

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 62.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1834

WHOLE No. 342.

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

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

## THE UNION TAVERN



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

**NARRAGANSET HORSE.**  
The splendid Nankon colored  
Narraganset Horse will stand, the  
ensuing season, at Easton and the  
Trappe.  
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-  
ward Earle's and Ennals Martin's horses, to  
whom reference is made for the quality of his  
colts.  
To JOHN W. JENKINS.  
Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries  
respecting the Pedigree of your Nankon colored  
Horse, I can only state that I crossed from  
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Mary-  
land, with the gentleman who bred your horse,  
who informed me that his dam was a  
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized  
for her superior paces—that he sent her to the  
"Day of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a  
spring's chance, and that your horse was the  
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the  
dam; and I can state with great sincerity that  
I have the highest opinion of the "Day of Al-  
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his prog-  
eny. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your Obedt servant,  
**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**  
15th April, 1834.  
N. B. The grand dam of my horse Day of  
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Ma-  
son's Day of Algiers.  
april 22 E. N. H.

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.  
SCHOONER

## EMILY JANE.

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

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

**EXTRA TELEGRAPH.**  
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-  
comes the duty of every friend of his country  
to offer up his private and personal interests,  
so far as they are in conflict with the great end  
of securing the preservation of the Union, and  
the maintenance of the principles of the Consti-  
tution, and believing that the establishment  
of some organ of communication, through  
which the public intelligence, at a price  
within the reach of every citizen, is essential  
to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes  
to publish a semi-weekly  
**EXTRA TELEGRAPH.**  
To consist of six pages octavo paper, at the  
reduced rate of one cent per annum, for cop-  
ies, or at the rate of five cents per copy, for  
single copies.  
It is intended to constitute a medium, through  
which the ablest pens may address the people,  
and all such are invited to contribute. It is  
especially recommended to the consideration of  
the State Rights Societies now springing up in  
every State of the Union, and will embody the  
leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon  
which the success of the principles which give  
them life, depend. In a word, its great end  
will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and  
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice  
and personal interests, unite those who dis-  
approve of the manner in which the Govern-  
ment is now administered, in a common effort to re-  
store the institutions of the country from the  
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent  
and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.  
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers  
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers  
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as  
the subscriptions may be enlarged.  
Editors with whom we exchange will do us  
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-  
sons who desire its success are requested to ob-  
tain subscribers.  
All subscribers must be paid in advance.  
The first number will issue as soon as five  
hundred subscribers are obtained.  
**DUFF GREEN.**  
march 7, 1834.  
Subscriptions received.

**Notice.**  
**WAS** committed to the Jail of Montgomery  
county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a  
runaway, a yellow woman, who calls her-  
self Ann Washington Rigley. She says she  
belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.—  
She appears to be about 30 years of age, five  
feet high; her clothing when committed, was an  
old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.  
The owner of the above described woman is  
requested to come forward and release her,  
otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to  
law.  
**RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.**  
April 23, 1834—may 3 4w  
The Globe, Washington City; Whig,  
at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will  
give the above four insertions, and send their  
accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and is now opening at his store  
house in Easton,  
A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH  
**GOODS,**  
suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His  
supply consists of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA,  
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,  
&c. &c. &c.  
each of which he thinks is very complete, and  
having been purchased at reduced prices, he  
thinks he can offer them very low; he invites  
the attention of his friends and the public gen-  
erally to an inspection of the same, to judge for  
themselves.  
Easton, april 22 4t

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

## WILLIAM AND HENRY.

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

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

**JOHN HARPER,**  
INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors  
especially, that he has just received the  
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as  
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagaz,  
Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now  
offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings,  
which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad-  
joining Mr. Lewis's bar room, and opposite  
Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had  
at the reduced price of 50 per cent, to subscri-  
bers.  
The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-  
edgments for the liberal patronage he has re-  
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,  
and from the assurance he has generally given  
satisfaction, he would invite the public to give  
him a call, as he is determined that neither ex-  
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part  
to please those who may favor him with their pat-  
ronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-  
ceive some new fashions in addition to those Re-  
ported by Mr. A. F. Sagaz; thereby gentle-  
men will be able to see, judge and determine  
for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their  
wore.  
april 15 4w3t

**BOOKS.**  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN** has for sale at  
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.  
Lewis's Store,  
Fox's Book of Martyrs  
Goldrick's Universal Geography  
Newton on the Prophecies  
Saurin's Reflections  
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'  
Poems  
Stearns's Works  
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems  
Byron's Works  
Prominence Bible  
Prominence Testament  
Pridmore's Commemories of Sacred and Pru-  
dence History  
Watts on the mind  
Jay's Lectures  
Bible Companion  
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary  
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis  
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander,  
Watson, Jomayns, Leslie and Paley  
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted  
Saints' Rest  
Grace Majora  
Grace Minora  
Copper's Virgil  
Clarke's Caesar  
Clarke's Homer  
Smarts' Cicero  
Cramer's Delphini  
Horace Delphini  
Sallust Delphini  
Hutchinson's Xenophon  
Allen's Euclid  
Griesbach's Greek Testament  
Greek Exercises  
Author's Sallust  
Mair's Syntax  
Adams' Latin Grammar  
Ruckman's do do  
Titi Livii  
McIntyre on the Globes  
Boonycastle's Algebra  
Polite Learning  
Blair's Lectures  
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History  
Tytler's History  
Grimshaw's History of Rome  
do do France  
do do Greece  
do do England  
do do United States  
Tooke's Pantheon  
Adams' Geography & Atlas  
Westcott's do do  
Olney's do do  
Wanostrocht's French Grammar  
Nugent's French Dictionary  
Viri Roma  
Kirham's Grammar  
Murray's Grammar  
ditto Reader  
Academical Reader  
Walker's Dictionary  
Conley's Spelling Book  
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic  
Bartlett's Reader  
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books  
And variety of other Books, Paper, Ink-pen-  
der, &c. &c.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

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

expectedly arrived at the house of Mr. Samuel

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

**BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,**  
March 15, 1834.  
This engrossed bill, the original of which  
passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was  
this day read and assented to.  
By order,  
**LOUIS GASSAWAY, CLK.**  
**BY THE SENATE,**  
March 15, 1834.  
This engrossed bill, the original of which  
passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was  
this day read and assented to.  
By order,  
**JOS. H. NICHOLSON, CLK.**  
**JAMES THOMAS,**  
Appl

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

**A PROTRACTED MEETING**  
**WILL** be held in the Methodist Protestant  
Church in the Town of Easton, to com-  
mence on Friday night the 13th of June next.  
It is expected that the meeting will be at-  
tended by the Rev. Francis Waters, W. W. Wal-  
lace, Luther J. Cox, Levi R. Reese and other  
ministers.  
may 24

**THE LOST CHILD.**  
It is seldom we have been called on to re-  
cord a more affecting, or heart touching in-  
cident than the following: On Monday, 21st in-  
stant, a little boy, named Franklin, about four  
years old, son of Mr. Wm. Bond, living on  
Leipers Fork of West Harpeth, in this county,  
had wandered away in company with two of  
his play mates, to a considerable distance from  
home. Here whilst amusing themselves, his  
little companions unthinkingly left him, and  
finding himself alone, and apparently in a  
strange place, he became alarmed, and starting  
off in quite a different direction from his father's  
house, he lost himself in the woods. The distress  
and anxiety of the bereaved parents on discov-  
ering their loss, will readily be imagined. Im-  
mediate and thorough search was commenced,  
but for the time it was fruitless.—The whole  
neighborhood with a feeling and a spirit that  
did honor to themselves, and to human nature,  
turned out and for two long weary days, and  
sleepless nights, the search was kept up without  
either trace or tidings of the lost child. On  
Wednesday morning, it is estimated that more  
than three hundred of the neighbors had col-  
lected to give their assistance. Two hundred  
and fifty four on horse and foot, formed into  
lines with horns in the centre, and at the ends  
for the purpose of traversing the country, and  
covering every foot of ground, as the last and  
most effectual means of discovery. The plan  
was successful. Late in the afternoon, the  
child, having been several times directly in the  
line of those on the search, being frightened at  
the unusual bustle and array of so many indi-  
viduals, made his way unobserved till he un-

expectedly arrived at the house of Mr. Samuel  
Williams.  
Here the infant wanderer was kindly received  
and welcome tidings of his recovery quickly  
communicated to his almost disconsolate father  
and mother. The little fellow was a good deal  
exhausted from hunger and fatigue, having  
been without food from the time he strayed  
off, until discovered. He had slept the first  
night in a hollow log, and a second on a bed of  
leaves. Once or twice he heard his father who  
was looking for him through the woods call-  
ing him by name, and innocently asked him,  
"father why didn't you come to me when I  
answered you?" and told him in the woods car-  
rying fire in his hands." It would be impos-  
sible for us to portray the feelings of the parents  
on the sudden change from despair to ecstacy.  
The outbreathing of parental tenderness was  
like the gushing forth of a fountain in the sun-  
dry desert, and the appearance and counten-  
ances of the group around, sufficiently indicated  
that there are yet many noble feelings and gen-  
erous affections mingled with the darker attri-  
butes of humanity, that like the first bright  
flowers of the early spring, grow up and among  
the thorns and thistles, so thickly strewn along  
the weary pathway of human life.—Western  
Review.

**On the Culture of the Garden Bean.**—I have  
been very successful for half a dozen years in  
obtaining two crops of beans from the same  
plants. In the summer of 1826, my first crop  
of magnum and early long-pod beans was, by  
a very strong and violent wind, blown down;  
this was done when the beans were in full bloom.  
The crop from the blossoms which the  
plants then possessed was very fine and abun-  
dant, and gathered during July. In three  
weeks after the beans were prostrated, each stem  
pushed forth from near the root one or  
more, in some instances, four to six fresh stems;  
these bloomed freely and produced an abun-  
dant crop, which was gathered during Sep-  
tember. Since that grew, I have uniformly  
been down, so as to break the stalk near the  
root, my first and second crops of beans; I have  
by this means obtained four crops of beans  
from two sowings, and which supplies me  
from July 1st to 31st October. By this meth-  
od only half of the seed was required which  
I had been accustomed to use, and the greatest  
advantage to me was that only half of the  
ground was required, so that my advantage  
by this method are fourfold. I always pinch  
out the tops when the plants are in full bloom;  
this throws the vigor into the production of  
fruit instead of a continued increase of stem  
and foliage.—[Mr. James Falkland, Pentonville,  
in the Gardener's and Forester's Record, No. 3.]

**A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.**—Sometimes, I was  
conscious of gathering roughness from the con-  
tinual conflict with passion and prejudice, and  
that the fine edge of the feelings could not ever  
be utterly proof against the corrosion of such  
an atmosphere. Then I sought my home, and  
called my bird of song, and listened to the  
warbling of her high heaven-toned voice. The  
melody of that music fell upon my soul, like oil  
upon the troubled billows, and all was tran-  
quil. I wondered where my perturbations had  
 fled, but still more, that I had ever indulged  
them. Sometimes, the turmoil and fluctuation  
of the world, threw a shade of dejection over  
me; then it was her pride to smooth my brow,  
and to restore its smile.—Once a sorrow of no  
common order had fallen upon me, it rankled  
in my breast like a dagger point; I came to  
my house, but I shunned all its inmates. I  
threw myself down, in solitude, that I might  
wrestle alone with my fate and subdue it; a  
light footstep approached, but I heeded it not.  
A form of beauty was on a sofa, by my side,  
but I regarded it not. Then my hand was  
softly clasped, breathed upon,—pressed to rub-  
by lips. It was enough, I took my daughter in  
my arms & my sorrow vanished. Had she  
said the hackney'd expression of sympathy,  
or even the usual epithets of endearment, I  
might have desired her to leave my presence.  
Had she uttered only a single word it would  
have been too much, so wounded was my spirit  
within me. But the deed, the very poetry of  
tenderness, not speaking, melted the winter  
of my discontent. Ever was she clothed with  
that most exquisite of woman's perfections, a  
knowledge both when to be silent and when to  
speak,—and so to speak,—that the frost  
might dissolve from around the heart she loved  
and its discords, be turned to harmony.

**From the Richmond Enquirer.**  
The New York Daily (Bank organ) adopts  
the estimate of the National Intelligencer for  
the next House of Delegates—Anties 78—Ad-  
ministration 40—doubtful 10.  
"And the whole of the number put down as  
doubtful, will go to swell the Whig (Anti) ma-  
jority."  
The estimate is incorrect. The friends of  
the Administration (we speak of things as they  
are now), are 68 or 69 in the House of De-  
legates, and 19 or 20 in the Senate. What chan-  
ges may take place in this "age of Revolution,"  
and how far the Administration will gain or  
lose friends by its measures until the meeting of  
the next Legislature, this dependent saith not.  
The Administration is now stronger among the  
members elect, than it was at the last session.  
Counting Culpepper as ultimately gained on  
siding the polls, and without estimating two  
doubtful counties on either side, the Adminis-  
tration has gained two more than it has lost in  
the House of Delegates, and making use of the  
Senatorial Election as a test, it has gained 4 in  
the Senate—making six votes gained—or 12  
net votes in the next Legislature. On another  
point, too, we beg to assure the Editor, that  
many of those who are placed as Anti to the  
Administration, are also Anti to the Bank. Dr.  
Curtis, for instance, of Hanover, who turned  
out Mr. Roane, declared himself in his circular,  
a decided Anti-Bank man—and so, from  
what we have heard since the election, will be  
the case with many of the other Anties, so cal-  
led. Thus, it will turn out, that whatever na-  
ny of the Delegates or Senators may think as  
to the acts of the Administration, a decided ma-  
jority of both will be found against the renewal  
of the Bank.

