay particular attention to this request.

E. MCQUAY.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Gartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkin, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED.
Easton, Feb 11, 1840.—H

PRIVATE SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation in the Academy at Easton, with an intention of retiring to his farm, and exchanging the arduous duties of his Public Profession for the more congenial quiet of the country, takes this method of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him for the last twelve years. It was the intention of the subscriber when he offered his resignation, to retire at the close of the year, from his Professional duties. Thro'