A printer observing two huffies pursuing an  
ambitious but distressed author, remarked that  
"it was a new edition of 'The pursuit of litera-  
ture; unbound, but not pressed.'"  
Charles Fox one day received a severe re-  
prehension from his father, who asked him  
how it was possible for him to sleep, or enjoy  
and of the comforts of life, when he stood indeb-  
ted.—"Your Lordship need not be the least sur-  
prised," answered Charles, "your astonishment  
ought to be, how my creditors can sleep."



## REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. EVERETT, from the minority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States, submitted the following report:

The undersigned members of the committee for investigating the affairs of the Bank of the United States, having differed from their colleagues as to the extent of the powers of the committee, and the mode of pursuing the investigation, beg leave to submit the grounds of this difference, and their reasons for not concurring in the report of the majority of the committee.

The twenty-third section of the law, approved on the 10th of April, 1816, (commonly called the bank charter), makes the following provision: "It shall, at all times, be lawful for a committee of either House of Congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been, by the same, violated or not." This provision is, in terms, an express grant of power to either House of Congress; and, consequently, but for this grant, neither House of Congress would have possessed the power. To suppose that either House of Congress would have possessed the power, although the charter had been silent on the subject, is to suppose that so much of the twenty-third section of the charter as gives the power, is mere surplusage—an unauthorized and inadmissible supposition.

If the power reserved in the twenty-third section had been already possessed by either House of Congress, it must have been in virtue of its general authority to institute inquiries, and to send for persons and papers. But had the Congress not granted the charter under which this authority to send for persons and papers extended to the inspection of the books of the bank, they could not have deemed it necessary to provide that it should be lawful, at any time, for either House of Congress to appoint a committee for such inspection.

The resolution passed on the 4th of April last, under which the Committee of Investigation was appointed, is expressed in the following terms:

"The committee thus appointed is clothed with the power granted to either House of Congress, by the twenty-third section of the charter, the same being given to it by the express words of the resolution, which authorizes it to 'inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said bank,' and 'report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not.'"

Had the resolution stopped here, its interpretation would have been easy. It would have been, (and would so have necessarily been understood) a resolution creating a committee under the power granted by the twenty-third section of the charter, and for the precise objects, and no other, therein provided for. But the resolution of the House goes much further. It purports to authorize the committee to engage in a much wider range of inquiry than the resolution of the charter. It declares the objects of investigation to be three-fold, viz. 1st, the causes of the commercial embarrassment and distress alleged to exist; 2d, violations of the charter; 3d, corruptions and abuses in the management of the bank, of which several are alluded to in very general and comprehensive terms, as will be perceived by recurrence to the resolution just quoted. Of these three objects, the second and third are the objects of the committee, raised in pursuance of the twenty-third section of the charter is authorized to report.

3. As the resolution of the House enumerates objects of inquiry not named in the charter, so it specifies means of attaining information, not provided for in that law. It authorizes the committee "to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said bank and branches."

The point of chief question in this matter has been, what extension of the powers possessed by the committee, in virtue of the twenty-third section of the law, is effected by this additional detail of the objects to be investigated, and of the means for attaining the knowledge concerning them.

The subscribers understand their colleagues, the majority of the committee, to claim, under the terms of the resolution, an unlimited power of inquiry after all the conceivable corruptions and mal-practices of the bank, and of sending for the persons of its officers and directors, and for any and all of its books and papers, in order to ascertain whether any such corruptions and mal-practices exist. The subscribers believe that no such power of general search is given to the committee by the resolution; and that it was not competent for either House of Congress to give it. In their difference of opinion from the brethren of the majority on the third, will be found the chief source of their dissent. Some most of the important measures proposed by the committee.

Before explaining their views more distinctly, they would observe, to avoid all misconception, that it is no part of their purpose to maintain that the power of the committee is confined to an inquiry, whether the charter of the bank has been violated. The undersigned believe it is competent for the House to inquire into any alleged abuse or corruption whatsoever, to the ultimate relief required by the public good, and authorized by the principles of justice and law. They believe that the committee, of which they are members, was authorized to make such inquiries. They believed, however, that these inquiries were to be conducted according to the charter; that is, according to law; and according to these general principles of equity and constitutional right which cannot be transcended in virtue of any resolution of either House of Congress; and which the undersigned are unwilling to believe that either House of Congress could attempt or wish to transcend.

The undersigned have already, as they think, shown, that provision in the charter is a grant of power, which would otherwise have been possessed by either House. So far, therefore, it is the general power of sending for persons and papers from enlarging the charter power, that this latter in addition to the power of sending for persons and papers. The power, therefore, possessed by the committee under the charter, and recited in the resolution, is not, and cannot be, extended or enlarged by any thing else in that resolution. No limitation imposed by the charter upon the inquiry which the committee is thereby authorized to make, or the mode of making it, can be removed by the general parliamentary power of the House to institute investigations, and send for persons and papers. It would be an absurdity to make a charter provision for extending the general powers of the House, and then to seek to enlarge the powers conveyed in that provision, by the addition of something else, supposed to belong to the general authority of the House.

In addition to this, it must be recollected that the charter is a contract, and that the government to the stockholders, and voluntarily entered into by them. This power of investigation, and of subjecting the books to inspection, is one of the conditions of the contract, onerous to the stockholders. To attempt to enlarge it by construction, is to attempt, contrary to the faith of the country, to interpolate new and oppressive

conditions in the contract. The undersigned, therefore, maintain that a resolution of the House of Congress, passed in virtue of its general power of inquiry, cannot enlarge the specific provisions of the law. But they do not therefore hold that this committee could not, under the authority of the resolution of the House inquire into any other matters than breaches of the charter. They maintain only that this is a power to be exercised agreeably to law and justice; that it is not an absolute inquisitorial power; that it does not authorize a committee of either House to prosecute a secret inquiry of indefinite character, after any and every abuse, probable or possible. It does not extend the right of inspecting the books, granted for one purpose alone, so as to authorize their inspection for purposes totally different. Its inspection for purposes of general search, and compulsion of papers, not in proof or disproof of charges against third persons, by evidence of which they are the legal depositories, but in order to enable such a committee to find out by these papers, whether those who bring them are not themselves guilty of misdemeanors. Such a power as this, the undersigned wholly reject as abhorrent to reason and justice; unknown to the Constitution of this country; at war with its spirit and with its letter; and utterly repugnant to the public sentiment of the people. To claim such a power is to claim for either House of Congress the right, in virtue of a resolution of the House, to compel the members of the Union for any number of persons, compelling them to attend a committee, with all their papers, to submit to be examined on oath, to exhibit those papers for inspection; and thus to enable such committee to find out whether any individual is the charge of gross, but previously unspecified, misdemeanors and corruption.

It is not necessary for the undersigned to endeavor to define what are the limits of the powers of inquiry possessed by the House of Congress. It is sufficient for their present purposes to have shown, (and the proposition is proved in its enunciation,) what they are not and cannot be. It cannot be within the competence of a Committee of the House to institute a general search, and compel the citizens to submit themselves to immediate and indiscriminate searches, and bring with them their papers to be ransacked in a roving hunt for unspecified crimes. The Constitution reserves to the people the right (a right inalienable without the reservation) "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches, and seizures." Of all unreasonable searches that can be imagined, none is more signally so than a general search into the papers possessed by a person, whether individual or corporate, with a view to find (if it should happen to exist) matter of criminalization against that person. A general search for any purpose is unreasonable; for the object of criminalizing the individuals searched, it would be at war with the first principles of justice, and as exercised by a committee of the House of Representatives, or a committee of the Legislature of limited constitutional jurisdiction, an enormous assumption of power. It would be unreasonable, because, as no man is beyond the possibility of doing wrong, the right to institute a general search, if it existed, would be a right of inspection into the affairs of every individual in the community; a right to extract from him, by force, all the papers he possessed, to be limited by law, and never exercised by any but those officers and tribunals which are handed down to the undying execration of mankind. It would be at war with the first principles of justice, which, as a general rule, compel no man to criminate himself directly or indirectly, nor to furnish the means of his own conviction. It would be an enormous assumption of power on the part of either House of Congress; a body whose jurisdiction does not extend to any considerable portion of the conceivable crimes and misdemeanors which such a search might, if they had been committed, bring out; and who can surely lay claim to no power of searching out matters, which, if the search be successful, are without its province, both of legislation and punishment.

It may be observed that, if the right of making such a search of the Bank of the United States be claimed in virtue of the general power of inquiry possessed by the House, it extends to every State Bank in the Union, as fully as to the Bank of the United States. The charter gives a power of visiting the corporation thereby created, and of course, exclusively confined to the Bank of the United States. That power, as has been urged, can be applied only to the objects for which it is given; viz. to enable a committee to report "whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not." But if we go further, and claim a right, under the general power of inquiry possessed by the House, to search the bank for objects not made subjects of search by the charter, then it is obvious that the corporations and directors of the Bank of the United States, are persons, books, and papers, and the corporations, officers, trust companies, turnpike, canal, and road companies, and any other private citizens. The right, therefore, claimed by the majority of the committee, if it transcends in the slightest degree the limitations of the charter, must flow from a claim of power, which would bring within its grasp every corporation, officer, citizen, and every book and paper in the United States, and subject them, at any time, to a general search of a committee of either House of Congress.

Should it be contended that, as a great stockholder, the Government has a right to institute this search, the answer is obvious. The House of Representatives is not the Government; and the rights not possessed by the other stockholders, or to be exercised in any other way. In the contract between the Government and the stockholders, by which the bank was created a corporation of a character partly private and partly public, the Government reserved to itself all the powers which it thought were required to protect its interests as a stockholder, or which were needed in reference to the other relations of the bank to the country. To these reservations, the stockholders, by accepting the charter, assented. They cannot now be extended to the prejudice of the bank, without a violation of law and a breach of faith.

The undersigned are far from intending to charge their respected colleagues, from whom they differed with pain, with the design consciously to institute a search of this character into the affairs of the bank, but they feel obliged to dissent from a considerable portion of their measures, deeming them, in effect, (though their characters of such a general and unwholesome character, and which, in effect, would be a review of the principal measures adopted by the committee, which will now, for this reason, be briefly examined.

1. The first step taken was a call by the Committee of Investigation on the Committee of Directors, for "a list of the books of the bank, with an explanation of the purposes for which each was designed, and the names of the clerks to whose care and custody they are respectively committed." This was a step preliminary to the process by which the Committee of Investigation, in the judgment of the majority, could call for, and take into their possession, by a precept addressed to the clerks in the bank, any or all of the books of the institution, in which the business transactions of the bank are entered by the said clerks. This list was furnished by the Committee of the Directors, with the statement, however, that the books were not in the custody of the clerks, but in the general custody of the Board. In consequence of this statement, no attempt was made to obtain possession of the books by a demand of the clerks.

2. Of a similar character, but more objectionable, because tending more directly to the institution of a general search, and forming an immediate preparation for it, was the right, insisted on by the committee, of an exclusive occupation of the room in the banking house, offered by the directors for their accommodation during the inspection of the books. The undersigned refer to the correspondence between the Committee of Investigation and the Committee of the Bank on this subject. They would only briefly observe that a committee of seven had been appointed by the Board of Directors to receive the Committee of Investigation, and submit for their inspection such books and papers of the bank as might be necessary to explain the charter. A room in the banking-house was, by this committee, offered for the accommodation of the Committee of the House of Representatives. It appeared at a very early stage of the proceedings, in a conference between the two committees, that the committee of the directors proposed to exhibit their books in person to the Committee of Investigation, expressing at the same time, their expectation and readiness to "withdraw from the room whenever the Committee of the House should see fit" in order to furnish the Committee of the House the opportunity to deliberate, without the presence of any one not required or invited by themselves to attend. This proposed manner of conducting the examination was regarded by the majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives as inadmissible, and formed the subject of a correspondence between them and the committee of the directors. The Committee of the House adopted two resolutions, by one of which they agreed that their proceedings should be confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee; and by the other that no person should be present at the inspection of the books and examination of the proceedings of the bank, except those whose attendance might be required or permitted by the Committee of Investigation.

The first resolution was regarded merely as an understanding on the part of the Committee of Investigation, that no publicity would be given by them, until otherwise ordered, to the matters that might appear in the course of examination. The undersigned assented to this resolution with the understanding of the parliamentary law, that the sittings of every committee of the House are to be secret in the House; and that it was not in the power of the present committee, by a vote of their own, either to shut their doors, or impose secrecy on any persons who might attend. But they assented to the injunction of confidence, in conformity with what has prevailed in other committees of inquiry of the House, for their own convenience, as a rule binding on themselves, and with the express reservation that the adoption of this resolution should in no degree involve an assent to the principle asserted in the second. To that principle, viz. that no person should be permitted to attend during the inspection of the books of the bank, and the examination of its proceedings, whose presence was not required or invited by the committee, the undersigned were strenuously opposed. It was asserted as a right on the part of the committee, and (as the undersigned supposed, and the committee of the directors of the bank appeared also to understand it) with an intention to enforce the right. In pursuance of this intention, (as the undersigned supposed,) the committee of investigation ceased to hold their meetings in the rooms set apart for them in the banking house, as soon as they understood the committee of the directors of the bank to claim the right of being there present with their books, during the inspection of the same. It is true that, by a subsequent resolution, the committee of the House of Representatives disclaimed, having decided that they should, in point of fact, exclude the directors from the room, during the inspection of the books; but they persisted in the assertion of the right to do so, as appears from the documents appended to this report.

This claim was regarded by the undersigned, as being without foundation and objectionable. In the first place it has been observed, they believed it to be contrary to the *lex parliamentaria* for a committee of inquiry, on its own authority, to claim the right of holding its sittings, except when deliberating and voting, in secret. It can only be constituted a secret committee, by express order of the House. Secondly, this principle involved the right of withdrawing the books of the bank from the custody of the directors, and taking them into the possession of the committee of investigation. This is a power, as was given by the charter, which, as far as the books are concerned, authorizes a committee only "to inspect the books." As the right reserved by the charter to Congress is not only one of the conditions of an agreement, but in derogation of the rights and liberties of the citizen, and could not be claimed at common law, and its exercise at least, under any circumstances, must be highly inconvenient, and create a serious interruption of the business of the bank, it should be construed strictly and liberally, and not draw with it, by implication, any thing not necessary for its exercise. The entire confidence, which the undersigned feel, in the liberality and magnanimity of their colleagues, so to conduct the inspection, as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the officers of the bank, could not authorize an acquiescence in a claim of right wholly to obstruct and bring to a stop the ordinary proceedings of the bank; in fact, to suspend the charter.

It was a claim to take the books out of the possession of the directors into the possession of the committee, to detain them as long as they pleased, to carry them whithersoever they pleased, (a right afterwards more distinctly asserted and attempted to be enforced,) and to put them to whatever use the committee, in their uncontrolled discretion, might think proper. The undersigned again repeat, that it is characteristic of this claim, to urge that the books of the bank, taken from the possession of the directors, could have been put to no unworthy use by the committee of investigation. Such an idea could only suggest itself to a person, who, in no degree more than the undersigned, would have been out of the custody of those responsible to the stockholders for their safe-keeping. The most improper use to which the books, or any other property of an individual or a corporation, can be put, is to take them away from their rightful owner and lawful guardian. I may think I can better take care of my neighbor's property than he does himself, but I may not therefore take it from him and administer it, even for his own good, far less may I take it even without warrant of law, in

order to extract from its unlawful use, matter to be used directly or by consequence, for his crimination. The books belong to the stockholders of the Bank, and are by them entrusted to the directors. They do not belong to the House of Representatives, nor to any committee of that House; and a right to possession of them, no more involves a right to take possession of them, than a right to count the money in the vaults involves a right to take possession of it. It is a case of frequent occurrence in State banks, that committees are sent to visit them, and among other things to count the specie in their vaults. Should such a committee claim the right of going into the vaults alone, and counting the money, without the presence of the directors of the bank, or their authorized agents, it would be thought a very unwarrantable claim; and no personal confidence reposed in the honor and probity of the committee, would render such a claim at all the less unwarrantable.

But the attempt to fortify the right of taking possession of the books, by urging that, in its exercise, it would not have been abused, wholly fails, in the apprehension of the undersigned, because they deem that the use which was avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest possible abuse. It was intended to employ them for the purpose of a general search, not only to ascertain, in the most general form, whether the charter of the bank had been violated, but also what corruptions, abuses, and mal-practices had taken place in its management, and thus, by way of inquiry, among other things, whether a criminal prosecution, in legal form, should be instituted. (See resolution of Committee of Investigation of 7th of May,) in which prosecution the directors, called to submit the books, would have been the party implicated.

The undersigned believe, that, in a land of constitutional liberty and law, it can need but little argument to show that a claim, on the part of a committee of either House of Congress, acting in virtue of the general parliamentary power of inquiry, to demand possession of the books and papers belonging to an individual or a corporation, in order to search therein for matter on which to found a criminal procedure against said individual or corporation, is a claim at once of the most unbecoming and pernicious character. They confidently believe that no court of justice in the United States, or any other free country, has ever claimed such a power as a right, or attempted, in point of fact, to execute it. They have never heard of any statute which gives this power, to any court or other tribunal. And they would deem the assumption of such a power, by either House of Congress, as an incident of the general powers of the House, and resting on the *lex parliamentaria*, as unwarrantable, and in the highest degree dangerous.

3. The committee having withdrawn from the corporation of the bank, in the banking house, for the reason stated, passed a resolution requiring the President and Directors of the bank to submit certain of the books of the bank to the inspection of the committee, at their room in the North American Hotel. (See Dec. No. 25.) With this requisition, the Committee of the Directors declined complying, for reasons which appear in their resolutions adopted May the 3d. (Document No. 20.) The undersigned regarded this resolution of the committee as open to the objections already urged against an *ex parte* inspection of the books, and to others peculiar to itself. By its terms, the President and Directors are required to submit certain of their books to the inspection of the committee at the North American Hotel. It, by the term required, nothing is to be understood but a request, with which the directors of the bank were at liberty to decline complying, if they were of course free to do so, and their doing so, argues no contempt of the House. But the majority of the committee evidently regarded, as in some way obligatory, the demand for the production, at their hotel, of certain of the books of the bank. Such demand the subscribers deemed to be unauthorized. It is, in reference to the books named in the requisition, it was of course valid as to all the books of the bank and all its branches; which, by parity of right, the committee might have required to be brought to their lodgings, and there detained and used at their pleasure. The question whether (supposing them brought to the committee's room at the North American Hotel) they should there be submitted in person by the directors, or inspected *ex parte* by the Committee of Investigation, was not distinctly raised. But considering that the committee desired to hold their meetings at the banking house, precisely because the directors insisted on their submitting the books for inspection in person, it appeared to the undersigned that, whether exercised or not, the right of an *ex parte* inspection was designed to be reserved, and that the inspection was required to be had at the private room of the committee, to enable the committee, if they deemed it expedient, to act on that reservation. All the objections, therefore, which lie to an *ex parte* inspection in the banking house, hold with equal force to an *ex parte* inspection out of it.

In addition to this, the requisition of the books, to be carried away from the banking house, appeared to the undersigned, for other reasons, as an inadmissible character. It was to take them away from the place, where the important interests of the bank required them to be, and to be used. It was to expose them to the risks of transportation through the streets, and detention in private rooms, not constructed for the safe preservation of valuable papers. While it is the constant practice of individuals to deposit for safe keeping valuable books and papers in the vaults of the bank, the bank was required to remove its own books and papers, containing the evidence of pecuniary transactions to the amount of several hundreds of millions of dollars annually, to the committee's room in the North American Hotel, a public house of resort in Philadelphia. The undersigned opposed this requisition, from the belief that it was wholly beyond the authority of the House; and that they should have deeply regretted a compliance with it by the bank, which would have devolved on the committee the care and responsibility of a deposit so delicate and valuable.

By the 23d section of the charter, whenever a *scire facias* against the bank is sued out of the circuit court of Pennsylvania, it shall be lawful for the court, in examining into the truth of the alleged violation of the charter, to require production of such of the books of the bank as it may deem necessary to the ascertainment of the controverted facts. This is the only case in which the contract between the government and the stockholders authorizes a requisition of the books; and this cautious authority, granted by law to one of the high judicial tribunals of the country, on an examination into an alleged violation of the charter, to require the production of the books which it may deem necessary to the ascertainment of controverted facts, sufficiently dispenses by exclusion, the grant of any similar or additional power of the same kind, to any other tribunal. That the House of Representatives, independent of the charter, has a right, by one of its committees, to require the production of any or all of the books of the bank, at the sittings of said committee, or any where else, the undersigned cannot bring them-

selves to admit. At all events, as no authoritative form was given to the requisition, the directors, in respectfully declining to comply, are of course guilty of no contempt of the House.

4. After the Directors of the Bank had declined a compliance with the requisition of their books to be produced at the North American Hotel, the Committee of Investigation, on the 5th of May, adopted a resolution (See Document No. 32) that they would repair to the banking house at one o'clock of that day, to inspect the books specified in the resolution of the 23th, and such others as they might require to be produced. A copy of this resolution was sent to the Chairman of the Committee of the Directors, at a time when the Committee of the Directors was not in session, and a short time before the hour named in the resolution of the committee of Investigation. He immediately informed the Chairman of the Committee of the House by letter, that it would be impracticable for the Committee of the Directors, in season to submit the books for inspection that day, but that they would be reassessed with an unnecessary delay. The committee, however, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of making up an issue, to repair to the banking house at the hour named, and then and there to call on the President and Cashier of the bank to submit certain of their books to the committee. This accordingly took place, first in the large hall of the banking house, and then, by repetition, in the President's room. The President and Cashier declined a compliance with this request, on the ground, that they had neither the custody of, nor control over the books and papers; the general custody of the same being with the Board of Directors, who had already apprised the Committee of the House, that they had placed them under the direction of the committee, to be by that committee submitted for inspection, and that they (the President and Cashier) were therefore unable to comply with the demand of the Committee of Investigation. This demand, and the answer to it, were then reduced to writing, and will be found among the papers (Nos. 35, 36) appended to this report.

This proceeding was but a repetition, in a form a little varied, of the attempt before made to acquire the means of conducting the inspection of the books, apart from those to whom the directors had confided the duty of submitting them to the Committee of the House of Representatives. It was avowedly intended only to make up, in another form, the issue which it was supposed would be created between the bank and Committee of Investigation, by the failure of the committee to obtain the books, thus required of the President and Cashier. It was known to the Committee of the House, that the directors, by an authentic act, of which copy had been communicated, had placed the books at the disposal of the Committee of the Board, to be by them submitted in person for inspection. This said Committee of the Directors had twice positively made known their inability to depart from the instructions of the board in this respect. The Committee of the House were apprised that the books asked for were not, under the instructions of the Board, at the voluntary disposal of the President and Cashier, and the demand made of these officers by the committee in person, at the bank, was not of the nature of a legal process to compel their production, supposing them to have been *de facto* in the keeping of the said officers. For these considerations, the undersigned opposed the personal demand for the production of the books now, under considerations, as a measure which must, for the reason stated, prove ineffective, unnecessary for the making up of the desired issue, and open to the objection of wearing a vexatious appearance. To make a third application for a voluntary submission of the books in a manner which it was known was deemed inadmissible, at the same time that a recourse was had to compulsory process, could not but have the effect, though certainly not so intended, of gratuitously throwing upon the directors the odium of repeated refusals of the requests of the Committee of the House. However this may be, as the fact is undoubted, that the directors had placed the books under the control of the Committee of the Board; as their right to do so is unquestionable; as the Chairman of the Committee of the Directors had apprised the Chairman of the committee of Investigation that the former could not be re-assembled at the very short notice given, but should be so, without unnecessary delay, to submit the books for inspection; as the books were not, in point of fact, in possession of the officers called on; the undersigned feel confident that, in respectfully declining to produce them, those officers were guilty of no contempt, of the authority of the House.

MR. JEFFERSON'S PROTEST.  
The editor of the Richmond Enquirer has obtained from Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Esq., the subjoined copy of an opinion and protest, prepared by his grandfather, (while Secretary of State,) for President Washington. Mr. Randolph, in his letter communicating them, says—

"The protest being a press copy (marked 'not sent') is between dates January 4, 1792, and January 10, 1792. These papers are in the three volumes bound in marble paper, described in vol. 4, page 443, of his published works: to which description I must refer you for the confirmation of my judgment to their contents, upon a calm review twenty-five years after their dates, when the passions of the time are passed away, and the reasons of the transactions act alone on the judgment."

"With great regard, yours, &c."  
"TH. J. RANDOLPH."  
An adjustment of the difficulties between the President and the Senate by some tacit understanding, probably prevented the sending of the protest. That it was not delivered upon any consideration of a want of constitutional right in the President to defend the Executive authority from the encroachments of the Senate, is made manifest by the approbation given to the contemplated proceeding by Mr. Jefferson himself, twenty-five years after the event.

If the Executive Department were not competent to speak of the aggression of that body, which participates in a share of its power, when transcending it, the consequence follows, that the Senate might claim every thing, and the President could deny nothing. Who ever supposed, until the Senate imposed the *scire facias* that one department was obliged to submit to the usurpations of another, without daring to assert its rights, however temperately.

(OPINION.)  
The Constitution having declared that the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, the Senate has a right to negative the grade he may think it expedient to use in a foreign mission, as well as the person to be appointed to fill that grade.

I think the Senate has no right to negative the grade. The Constitution has divided the powers of government into three branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary, lodging each with a distinct magistracy. The Legislative it has given completely to the Senate and

House of Representatives. It has declared that the Executive powers shall be vested in the President, submitting only special articles of it to a negative by the Senate; and it has vested the Judiciary power in the courts of justice, with certain exceptions also in favor of the Senate.

The transaction of business with foreign nations, is Executive altogether. It belongs, then, to the head of that department, except as to such portions of it as are specially submitted to the Senate. Exceptions are to be construed strictly. The Constitution itself, indeed, has taken care to circumscribe this one within very strict limits, for it gives the nomination of the foreign agents to the President, the appointment to him and the Senate jointly, and the commissioning to the President. This analysis calls our attention to the strict import of each term. To nominate must be to propose. Appointment seems that act of the will which constitutes or makes the agent, and the commission is the public evidence of it. But there are still other acts previous to these acts specially enumerated in the Constitution: to wit, 1. The destination of a mission to the particular country where the public service calls for it; and 2. The character and grade to be employed in it. The natural order of all these acts is, 1st, Destination, 2. Grade, 3. Nomination, 4. Appointment, 5. Commission. If the appointment does not comprehend the neighboring acts of nomination or commission, (and the Constitution says it shall not, by giving them exclusively to the President,) still less can it pretend to comprehend those previous and more remote, of destination and grade. The Constitution, analysing the three last, shows they do not comprehend the two first. The fourth is the only one it submits to the Senate, shaping it into a right to say "that A or B is unfit to be appointed." Now, this cannot comprehend a right to say "that A or B is not the fit one to employ;" or "four commissions with the country of his destination are not such as to call for any mission." The Senate is not supposed by the Constitution to be acquainted with the concerns of the Executive department. It was not intended that these should be communicated to them; nor can they, therefore, be qualified to judge of the necessity which calls for a mission to any particular place, or of the particular grade, more or less marked, which special and secret circumstances may call for. All this is left to the President. They are only to see that no unfit person be employed.

It may be objected that the Senate may, by continual negatives on the person, do what amounts to a negative on the grades, and so indirectly defeat this right of the President. But this would be a breach of trust, an abuse of the powers confided to the Senate, of which that body cannot be supposed capable. So the President has a power to convoke the Legislature, and the Senate might defeat that power by refusing to come. This equally amounts to a negative on the power of convoking; yet nobody will say they possess such a negative, or would be capable of usurping it, by such oblique means. If the constitution had meant to give the Senate a negative on the grade, or destination, as well as the person, it would have said so in direct terms, and not left it to be effected by a side-wind. It could never mean to give them the use of one power through the abuse of another.

(PROTEST.)  
Gentlemen of the Senate:  
Your House has been pleased to communicate to me their resolutions, purporting a decision by them, that it is expedient, &c., &c., from whence an implication arises, that in their opinion they might have decided that no such appointments were expedient.

After mature consideration and consultation, I am of opinion that the constitution has not the President sole competent judge to what places circumstances should render it expedient that ambassadors, or other public ministers, should be sent, and of what grade they should be: And, that it has ascribed to the Senate no Executive act, but the single one of giving or withholding their consent to the person nominated.

I think it my duty, therefore, to protest, and to do protest, against the validity of any resolutions of the Senate asserting or implying any right in that House to exercise any Executive authority but the single one before mentioned. It is scarcely necessary to add, that nothing herein is meant to question their right to concur in making treaties—this question being considered not as a breach of executive, but of legislative power, placed by the constitution under peculiar modifications.

EASTON, MD.  
TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1834.  
THE MINORITY REPORT.—The great length of this report prevents us from giving it entire in this morning's Whig.—We shall conclude it in our next, when we will give our views of this important question, on which every one, who values our institutions, should deeply reflect.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore commenced its session yesterday.

BANK OF MILLINGTON.—The Chesterton Telescope of the 30th ult. speaking of the reported failure of this Bank says: "It is true that at that time the Bank had stopped payment, but we have since been credibly informed that the suspension was not caused by insolvency, but owing entirely to a change in the Board of Directors, which created dissatisfaction among the Stockholders, since which time the new Directors have resigned and the old Board been reinstated, and the Bank will in a few days resume payment and afford the usual facilities to the community."

We extract the following article from the Globe of yesterday.  
On Friday last, Mr. Speaker Stevenson announced his intention, in consequence of his feeble state of health, to resign his office of Speaker of the House of Representatives this day. We have observed, for several weeks past, the Speaker has been able to do but little more than open the House on the morning of each day; the duties of the Chair having been temporarily discharged by Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, with a promptness and ability, highly creditable to him, and, we believe, generally satisfactory to the House.—Globe.

It appears also, by the proceedings of Congress reported in Saturday's Globe, that it was the intention of Mr. Stevenson to resign his seat in Congress at the same time.



The House of Representatives have named the 30th inst. as the day for the adjournment of Congress.

The Joint Resolution for fixing a day for the termination of the present Session of Congress, which has passed the House of Representatives, was not taken up in the Senate yesterday, that body having assigned yesterday and to-day, to specific objects. It will come up as a matter of course, for its first reading on Monday. —Nat. Intel.

The Senate, in its session of Executive business on Wednesday, confirmed ROBERTS Vaux as a Director of the Bank of the United States, and rejected HENRY HOAR for the same office; and rejected the nomination of MARTIN GORDON as Collector of New Orleans. —The nomination of MAITLAND DICKINSON was confirmed as Minister to Russia. —Balt. Gaz.

It is understood that Joseph White, Esq., lately confirmed by the Senate, declines acting as a Director of the Bank of the United States. —Globe.

Why is it that we so often see in the foreign journals, allusions made to the existing struggle between the President and House of Representatives, on the one part, and the Bank of the U. S. on the other, in which it is represented as a struggle between the Aristocracy and Democracy of the nation, if such were not the case? Observers at a distance are the best judges of such matters. They look on without prejudice or party feeling. They see matters as they exist, not through the medium of their passions. Nothing can be more obvious to a man of common understanding, than that the present is a contest between the immediate Representatives of the people, on the one hand, and the Aristocracy of the nation on the other. Not an Aristocracy by birth, but of wealth; and which no government is more to be dreaded than the following extract—

From a New York Paper  
We take the following extract from the Liverpool Standard, a paper devoted to the aristocracy of Great Britain. The Standard in speaking of the President's course in relation to the United States Bank, says—

"If he thinks he can beat the aristocracy and moneyocracy in America, he is miserably mistaken. The mob is a dangerous reed to lean on. Wealth rules all, governs all, and is supreme in the republic—and although he may struggle against its influence for a short time, he will be defeated in the end. He may deprive the National Bank of privileges—he cannot divest its proprietors of power."

"General Jackson is acting on the principles of Jefferson, and is carrying out the patriotic doctrine of that arch Jacobin to its fullest extent. We are not of the party who worship the dead or the living idol. The principles and administration of Mr. Jefferson have done more to tarnish this nation than all the plagues described in the Apocalypse could do, if inflicted at one blow." —Boston Courier.

What does the Courier mean by this denouncing Mr. Jefferson as an "arch Jacobin," and representing General Jackson as carrying out his principles? Is this an insidious mode of sustaining the influence of the administration at the south, where the name of Jefferson is so highly revered? Does the Courier wish to see the divisions of the south perpetuated? and does it fear their union? Now we tell the Courier that all this is seen, and being seen, the attempt is futile. It may overdo the thing, and hurt where it does not intend it.

U. S. Telegraph.  
The above article is extracted from the U. S. Telegraph of the 29th ult. It shows plainly the nature of the opposition to the present administration. The editor of the Boston Courier denounces the President as following the footsteps of that arch Jacobin, Thos. Jefferson; the editor of the Telegraph reproves his brother Whig of the Courier—Ha, you must not say so, says the Telegraph, we of the South denounce Jackson as a Federalist of the deepest dye. If you wish us Nullifiers, to unite with the National Republicans, in the South, say no more of Jackson's acting on the principles of Jefferson, we profess to be the exclusive disciples of Jefferson.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Extracts of a letter from Capt. Downes to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship Potomac, off Boston Light, 23d May, 1834.  
On the 26th August, 1831, this ship being ready for sea, and having received my instructions, I sailed from Sandy Hook, and after a passage of fifty days, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, where I took in water and provisions, and after refitting the crew, sailed on the 5th November for the East Indies, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence, after a passage of fifty-five days, arrived and came to anchor off Quallah Battoo, on the 6th February, 1834.  
For the particulars of my operations on the coast of Sumatra, I have only to refer you to my previous communications, dated off Soerabaya, 17th February, 1832, and at Callao, 13th February, 1833.

Of our commercial interests in the East, I need not speak, as the subject is fully understood by the Department.

On the West Coast of Sumatra.  
The history of our trade on that coast is one of interest, and always carried on at the imminent peril of human life; and though the character of the inhabitants would seem almost to render this unavoidable, yet I am of opinion that an effective remedy might, in a great measure, be applied.

There is no regularly established Government, having an extensive dominion on that coast. The power of the king of Acheen, by long and constant wars with his rebellious subjects, has been reduced to a mere shadow of what it formerly was. Rajahs after Rajahs have thrown off allegiance and established his independence; or, if at all, only nominally acknowledge his dependence on the coast of Acheen. Hence, almost every pepper port is governed by Rajahs, for whose conduct no other chiefs would hold, or consider themselves responsible.

The policy, therefore, seems obvious, that one of our public vessels should once in a while touch at these ports, hold formal conference with the principal Rajahs, explain to them the principles on which our countrymen carry on trade with all nations, and that we always have ships of war, whose sole business is to protect our commerce, and severely chastise all pirates

committed on our merchant vessels.

A few presents to some of the principal Rajahs might have a good tendency. By some such policy as this, I have but little doubt our commerce on that coast might be rendered vastly more secure.

A people who have no regular government, no established laws, and acknowledge no moral obligations, can only be operated on by the occasional demonstration of actual force upon their coast.

I left Soerabaya on the 18th Feb., & after passing through Sanda Strait, anchored off Pangongiang, Bantam Bay, on the 7th March, where I took on board wood and water, and arrived at Batavia on the 19th, where I again filled up my provisions. I left Batavia for Canton on the 10th April. My passage through the Chinese sea was tedious, and of severe suffering from sickness among the crew, which, however, happily abated in the healthier climate of Lintin, where I arrived on the 20th of May.

The approaching season of typhoons, and my anxiety to arrive on the Pacific station, induced me to make a short stay in that place, which I left on the 21st June, and passing through the Bashi Straits, after a very unpleasant voyage of forty-eight days, arrived at Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 23d July, and remained there twenty-four days.

During this time I had frequent interviews with the authorities of the place, and settled, as far as it could be at the time, with a people of limited means, the claims of our citizens, the particulars of which will be found in my communication to the Department, dated Valparaiso, 26th October, 1832. This island is a point full of interest, and often frequented by our merchant vessels, trading to the Northwest Coast, or from the West Coast of South America, to the East Indies. But its greatest importance arises from being a general rendezvous of four whale ships, and where most of them touch to refresh the men, at least once during their cruise, and many of them every season.

Such a concourse of our own seamen, with those of other nations, often create disturbances at that place, which would seem to require some more efficient means for suppression, than is permanently located on the island.

I sailed from Oahu on the 16th August, touched, and spent a few days at Oahu, where I passed to Valparaiso, where I arrived on the 23d October, 1832.

During my stay, on that station, the department, from time to time, has been made acquainted with the movements of the squadron, under my command.

I sailed from Valparaiso on the 9th February, passed Cape Horn on the 7th March, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 23th, where I remained until the 9th April, taking in water and provisions, and then sailed for the United States, and arrived here this morning, and shall take the ship to the Navy Yard as soon as the wind will permit.

During the cruise of the Potomac, she has touched at Rio de Janeiro twice; Cape of Good Hope, Quallah Battoo, and Soerabaya, Coast of Sumatra; Bantam Bay, and Batavia, Island of Java; Macao and Lintin, China; Sandwich and Society Islands; Valparaiso three times; Callao the same; Coquimbos, Galapagos Islands and Puna, Bay of Guayaquil; boarded, while on her station in the Pacific, seventy-one American vessels, amounting to upwards of eighteen thousand tons of shipping, and manned by more than eleven hundred men; has sailed over sixty-one thousand miles, and been at sea five hundred and fourteen days; and during this time, and in sailing this distance, through every climate, in her voyage around the world, all hands have never been called but once at night, and that, three days out from New York; nor has she had a spar carried away, or lost a man by casualty, or had one seriously injured.

Extract of a letter from Dr. JACKSON, dated on board the Potomac frigate, Boston, May 23d, 1834, directed to the Secretary of the Navy.  
"This ship has now finished her cruise. She has been absent thirty-three months. During that time, she has sailed round the world; spent nearly five months in the East Indies, visiting the coast of Sumatra, Straits of Sumatra, the Island of Java, and the South of China.  
"She has crossed the Pacific Ocean, sailing from west to east, in the teeth of the trade winds, and obliged to pick her way through unknown tracks, subject to currents and contrary winds, such as few ships, certainly none of her dimensions, have heretofore encountered. In crossing this immense ocean—the distance, in a direct line, is ten thousand miles, but in making a way, a mulatto man who calls himself Charles Medcalf, says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pants, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Abraham De Groot, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Charles Medcalf, says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pants, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by William A. Shaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph Banton; says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Priscilla Banton, living near Trap Town, Talbot County, (E. S.) Maryland; said negro man is about 53 years of age, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm and a small scar over his left eye, bald on the top of his head and stout made. Had on when committed, a brown cassinet roundabout, drab flannel pants, summer vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

committed on our merchant vessels.

A few presents to some of the principal Rajahs might have a good tendency. By some such policy as this, I have but little doubt our commerce on that coast might be rendered vastly more secure.

A people who have no regular government, no established laws, and acknowledge no moral obligations, can only be operated on by the occasional demonstration of actual force upon their coast.

I left Soerabaya on the 18th Feb., & after passing through Sanda Strait, anchored off Pangongiang, Bantam Bay, on the 7th March, where I took on board wood and water, and arrived at Batavia on the 19th, where I again filled up my provisions. I left Batavia for Canton on the 10th April. My passage through the Chinese sea was tedious, and of severe suffering from sickness among the crew, which, however, happily abated in the healthier climate of Lintin, where I arrived on the 20th of May.

The approaching season of typhoons, and my anxiety to arrive on the Pacific station, induced me to make a short stay in that place, which I left on the 21st June, and passing through the Bashi Straits, after a very unpleasant voyage of forty-eight days, arrived at Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 23d July, and remained there twenty-four days.

During this time I had frequent interviews with the authorities of the place, and settled, as far as it could be at the time, with a people of limited means, the claims of our citizens, the particulars of which will be found in my communication to the Department, dated Valparaiso, 26th October, 1832. This island is a point full of interest, and often frequented by our merchant vessels, trading to the Northwest Coast, or from the West Coast of South America, to the East Indies. But its greatest importance arises from being a general rendezvous of four whale ships, and where most of them touch to refresh the men, at least once during their cruise, and many of them every season.

Such a concourse of our own seamen, with those of other nations, often create disturbances at that place, which would seem to require some more efficient means for suppression, than is permanently located on the island.

I sailed from Oahu on the 16th August, touched, and spent a few days at Oahu, where I passed to Valparaiso, where I arrived on the 23d October, 1832.

During my stay, on that station, the department, from time to time, has been made acquainted with the movements of the squadron, under my command.

I sailed from Valparaiso on the 9th February, passed Cape Horn on the 7th March, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 23th, where I remained until the 9th April, taking in water and provisions, and then sailed for the United States, and arrived here this morning, and shall take the ship to the Navy Yard as soon as the wind will permit.

During the cruise of the Potomac, she has touched at Rio de Janeiro twice; Cape of Good Hope, Quallah Battoo, and Soerabaya, Coast of Sumatra; Bantam Bay, and Batavia, Island of Java; Macao and Lintin, China; Sandwich and Society Islands; Valparaiso three times; Callao the same; Coquimbos, Galapagos Islands and Puna, Bay of Guayaquil; boarded, while on her station in the Pacific, seventy-one American vessels, amounting to upwards of eighteen thousand tons of shipping, and manned by more than eleven hundred men; has sailed over sixty-one thousand miles, and been at sea five hundred and fourteen days; and during this time, and in sailing this distance, through every climate, in her voyage around the world, all hands have never been called but once at night, and that, three days out from New York; nor has she had a spar carried away, or lost a man by casualty, or had one seriously injured.

Extract of a letter from Dr. JACKSON, dated on board the Potomac frigate, Boston, May 23d, 1834, directed to the Secretary of the Navy.  
"This ship has now finished her cruise. She has been absent thirty-three months. During that time, she has sailed round the world; spent nearly five months in the East Indies, visiting the coast of Sumatra, Straits of Sumatra, the Island of Java, and the South of China.  
"She has crossed the Pacific Ocean, sailing from west to east, in the teeth of the trade winds, and obliged to pick her way through unknown tracks, subject to currents and contrary winds, such as few ships, certainly none of her dimensions, have heretofore encountered. In crossing this immense ocean—the distance, in a direct line, is ten thousand miles, but in making a way, a mulatto man who calls himself Charles Medcalf, says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pants, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Abraham De Groot, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Charles Medcalf, says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pants, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by William A. Shaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph Banton; says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Priscilla Banton, living near Trap Town, Talbot County, (E. S.) Maryland; said negro man is about 53 years of age, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm and a small scar over his left eye, bald on the top of his head and stout made. Had on when committed, a brown cassinet roundabout, drab flannel pants, summer vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Nat. Pruby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Freely, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

committed on our merchant vessels.

A few presents to some of the principal Rajahs might have a good tendency. By some such policy as this, I have but little doubt our commerce on that coast might be rendered vastly more secure.

A people who have no regular government, no established laws, and acknowledge no moral obligations, can only be operated on by the occasional demonstration of actual force upon their coast.

I left Soerabaya on the 18th Feb., & after passing through Sanda Strait, anchored off Pangongiang, Bantam Bay, on the 7th March, where I took on board wood and water, and arrived at Batavia on the 19th, where I again filled up my provisions. I left Batavia for Canton on the 10th April. My passage through the Chinese sea was tedious, and of severe suffering from sickness among the crew, which, however, happily abated in the healthier climate of Lintin, where I arrived on the 20th of May.

The approaching season of typhoons, and my anxiety to arrive on the Pacific station, induced me to make a short stay in that place, which I left on the 21st June, and passing through the Bashi Straits, after a very unpleasant voyage of forty-eight days, arrived at Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 23d July, and remained there twenty-four days.

During this time I had frequent interviews with the authorities of the place, and settled, as far as it could be at the time, with a people of limited means, the claims of our citizens, the particulars of which will be found in my communication to the Department, dated Valparaiso, 26th October, 1832. This island is a point full of interest, and often frequented by our merchant vessels, trading to the Northwest Coast, or from the West Coast of South America, to the East Indies. But its greatest importance arises from being a general rendezvous of four whale ships, and where most of them touch to refresh the men, at least once during their cruise, and many of them every season.

Such a concourse of our own seamen, with those of other nations, often create disturbances at that place, which would seem to require some more efficient means for suppression, than is permanently located on the island.

I sailed from Oahu on the 16th August, touched, and spent a few days at Oahu, where I passed to Valparaiso, where I arrived on the 23d October, 1832.

During my stay, on that station, the department, from time to time, has been made acquainted with the movements of the squadron, under my command.

I sailed from Valparaiso on the 9th February, passed Cape Horn on the 7th March, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 23th, where I remained until the 9th April, taking in water and provisions, and then sailed for the United States, and arrived here this morning, and shall take the ship to the Navy Yard as soon as the wind will permit.

During the cruise of the Potomac, she has touched at Rio de Janeiro twice; Cape of Good Hope, Quallah Battoo, and Soerabaya, Coast of Sumatra; Bantam Bay, and Batavia, Island of Java; Macao and Lintin, China; Sandwich and Society Islands; Valparaiso three times; Callao the same; Coquimbos, Galapagos Islands and Puna, Bay of Guayaquil; boarded, while on her station in the Pacific, seventy-one American vessels, amounting to upwards of eighteen thousand tons of shipping, and manned by more than eleven hundred men; has sailed over sixty-one thousand miles, and been at sea five hundred and fourteen days; and during this time, and in sailing this distance, through every climate, in her voyage around the world, all hands have never been called but once at night, and that, three days out from New York; nor has she had a spar carried away, or lost a man by casualty, or had one seriously injured.

Extract of a letter from Dr. JACKSON, dated on board the Potomac frigate, Boston, May 23d, 1834, directed to the Secretary of the Navy.  
"This ship has now finished her cruise. She has been absent thirty-three months. During that time, she has sailed round the world; spent nearly five months in the East Indies, visiting the coast of Sumatra, Straits of Sumatra, the Island of Java, and the South of China.  
"She has crossed the Pacific Ocean, sailing from west to east, in the teeth of the trade winds, and obliged to pick her way through unknown tracks, subject to currents and contrary winds, such as few ships, certainly none of her dimensions, have heretofore encountered. In crossing this immense ocean—the distance, in a direct line, is ten thousand miles, but in making a way, a mulatto man who calls himself Charles Medcalf, says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pants, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Abraham De Groot, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Charles Medcalf, says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pants, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law."

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by William A. Shaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph Banton; says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Priscilla Banton, living near Trap Town, Talbot County, (E. S.) Maryland; said negro man is about 53 years of age,







# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 63.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1834

WHOLE No. 343.

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

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

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

**THE UNION TAVERN**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.



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

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

**JOHN BUSH,**  
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay  
street, Baltimore.  
dec 3 6mo

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

**PHILIP MACKAY,**  
Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 24

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

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

A variety of interesting facts and observa-  
tions, embracing the latest improvements in  
the science, were derived directly from the  
French and English Observatories expressly  
for this Class book, and are not contained in  
any other. It is now being generally used in  
the principal Seminaries of New England, and  
is recommended to schools in general, by  
members of the Board of Examination of Yale  
College, as "a work more needed, and which,  
it is believed, will be more useful, than any  
other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-  
ing for a number of years."

Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,  
and Ros Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,  
Albany—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-  
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.  
Philadelphia, and Joseph Jewett and James  
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

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



**MANUFACTORY**  
OF  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS**

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.  
THE subscribers take this method of return-  
ing their grateful acknowledgments to the  
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties,  
for their liberal patronage, since they com-  
menced the above business, and beg leave to  
inform them, and the public generally, that  
they have now on hand,  
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-  
TICLES IN THEIR LINE,  
CONSISTING IN PART OF

**3 NEW GIGS,**  
price from 150 to 300 dollars, of various pat-  
terns and finish—also SIX second hand gigs,  
of various prices; and TWO good

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

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

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

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

**JOHN B. FRANKS,**  
Talbot county, Md.

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

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

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

**TO JOHN W. JENKINS.**  
Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries  
respecting the Pedigree of your Nanken col-  
oured Horse, I can only state that I crossed from  
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Mar-  
yland, with the gentleman who bred your horse,  
who informed me that his dam was a  
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized  
for her superior powers—that he sent her to the  
"Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a  
spring's chance, and that your horse was the  
produce. I can state with great sincerity that  
I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Al-  
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny.  
I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obt. serv't.  
**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**  
15th April, 1834.

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

**Young Rinaldo,**  
Will stand at Easton, on every  
Tuesday, and the residue of the  
week at the stable of the subscri-  
ber, near the Chapel.  
TERMS OF SERVICE.  
Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on  
the first October next—Twelve dollars to in-  
sure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st Febru-  
ary, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, cash, or five  
dollars payable on the first of August next—25  
cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is  
now in fine stud condition; but few mares hav-  
ing been sent to him this season, the chance of  
a foal is almost certain.  
**JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.  
may 17 6w

**REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF  
THE COMMITTEE.—Continued.**

5. But whatever difference of opinion may  
at the first have existed between the Com-  
mittee of the House and the Committee of the Di-  
rectors, as to the propriety of permitting the  
latter to retain the custody of the books, and  
submit them in person to the Committee of the  
House, further consideration appears to have  
led the Committee of the House to admit the  
reasonableness of this mode of conducting the  
investigation, so far at least as to a quick en-  
quiry—a consideration which exonerates the di-  
rectors from any charge of contempt in the con-  
duct hitherto pursued by them. Accordingly, with-  
out waiving their right to require the produc-  
tion of the books at their lodgings, they repaired  
again to the banking-house, to the rooms ap-  
art for their accommodation, and require the  
production of certain of the books of the bank.

It will be observed that, up to this time, no-  
thing had been arranged as to the mode of con-  
ducting the inspection beyond the single point  
settled by the acquiescence of the Committee  
of the House of Representatives, that the books  
should be submitted in person by the Commit-  
tee of the Directors. No objects of inquiry had  
been announced by the Committee of Investi-  
gation further than they appear in the res-  
olution of the House under which the Com-  
mittee was raised, and in the calls made for in-  
formation as to a great amount and variety of  
matters, as appears in the resolutions in the ap-  
pendix. The course of evidence which had taken  
place between the committees, had been con-  
fined almost entirely to the ground of  
the course of the investigation pursued by  
the committee, and to the mode of conducting  
the same.

On the arrival of the committee at the bank-  
ing-house, on the 7th of May, a vote was made  
on the Committee of the House, in pursuance  
of the following resolution:

**MAY 7, 1834.**  
Resolved, That the committee be authorized  
to examine into the truth of the charges made  
by the Committee of the House of Representatives  
of the United States, and for that purpose  
to call for any and all papers, books, and  
documents, and to examine into the same, and  
to report thereon to the House of Representatives  
at the next session of the House.

As preliminary to a reply to this resolution,  
the following paper was read by the Chairman  
of the Committee of the House of Representatives:

**MAY 7, 1834.**  
Whereas, it appears, from the resolution of  
the House of Representatives of the United States,  
appointing the Committee of Investigation, that  
two distinct inquiries were contemplated, one  
of them directed to ascertain whether the char-  
ter had been violated, and limited to the acts of  
the corporation, and the other so very general  
and indefinite, as to make it difficult, if not im-  
possible, to say whether it has any limit at all,  
either as to the matters to be inquired into, or  
the mode of pursuing the inquiry; and whereas  
it appears, from the resolution of the Committee  
of Investigation, that they have proposed a ve-  
ry wide range, embracing, among other things,  
an extensive examination of the acts, transac-  
tions, accounts, and letters of individuals, and  
thus instituting a kind of general search, which  
is the more objectionable, because, if it have  
any purpose at all, it must be to criminate  
those individuals as well as the bank, and if it  
have not this purpose, it is without any assign-  
able object, and would be an injurious invasion  
of private interests; and whereas, under these  
circumstances, it is the duty of the Committee,  
by all lawful means, to protect the rights and  
sacred confidence entrusted to their keeping,  
and to yield nothing by consent which cannot  
be legally demanded from them, and whereas,  
after careful and anxious consideration, they are  
of opinion that the inquiry can only be right-  
fully extended to alleged violations of the charter,  
and this inquiry ought to be conducted accord-  
ing to some certain principles and rules:

Resolved, That the Committee of Investi-  
gation be respectfully required, when they ask for  
books and papers, to state specifically, in writ-  
ing, the purposes for which they are proposed  
to be inspected, and, if it be to establish a vio-  
lation of the charter, then to state specifically,  
in writing, what are the alleged or supposed  
violations of charter to which the evidence is  
alleged, or supposed to be applicable.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Com-  
mittee, it would be much conduce to the pur-  
poses of justice, as well as to the conveni-  
ence of all concerned, if the Committee of In-  
vestigation would furnish a specification of all  
the charges intended to be inquired into, and  
proceed with them in order as stated.

The undersigned opposed the call above re-  
cited, made on the 7th May, for the production  
of books. They feel themselves, therefore,  
called upon to explain briefly the considerations  
which influenced them. The undersigned have  
already stated that they conceived the commit-  
tee, of which they have the honor to be mem-  
bers, to be clothed with twofold power, and to  
be competent, or rather required, by the order  
of the House, to act in a twofold capacity.—  
They were a committee of visitation, appoin-  
ted under the 23d section of the charter. As  
such, they were authorized to visit the bank;

to inspect the books, and to examine into the  
precedings of the bank, and to report whether  
the charter had been violated. They were, also,  
a committee of inquiry into the causes of the  
present commercial embarrassment and pecu-  
niary distress, and into the corruptions, abuses,  
and mal-practices of the bank. In the former  
capacity, they had a right to inspect the books  
of the bank. They had this right by the char-  
ter, and would not have had it without the char-  
ter. In the latter capacity, they had no right  
to inspect the books, unless voluntarily submit-  
ted by the bank, because the charter does not  
give them that right for such purposes. The  
bank is obliged, by the charter, to submit its  
books to the inspection of a committee of visit-  
ation, authorized to report if the charter has  
been violated, and it is not bound to submit  
to a committee of general inquiry authorized to  
report on mal-practices and corruptions. The  
right of inspection possessed by the committee,  
as a committee of visitation, cannot be used by  
it in its other capacity of a committee of general  
inquiry and accusation, as an instrument of  
search after crimes and misdemeanors in gen-  
eral.

But the directors of the bank had been apprised,  
at the outset, by the resolution of the House  
of Representatives of the 4th of April, that the  
committee was of a twofold character, as stated.  
The resolution distinctly enumerates, as  
objects of inquiry, not only violations of the  
charter, for which the books might be inspected,  
but various acts of mismanagement and  
corruption, for which they might not be in-  
spected, unless voluntarily offered for that pur-  
pose. The Committee of Investigation had  
addressed various calls, by way of resolution,  
to the Committee of the Directors, touching  
matters concerning which the charter does not  
require the bank to submit its books for in-  
spection. The call of the 7th of May, on the  
last visit to the banking-house, is for certain  
of the books of the bank, to enable the com-  
mittee "to examine into the truth of the statement  
made by the Government Directors to the Pres-  
ident of the U. States and to Congress." That  
statement and raises matters which neither are,  
nor are alleged to be, violations of the charter;  
and, consequently, in reference to which the  
directors are not required to submit their books  
for inspection.

Had it passed the House of Representatives  
to create two committees, one of visitation, un-  
der the twenty-third section of the charter, and  
one of general inquiry, under the power of the  
House to send for persons and papers, these two  
committees would not have been authorized to  
interchange each other's functions. The committee  
of charter visitation would not have been authorized to engage in a  
general inquiry, nor would the committee of  
inquiry have been authorized to demand the  
books for inspection.

But to what avail has the charter limited the  
objects for which the books may be inspected,  
and protected the corporation, and those who  
transact business with it, from the annoyance  
and mischief of a general search, if a commit-  
tee of general inquiry, and having got the  
books into their hands for one purpose author-  
ized by the law, may use them for another pur-  
pose not authorized by law? It is plain that if  
this could be done, the limitation of the right of  
inspection would be illusory and worthless. In  
order to render the limitation efficient, the com-  
mittee of directors required of the committee of  
investigation to specify the objects for which  
they demanded the books. For some objects the  
demand of the books was according to law; for  
other objects, not being bound by law to yield  
them, the directors were at liberty to withhold  
them, or to submit them, according to their  
discretion. They, therefore, needed a specifica-  
tion, to enable them to discharge their duty un-  
der the charter, as well as to protect them, in  
their rights; to enable them to distinguish, in  
the requisitions of the Committee of Investi-  
gation, how much was authoritative, under the  
statute commanding obedience; and how much,  
not authoritative, they were at liberty to con-  
cede or to withhold.

There was the more reason in insisting on  
this right to make the limitation on the inspec-  
tion of their books available, because, as has  
heretofore been observed, the inspection itself  
is in derogation of the natural rights of the citi-  
zen, who ought not, under any circumstances,  
to be obliged to criminate himself. It pleased  
the Legislature, regarding the corporation as  
their own legal creation, to require them, when  
accused of violating the fundamental laws of  
their existence—the provisions of the charter  
—to submit their books to a committee author-  
ized to report on that fact alone. But to trans-  
fer this limited right of inspection to other com-  
mittees for general purposes of inquiry, and for  
a general purpose of enforcing self-crimination,  
is illegal and inequitable. To do this by  
indirection; to clothe a committee of inquiry  
with the powers of a committee of visitation,  
and thus to acquire a right to open the books  
for one object, and then to inspect them for a  
nother, would be to attempt to accomplish an  
end in itself unauthorized, by means peculiar-  
ly unwarrantable.

For these considerations the undersigned re-  
garded the directors as justified in requiring of  
the Committee of the House a specification of  
the objects of their inquiry. The ground taken  
by the committee of the House is, as the House  
perceives, a ground of legal right, assumed by  
the directors, under the circumstances of the

case. This is the third occasion on which the  
bank has been visited by committees of the  
House. In the year 1818, a committee was  
appointed to examine the affairs of the bank,  
then in disorder. The committee thus appoin-  
ted was, by the terms of the resolution, direct-  
ed to report whether the charter had been vio-  
lated, and the resolution consisted mainly of a  
specification of alleged violations. In execut-  
ing their trust, however, the committee ex-  
tended their inquiries to the general manage-  
ment of the bank, and examined its President,  
other officers and directors, on oath. To this  
course of inquiry, the bank deemed it for its  
interest to submit. The undersigned are not  
aware that any resistance was made to the de-  
mands of the committee. On the contrary,  
their report closes with the observation, that  
"it is due to the officers of the bank at Phila-  
delphia to state that every facility in their power  
was rendered in explaining the books and  
assisting the resources of the committee." In  
one instance, in which an individual, a direc-  
tor of one of the offices, charged with malprac-  
tices, refused to testify, the committee observe,  
that they did not insist on his answering, and  
that they examined him chiefly to enable him,  
if he pleased, to exculpate himself.

This committee did not confine their examina-  
tions to the officers of the bank. They exam-  
ined the teller of the Bank of North Ameri-  
ca, and perhaps other persons. This circum-  
stance, and the others mentioned, sufficiently  
show that no question as to the extent of the  
powers of the committee was raised during the  
visitation; that the witnesses appeared volun-  
tarily; that the bank deemed it for its interest  
to submit to the examination of the committee, in  
any form in which the committee thought proper  
to conduct it; and that consequently the whole  
investigation assumed the form of a parlia-  
mentary inquiry, conducted by the assent of  
the parties, and without an appeal to their  
rights.

The examination of 1832 assumed substan-  
tially the same character. The resolution, un-  
der which the committee was raised, consisted,  
as originally moved, of a large detail of alleged  
abuses, several of which imported no violation  
of the charter. The House adopted an amend-  
ment proposed to this resolution by a member  
from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) in the fol-  
lowing terms:

"Resolved, That a Select Committee be ap-  
pointed to inspect the books and examine into  
the proceedings of the bank, and report thereon,  
and to report whether the provisions of the char-  
ter have been violated or not." This phrasology  
appears to have been derived from the com-  
mencing words of the report of the committee  
of 1818, which is in the same terms, and not  
from the resolution by which that committee  
was created, and which provides that a Select  
Committee be appointed, "to inspect the books,  
and examine into the proceedings of the bank,  
and report whether the provisions of its charter  
have been violated or not, and particularly to  
report" as to several matters, all, or nearly all,  
of which were alleged violations of the charter.

The amendment offered by the member from  
Mass., (Mr. Adams,) and adopted by the  
House, was offered on the ground, that "the  
original resolution presented objects of inquiry  
not authorized by the charter of the bank, nor  
within the legitimate powers of the House."  
But as it directed the committee to report gen-  
erally on the proceedings of the bank, as well  
as on violations of the charter, it was consid-  
ered by its mover, and by many of those who  
supported the amendment, as authorizing an  
inquiry extending beyond violations of the char-  
ter.

The right to constitute an inquiry of this  
kind, was put upon the ground that the bank  
was applying for a recharter, and could not rea-  
sonably decline it. At that time, as in 1818,  
neither House of Congress had assumed a posi-  
tion to the bank. Its directors, as the  
event proved, felt that they could rely upon  
the National Legislature to do them justice  
against any efforts which might be made to  
impair their character or arraign their con-  
duct. Applicants for a recharter, they felt that  
they could not with propriety object to any  
latitude of inquiry which might be demanded  
by a House of Congress willing to grant a re-  
charter, provided the result of the examination  
should be satisfactory. Accordingly, the resolu-  
tion, as amended, was understood to extend,  
not merely to alleged violations of the charter,  
but to all alleged cases of official misconduct;  
and, on the arrival of the committee in Phila-  
delphia, the directors of the bank, instead of  
placing themselves upon their rights ordered the  
President of the institution to submit all its  
books and papers to the unconditional inspec-  
tion of the committee, and to yield himself to  
an unreserved examination. The inquiry was  
pushed into every matter of alleged abuse,  
where it was supposed the bank was most  
vulnerable. Nothing was spared; nothing  
was held back. Books and papers were sub-  
mitted, and personal examinations on oath en-  
dured, although avowedly for the purpose of  
finding out, if it existed, matter of inculpation  
against the directors. The materials thus col-  
lected, were spread before Congress and the  
people, and a majority of both Houses of Con-  
gress united in the passage of a bill for rechar-  
tering the bank.

The President declined giving effect to the  
will of Congress, and the bill failed to become  
a law. The whole influence of the Executive

was exerted to the prejudice of the institution,  
and the voice of the administration press was  
raised against it, with a concert and vehemence  
rarely equalled.

Doubts of the safety of the public deposits  
were now suggested, and these doubts received  
some sanction from the message of the Presi-  
dent at the opening of the second session of the  
last Congress. An Executive agent was ap-  
pointed to investigate that subject, and the  
Committee of Ways and Means, of which a  
majority was composed of members friendly to  
the administration, engaged in the same in-  
quiry. The agent and committee reported in favor  
of the solvency of the bank; and the House of  
Representatives, by a majority unexampled on  
such a question, resolved that the public de-  
posits could be safely continued in the Bank of  
the United States.

Notwithstanding this vote, the President  
took immediate measures to transfer the de-  
posits to the State banks. The character of  
these measures is known to the House. The  
undersigned think themselves safe in saying  
that it was such as to cause the directors of the  
bank the greatest possible inconvenience and  
anxiety.

They were regarded as men guilty of the  
most criminal malpractices, and justly obnoxious  
to the severest treatment which it was of-  
ficially done; was regarded as a broken stain  
of denunciation from the Government press,  
and threats of a purpose to break those branches  
of the bank which were supposed to be feeble.

At length, without previous authentic  
notice, the deposits were removed, a short  
time before the assembling of Congress. A  
majority of members had been elected to the  
House of Representatives, in part previous to  
the adoption of this measure, who appeared  
disposed to sustain the President in the policy  
he had adopted. By this majority, resolutions  
were passed expressive of their opinion that the  
bank ought not to be rechartered, and that  
the deposits ought not to be restored. These  
resolutions were adopted after a protracted de-  
bate on the general merits of the controversy,  
in which, on the part of those who sustained  
the President, the most unwarrantable design,  
and the most corrupt practices were freely as-  
cribed to those entrusted with the direction of  
the bank.

It was under these circumstances that the  
commission of inquiry into the affairs of the  
bank instituted. As far as that inquiry was of  
a character in which the bank was, by the char-  
ter, bound to co-operate, by submitting its  
books for inspection, the directors have fully  
recognized their obligation to do so; but the un-  
designed contest they perceive nothing in the  
circumstances that preceded the inquiry which  
could furnish an inducement to the bank to go  
further than the law requires of them. By the  
Executive Government, and the majority of  
the House of Congress, their case had been  
adjudged. The laws which the wisdom of two  
former Congresses enacted for erecting United  
States' Banks, and of which every department  
of the Government, under every administration  
but the present, has recognized the validity,  
have been declared unconstitutional. The present  
inquiry was not needed to ascertain if the de-  
posits should be removed, they were removed  
many months before; it was not needed to ascer-  
tain whether they could safely be restored; the House  
that institutes it has resolved that they ought not to be resto-  
red.

The Secretary of the Treasury is left, with-  
out the instructions of the House, to deposit  
the public funds in any other bank he may  
please to select; but the House of Representa-  
tives has resolved that they ought not to be de-  
posited in the Bank of the United States. Al-  
though the last Congress, by majorities of both  
Houses, declared that the bank ought to be re-  
chartered, and the next Congress may be of  
the same opinion, the present House of Repre-  
sentatives has resolved to the contrary, and  
therefore, the inquiry was not needed to guide  
its judgment in the recharter of the bank. Va-  
rious misdemeanors are imputed to those who  
direct the bank; but supposing their detection,  
the object of the investigation, every principle  
of justice forbids a mode of inquiry, beginning  
and proceeding in self-condemnation. The only  
other legitimate object which the undersigned  
can think of, is that of collecting information  
to guide the judgment of the House in the ques-  
tion of a new bank, to be established on the  
ruins of the present institution. The directors  
of the bank, in the opinion of the subscribers,  
may be safely expected, on all occasions, to do  
the duty of public spirited men to their  
country; but no principle of public duty fairly  
calls upon them, to go further than the law  
requires them, in making themselves the  
subjects of a criminatory inquiry, with a  
view to build up an institution to discharge that  
public trust to which they have been declared  
unfaithful, by those instituting the inquiry.

It is also to be recollected, that two years  
had scarcely elapsed since the former inquiry,  
on which the directors of the bank had not at-  
tempted to impose any limitations; and that  
inquiry had resulted so entirely to the satisfac-  
tion of the two Houses, that they passed  
a bill for renewing the charter of the bank. It  
requires no words to show that such an exami-  
nation must be highly inconvenient to the of-  
ficers of the bank, and incommode them in the  
orderly discharge of their duties. Still graver  
inconvenience may be expected to result from




political  
 and charity  
 refreshing al-  
 lects, and let  
 every feeling  
 and separate  
 and as the re-  
 one people.  
 plain of, and  
 came hers to  
 indolge in no  
 have now to  
 motives which  
 I am gone, to  
 siding England  
 regarded in  
 my country.  
 putations, T  
 east and hav  
 and just of  
 House, this  
 be made in  
 One word  
 I am about  
 never cease  
 thing connect  
 deepest solici  
 mind you of  
 this House h  
 People. T  
 try of Libert  
 repose on  
 affection. I  
 is essentially  
 institutions.  
 pend upon  
 shall be con-  
 sure, that I  
 the Repres-  
 exist of a par  
 equal, and pr  
 ties of com-  
 deration; ar  
 fion to that  
 by the blood  
 are the fou  
 safety and s  
 Although  
 from deeply  
 cils too, gr  
 the causes  
 and subsid  
 will again  
 under such  
 every vice  
 lic or priva  
 to unite for  
 sions, and  
 lie mind  
 would the  
 stormy case  
 voice, and  
 to union at  
 The people  
 piness of y  
 that you m  
 high trust  
 your labo  
 in giving  
 try.  
 This is  
 you from  
 many, ver  
 pray to y  
 country;  
 affectiona  
 After I  
 fired from  
 Mr. M.  
 do now p  
**THE L**  
 The m  
 and the  
 House,  
 On the  
 11th inst  
 of Toulon  
 elected to  
 R. M.  
 Speake  
 Gentle  
 Will  
 that alt  
 pressed  
 hincence  
 ble to  
 upon n  
 wation  
 which  
 the slig  
 the ju  
 siding  
 person  
 be qui  
 no de  
 tion of  
 times  
 could  
 the w  
 degree  
 That  
 be en  
 bent o  
 impa  
 result  
 grow  
 wation  
 perat  
 in an  
 solve  
 forth  
 incin  
 men  
 my g  
 ance  
 out v  
 Wh  
 next  
 tion  
 of a  
 whi  
 othe  
 the  
 w  
 tion  
 the  
 the  
 I  
 I el  
 the  
 diffi  
 ter  
 ere  
 put  
 in  
 in p  
 ac  
 fra  
 in  
 the  
 en  
 de  
 or  
 ac  
 in  
 di  
 of  
 di  
 is  
 as  
 and  
 ment



**Piano Forte for Sale.**  
A FIRST rate six octave German Piano with two pedals, made by the celebrated **SEBAST. OF VIMKA**, is offered for sale, and is to be seen at J. Lowe's Inn. The price is \$250; this at least is fifty dollars less than the usual price for such instruments of the same quality. Should it be sold within a few weeks, the subscriber will obligate himself to come down, put it up and tune it, at his own expense—and in the meantime should any person or persons wish to have their Pianos put in order and tuned, they will please to leave their names and places of residence at this office, or at Mr. Lowe's Inn.

**JACOB WALTER.**  
may 27 3w

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
*Sloop Thomas Hayward,*



**GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.**  
This splendid sloop, just launched and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every **WEDNESDAY morning** at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner of Baltimore, every **SATURDAY** at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

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

**SAMUEL W. BENNY.**  
Easton Point, may 6

**To the Public.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed **GEOLOGIST** to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which any application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until he has completed the survey which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

**J. T. DUCATEL,**  
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

may 13

**Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road**  
**TIMBER.**  
**PROPOSALS** for the supply and delivery of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 15, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of knot. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, or on the Potomac, Maryland, or Virginia, or on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

**CASPAR W. WEVER.**  
Ellicott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.  
To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—and all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charles River, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts respectively, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.

may 2







tion, who speak evil of an enemy, while the  
in heart, admire his conduct, and envy his  
putation.—*Union Times.*



From the Baltimore Republican.

We ask of our readers an attentive perusal of the following able and eloquent speech, lately delivered in the Senate of the United States, by that distinguished and inflexible patriot, Col. Thomas H. Benton. And whether they be Jackson or Anti-Jackson, Bank or Anti-Bank no intelligent and candid man can fail to be convinced, of the great procuring causes of the present embarrassments of the country. The Republicans of Baltimore now fully understand this agitating question, and are prepared in due time to pronounce their honest judgment between the contending parties, and to cry all hail to that noble band of Patriots, who have breathed the raging storm of battle, and with a magnanimity, ability and eloquence unsurpassed in the purest and best days of the Republic, sustained the great cause of the People, against the gigantic strides of the mammoth Bank.

#### MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Benton commenced by remarking upon the repeated complaints which were made upon this floor against the President for not sending in the cabinet nominations. The complaint had become a sort of standing order of the day, and from the frequency of its repetition, and the impatience with which the message of nomination was called for, the People at a distance might begin to believe that the Senate was out of work; that it had transacted all its ordinary business; had nothing more on hand—and would be ready to advance as soon as they could dispatch the nominations to the Treasury and State departments, and the Attorney General's office. Such would doubtless be the inference; but would the inference be correct? Would the People be right in believing that the Senate had finished all its business, and could do no more until a presidential message had put this little job of the cabinet nomination into their hands? Would the People be right in that belief? Let a view of your table, loaded with untouched bills, answer the question. Let 300 cases, standing upon the general orders, many of which have stood there for months, respond to the inquiry! Never since he had been a member of the Senate, and he had now been a member for 14 years, had a session of six months passed off with so little attention to the business of legislation, and with so large an accumulation of business, public and private, all in arrears, untouched and unthought of, while this loud and incessant cry is set up for a new job, as if the Senate had nothing to do.

The legislative business was in great and flagrant arrears, and so far as he might be permitted to speak of Executive business, it was in the same miserable condition. He would all on hand, and the Senate, instead of passing on these nominations, to fill real vacancies, where the public service is suffering, is calling out for nominations to offices which are constitutionally filled, and the duties of which are in a state of regular and punctual discharge. He made that the President, by keeping his temporary appointments in office till the end of the session, might virtually fill them with persons of his own appointment, to the perpetual exclusion of the Senate. Mr. B. said the supposition was a far fetched and improbable case—such as had never happened yet, and was only theoretically conceived now to furnish a new head of accusation against the President. But low stands the conduct of the Senate, and that not in theory but in practice! Has it not found a way to keep offices vacant, and that in a most important case, and during a most critical period, and under circumstances which must now rouse and fix the attention of all America? He alluded to the same case of the Bank Directors, on which he had been already dwelling. The Senate had found a way to keep these offices vacant. It was a very simple way. It was merely to let the nominations lie two months and then reject them;—lie again two months and then reject them again, and so on till the year is nearly elapsed, and a committee of the House of Representatives has been re-elected from the doors of the bank by a director, exclusively appointed by the stockholders. Mr. B. said that many persons were now setting up for prophets, and trumpeting the fulfillment of his own predictions. He must be allowed to figure a little in that character also, and to recall one of his predictions, made at the commencement of this session, and in reference to the state of things which now exists in the bank of the U. S., where the people have not a shadow of a director for their seven millions of stock, in the present new and extraordinary attitude of the bank. He then said it was probable there would be no more government directors in the bank of the U. S.; that it was questionable whether any more directors could be appointed without first obtaining the consent of the bank & conforming to her will in making the selection; This is what he said in January last, and it is what the even is now corroborating.

Mr. B. passed to another topic, which was no novelty in the Senate,—one which had been repeated so often that all seemed to have it by rote, and many, who, in all probability would never have thought of it, were now fluent, it did flippant, in its endless and incessant repetition; he alluded to the removal of the deposits, and the wound which that cruel act had given to the constitution of the land, and the prosperity of the people! Dreadful blow, under which a happy and prosperous people were truck into misery and poverty! Our dear constitution was shivered to atoms! Trade, industry, commerce, agriculture, all prostrated, and the whole of these dire effects, the result of one

commission—the Secretary of State has a commission—the Attorney General has a commission; and these commissions are all granted under an express clause in the constitution, and will remain valid until the end of the session. The public service is going on in all these departments. Then why this cry for the nominations? Surely not from an impatience to immolate victims! That would be unworthy of the Senate—of this high tribunal, composed of men of mature age, wise heads, and generous hearts. Rumors had gone into the papers, that one of these nominations, the Secretary of the Treasury, would be rejected by the Senate. It might be that the Senate wished to negative that rumor, and to show that the Bank presses had spoken without authority when they announced the certain rejection of Mr. Taney's nomination. The business of rejecting nominations was in itself a painful, and ungracious office. It was a sort of condemnation. It was a disgraceful duty in itself, and therefore, could never be anticipated, or eagerly sought after by the Senate.

Judges do not call out for victims, it is enough to pass sentence when brought regularly before them.—Would the Senate exhibit itself as impatient for a victim which it had pre-destined to condemnation? Certainly not! Such a course,—and such a temper—would be supposed to belong to the branch of the government at the other end of the Avenue, judging from the manner in which that branch of the government is daily characterized here; and could not be supposed to belong to Senators here, who from the profuse application of odious epithets to the President, and from a constant denunciation of his violence, would certainly have themselves to be understood as the reverse of the character which they ascribe to him. Gentleness, charity, benevolence, sweetness of temper, should doubtless be the characteristics of those who complain so much of violence in the President. It cannot then be, that this impatience to get hold of Mr. Taney proceeds from any disposition to condemn and reject him, but rather to clear the Senate itself from an unjust imputation which has gone abroad, and which has attributed that intention to them. Be that as it may, said Mr. B. one thing is now certain, and indisputable, that the year is half expired, and that we have no Directors yet in the Bank of the United States! These Directors only serve for one year, and half that year is now expired. A most eventful and critical time has occurred in the Bank. The rights and interests of the American People have failed to be represented there; these rights and interests are not now represented there: the places are vacant; nominations for Directors are all on hand, and the Senate, instead of passing on these nominations, to fill real vacancies, where the public service is suffering, is calling out for nominations to offices which are constitutionally filled, and the duties of which are in a state of regular and punctual discharge. He made that the President, by keeping his temporary appointments in office till the end of the session, might virtually fill them with persons of his own appointment, to the perpetual exclusion of the Senate. Mr. B. said the supposition was a far fetched and improbable case—such as had never happened yet, and was only theoretically conceived now to furnish a new head of accusation against the President. But low stands the conduct of the Senate, and that not in theory but in practice! Has it not found a way to keep offices vacant, and that in a most important case, and during a most critical period, and under circumstances which must now rouse and fix the attention of all America? He alluded to the same case of the Bank Directors, on which he had been already dwelling. The Senate had found a way to keep these offices vacant. It was a very simple way. It was merely to let the nominations lie two months and then reject them;—lie again two months and then reject them again, and so on till the year is nearly elapsed, and a committee of the House of Representatives has been re-elected from the doors of the bank by a director, exclusively appointed by the stockholders. Mr. B. said that many persons were now setting up for prophets, and trumpeting the fulfillment of his own predictions. He must be allowed to figure a little in that character also, and to recall one of his predictions, made at the commencement of this session, and in reference to the state of things which now exists in the bank of the U. S., where the people have not a shadow of a director for their seven millions of stock, in the present new and extraordinary attitude of the bank. He then said it was probable there would be no more government directors in the bank of the U. S.; that it was questionable whether any more directors could be appointed without first obtaining the consent of the bank & conforming to her will in making the selection; This is what he said in January last, and it is what the even is now corroborating.

Mr. B. passed to another topic, which was no novelty in the Senate,—one which had been repeated so often that all seemed to have it by rote, and many, who, in all probability would never have thought of it, were now fluent, it did flippant, in its endless and incessant repetition; he alluded to the removal of the deposits, and the wound which that cruel act had given to the constitution of the land, and the prosperity of the people! Dreadful blow, under which a happy and prosperous people were truck into misery and poverty! Our dear constitution was shivered to atoms! Trade, industry, commerce, agriculture, all prostrated, and the whole of these dire effects, the result of one

\*Note.—The day after this speech was delivered, three of the nominees, for Government Directors, were confirmed by the Senate. Mr. B. adverted to the remark which had

man's will, and one man's word, in ordering the deposits of the public money to be made hereafter in the State Banks, instead of the United States Bank? Ample cause, surely, for such desolating, and terrific effects! But what are the facts? Why, that the Bank of the United States is no longer to receive the public moneys, and is to pay out the moneys on hand not at once, and in mass, but in sums and parcels from time to time, as the public service should require. This order was given the first of October last, and so gently has it been executed, that up to this day a large deposit of public money remains in the hands of that Bank! No less than THREE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER at the last return, on the first of this month. This is the mighty cause for the ruin, the distress, which is daily proclaimed from the floor of this chamber, and echoed from the friends of the Bank and the ranks of their political allies. Mr. B. said that he denied, in the first place, that any thing like the amount of distress had taken place which had been proclaimed; and he affirmed, in the second place, that nearly all that had taken place had been produced by the Senate of the United States, and the Bank of the United States; and these positions he meant to maintain, not by assertion and declamation, but by facts and reasons.

The distress of the country, he affirmed had been exaggerated. There was no doubt individual loss, and individual suffering, and some worthy people seriously injured, but this daily proclamation of the wide-spread ruin—of universal desolation—of general bankruptcy—loss of all confidence—fall of all prices—cessation of all enterprise—was mere imagination and declamation; all sound and fury, signifying nothing, and having no basis, in fact, on which to rest. Prices of property, of produce, and of labor, were now as high in general, in some cases higher, than they have usually been heretofore. The great staple in the South—cotton—was now a cent higher in the pound, at New Orleans, than it was at this time last year. The domestic exchanges, which had been deranged for awhile, by the power and policy of the Bank of the U. States, were now recovering, and in nearly as good a condition as ever. The notes of the Virginia banks, though proclaimed in this city to be ten per cent. discount, are quoted in the New York price currents at three per cent. North Carolina and other Southern notes, at from three to four; the Louisiana and Mississippi notes at five per cent; and these are the exact rates at which they have stood in that market in those happy and prosperous times which gentlemen point in such glowing colors, and the loss of which they deplore with such incessant wailing; and such incontinent grief.—Money, real money—is more plenty than ever!—There is more specie now in the country, said Mr. B. than for many years past, and the quantity is now rapidly augmenting, and giving to the country the assurance of an ample and secure currency of gold and silver. On this point Mr. B. said he would state particularly, as obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the weekly returns of specie Mr. Taney had directed to be made by the Collectors of revenue. He referred to a paper, and read the aggregate of the returns of gold and silver, since the first of December last, when the order for the weekly returns was first given. This statement showed the following result:

Imported:	Gold bullion,	\$176,693
	Silver bullion,	119,165
	Gold coin,	279,909
	Silver coin,	7,585,654
		\$7,034,331

To this amount, which might in general terms, be stated at eight millions, was to be added the quantity not entered at the custom houses; for specie paid no duty, and none was entered but what appeared on the manifest of the vessel. The innumerable parcels brought by passengers, and traders in their own trunks and custody, was still to be computed, and at New Orleans alone these parcels were computed at one million and a quarter of dollars. Making a reasonable allowance for the whole quantity not entered, and the importations of specie, for the last five months, could not be less than TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! and this amount was clear gain, for the exportation for the same period only amounted to about a quarter of a million of dollars.

These statements, Mr. B. said were facts authentic undeniable facts; and proved that money—real money—was more abundant in the United States now than it had been for many years past; so ruin, as predicted and proclaimed in this Senate, was proved to be flourishing and thriving more rapidly than ever. Such a vast importation of specie was not merely a sign of prosperity, but constituted prosperity in itself. It was wealth—national wealth—active vivifying wealth,—which incited, and stimulated, every species of industry and enterprise, and would carry forward the nation, in spite of the Bank of the United States, to the highest state of felicity. He said, however that another remark was due upon this point; these TEN MILLIONS OF SPECIE THIS IMPORTED, were uncurrent money in the United States.

The laws of Congress condemned it as a currency, and sank it to a price below its value. Come it had, but stay it could not unless those laws were repealed, and foreign gold and silver made current, at their full money value; here then was a great duty which Congress owed to the country, never to adjourn until these great measures were accomplished,—till the foreign coins which are thus flowing into the country, are naturalized and domiciliated by our laws, and permitted to abide among us

If these measures are passed before Congress rises, the ten millions which have come in will remain; another ten millions will arrive before Christmas, and will remain also successive millions will constantly arrive, and as such will remain, and remain permanently, as the business of the country will require. The demand for supply will regulate itself but if Congress adjourns without passing these measures then the afflux of this specie will commence; it will flow out just as fast as it came in; for specie will not stay in a country where it is illegal, and undervalued by law.

Resting upon the position, that the distress of the country had been grossly and systematically exaggerated—that it was slight and transient compared to the studied and affected clamor that was raised about it, Mr. B. went on to his next assertion, that all the distress that had occurred, was occasioned by the conduct of the U. States Senate, and the U. States Bank, and not by the conduct of the President, in discontinuing the public deposits in that Bank.—The friends of the Bank asserted the contrary; but they had no fact, no argument, no reason, to sustain their assertion. They rested their charge upon assertion alone; and, at the end of five months have not a single reason to give in favor of what they assert. They do not even condescend to explain how the removal of the deposits could operate to distress the country, or even to distress the Bank. It was a plain case. The Bank had had the keeping of the public moneys for eighteen years; the average monthly deposit was six millions and three quarters; she had it without interest; and at last the government gives notice that it will no longer deposit with her, and that she will be required to pay out gradually, the amount on hand. This is the state of the case; and for this a state of war is proclaimed between the Government and the Bank, and ruin and desolation is predicted for the people! What said Mr. B. would be thought of an individual who had the keeping of another's money for 18 years without interest, and then should proclaim war upon the owner of the money for asking for it to be paid out for his service? The individual who should act thus would be universally condemned; yet this is the conduct of the Bank, with the superaddition that its wealth and organization has enabled it to punish the community for the act of the government. The assertion that the removal of the deposits had distressed the country, was a mere naked assertion; unsupported by fact or argument; contradicted by facts and arguments; unintelligible in itself; and a mere experiment upon the simplicity and credulity of the People.

He, Mr. B. on the contrary, would assert, that all the distress which had been created, had been produced by the Senate of the U. S., and by the Bank of the U. S., and this assertion he would prove to be true by public and notorious facts. The first fact which he relied upon was the notorious circumstance that, for two months after the removal of the deposits, there was not the most distant rumor, or intimation of this dreadful distress which has since been so directly proclaimed. The removal was made on the 1st of October; U. S. Bank stock, instead of falling, rose two per cent. in the ensuing month; all the presses in the service of the Bank proclaimed this rise, and openly exulted that the removal had not hurt the bank, and could not hurt it.—The stocks of many state banks, especially the deposit banks, rose also, and for the two months that elapsed after the removal, and before the meeting of Congress, the country was tranquil and contented. The removal was not felt by the country; no more than the fall of a pea in the Atlantic sea, would disturb the waters of the ocean on the coast of China.

It was not until Congress met, and the cry and signal for ruin and distress, was held out from the Senate Chamber, that the country ever thought of such a thing! Gentlemen were wrong in their chronology—he must beg to correct their date and set them right as to their epoch,—when they assert, as they had for many ten thousand times, that the country was happy and prosperous up to the time of the removal; they must accept an amendment, and insert, for the first of October, the first of December; they must say, hereafter, that the country was tranquil and happy for two months after the removal,—was tranquil and happy until Congress met, and until the distress flag was run up, and the alarm guns were fired, from the floor of the Senate of the U. States! Then the Bank of the U. States took it into her head to get distressed also. Her stock immediately fell! Fell 5 or 6 per cent! That same stock which had risen 2 per cent. in a month after the removal of the deposits!—The rise, said Mr. B. was a bravado, to show the Bank strong and powerful; the fall was a trick, to show it weak and distressed.—The whole was the work of the Bank itself,—a mere gambling transaction, and a sporting with the property of the People; for all other stocks had to sympathize with those of the great Bank; and a general depression of prices ensued, by which a great many worthy citizens were seriously injured.—This, then, was one leading fact upon which he (Mr. B.) relied, to prove that the Senate and the Bank, and not the President; the meeting of Congress, and not the removal of the deposits, had occasioned all the real injury and distress which the country had actually suffered. The next fact upon which Mr. B. relied, was that the distress was greatest where the cry was the loudest, and all the injury suffered, was precisely in proportion to the distance that the place was from the source of alarm. That source was the Senate of the U. States; and here, in the presence of the Senate has the greatest mischief been done. Four Banks have stopped in the District, within the range

and fire of our alarm guns; two have stopped at Baltimore, within five hours' ride of our distress speeches; and that is the end of the story, and the limit of our capacity to break banks by false alarms. The Virginia Banks are all safe, though proclaimed to be gone; the New York Banks are all safe, through the selected objects of attack and diurnally assailed for an entire month. The safety fund system has rode out the storm. It was too far off to be affected.—The alarm speeches made here could not be heard in New York; and now the safety fund seems to rest in peace. Not an orator has alluded to them for months past. After being for thirty days the object of all attention, they now attract no notice; get not a word, good or bad, and are left to silence and their own fate.

Such was the progress of the distress—greatest where the Senate was—least where it was not—and none at all in the regions inaccessible to our voice. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri—all remote places—all places remote from the Senate of the U. States, and the Bank of the U. States,—were free from the ruin, and deaf to every appeal to send in distress memorials.—The next leading fact to which Mr. B. referred was the unprecedented sale of public lands in the Western country. It was foretold, upon the floor of the Senate, that the people of the West were to have nothing to buy lands with, that the removal of the deposits was to cut off all their money resources, and to disable them to purchase public lands. This was the assertion and prediction. What has been the fact? Why, that twice as much public land has been bought, and paid for in the first quarter of 1834, as was bought and paid for in the first quarter of 1833—twice as much, and a fraction over!—Such was the fact! What was the inference? Why, that the new States of the West, being too far off to be affected by the false alarms got up here, in this Senate, and in the Bank at Philadelphia, have gone on with an accelerated progress to their high and prosperous destiny. Another leading fact to which Mr. B. adverted, to sustain his position, was the great influx of specie, of which he had previously spoken, and merely hinted at again, to preserve that striking feature in the general picture of prosperity which the country exhibited, in spite of all that was said, or sung, to the contrary.

And now, Mr. B. said there was one other circumstance in reserve, which would come forth in due time, and prove that all the distress which had really occurred in the country, was the work of the Senate itself; it was this, as that distress commenced with the meeting of Congress, so it would entirely vanish upon the rise of Congress! This was his prediction, and a few months would doubtless fulfill it. In fact, he said, it was hard work, and a heavy up-hill business, to keep up the alarm now. The cry was becoming thin and faint. Those prolonged memorials, which echo the alarm speeches, are beginning to share the fate of all sublimity things, and to drop in slower, announcing and indicating, the near approach and final catastrophe, of their mortal career. The morning speeches, the so-called editorial speeches, which were never felt; even these diurnal speeches, which had been served up as a morning dish for 4 or 5 months, were evidently dying out; they were becoming short and scarce, and would probably soon cease to instruct the Senate, or to alarm the country.

Mr. B. concluded his remarks about these morning speeches, on distress memorials, by quoting what an ancient philosopher was accustomed to say of the soothsayers, and who wondered that any two of them could look in each other's faces without laughing. So with the orators on these memorials; they must surely laugh when they meet in the evening, and look at each other with a consciousness of what they had been doing during the day.

Mr. B. touched upon the subject of the gold currency, and complained that the opponents of the administration could not be brought to the discussion, or even to the mention of gold. The bank men seemed to have an instinctive aversion to that metal. They had been loud and incessant in calling upon the administration for their plan, and when they have received it immediately shut their eyes upon it. The Secretary of the Treasury had given in the plan of the administration. The restoration of the gold currency formed the leading feature of that plan. Was it fair to affect an ignorance of that plan when it was officially communicated, and now constituted a part of our records? The restoration of the gold currency, Mr. B. considered to be an easy operation, and a measure of the greatest importance to the country. Gold, as every body now knew, had been undervalued and driven out of circulation by the paper system party, because gold was the master of paper, and would supersede all the small Bank notes in circulation. For this reason, and to aid the circulation of United States Bank notes, gold was undervalued, and expelled from the country.

To show this undervaluation, and the absurdity of our laws, he read statements from the Director of the United States Mint, showing the rate at which gold coins were valued by our laws, and what they were actually worth in market. By these statements, the eagle of the United States was rated at \$10 by law, and was frequently sold for \$10 75, for exportation.—The doubloon was valued at \$14 75 by our laws, and usually sold in market for \$16 and upwards, sometimes as high as \$17. The half Joe was valued at \$8 21, and was worth in market from \$8 45 to \$8 70.—The British guinea was rated at \$4 76, and would sell for from \$4 90 to \$5 10; the British sovereign was rated at \$15 57, and sold for from \$16 72 to \$17. There were a few of the instances in which our laws undervalued gold and drove it from the country.

In regard to British gold, there was a peculiar solicitude in our law, which he wished to point out; it was this.—By the tariff law of 1832, and for the purpose of helping domestic manufactures, the pound sterling of Great Britain was fixed at \$4 80 of our money, so that twenty shillings worth of British manufactures would be rated here at \$4 80, and would pay duties at that rate; but twenty shillings worth of British gold, the sovereign for example, was only valued at \$4 57. Thus the two laws fixed different values for the pound sterling, and gold was held to be worth 23 cents less in the pound than cotton and woolen goods! Mr. B. said, that gold in the United States was undervalued about six per centum; its natural and proper relation to silver was that of 16 to 1, while our laws fixed it at 15 to 1. The consequence was that all gold was driven from the country, and workers of the gold mines in the United States lost six per cent upon their labor. They were now computed to produce two millions of gold per annum; the loss on that amount was \$120,000, itself a handsome profit

to be saved to the miners, but which they must continue to lose until the great measure of the present administration, that of raising gold to its true value, should be carried into effect. Until that was done, as friends of the administration should agree to adjourn; when that is gold will again become a common and ordinary currency.

It will supersede small bank notes in all quarters, and give the People a currency really sound, really uniform easily carried about, the true regulator of all banks, & the real master of all bank notes. As for the United States Bank notes which were now so much praised, because they passed every where, that was owing to the law which made them receivable in public dues. The same law would make the continental bills of the revolution pass as well as the notes of the Bank of the United States. The same law would make the notes of any State Bank as good as those of the best Bank of the United States; but he, Mr. B. would never vote for such a law, because it was changing the money character of the Government,—changing it from a hard money government to a paper government—and that was a thing that he would never do.

Mr. B. concluded with saying that he had come to the Senate to-day without the expectation of speaking a word. For two or three days past, the Senate had begun to do business, and he hoped they were going on in that laudable course. He had flattered himself that they were doing well; but, alas! it was over distress memorials; but those sorrowful services had recommenced to-day, and he consumed the day. It was not until he saw that the day was ruined that he rose to speak; and now, he believed, the Senate had about as well adjourn. He did not mean adjourn for the session, but for the night; for he would never give a vote to leave this place until the great measure of the GOLD CURRENCY, and of the circulation of FOREIGN COINS, should be passed upon by a direct vote of YEAS and NAYS.

#### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1834.

The United States Bank.—Having given in the three last numbers of our paper, the reports at length, both of the majority and minority of the investigating committee, we will now ask the indulgence of our readers, while we submit as briefly as possible, our views in relation to the course pursued by the Bank,—not in the language of passion, but in a sober appeal to their understanding.—It will be borne in mind that the resolution by the House of Representatives, authorizing the appointment of the committee, and clothing them with all the powers which they possessed, was not passed by a party vote, but by a vote of 174 to 41—a large number of the opponents of the administration voting for it. The following are the terms of the resolution.

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management, whether it has used its corporate power, or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, and whether it has had any agency, through its existing pressure, in procuring the appointment to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses, corruptions, or malpractices have existed in the management of said Bank, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to examine into the affairs of the said Bank and branches; and they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management, and business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, as early a day as practicable."

The duties of the committee under this resolution, it will be seen, are of the most specific character, and their powers as comprehensive as the importance of the subject seemed to require. If then, the committee have not transcended the powers conferred on them, they are not to be censured, but those individuals of the House of Representatives who voted for the resolution, and conferred on them all the powers which they possessed.

Let us examine the points of difference between the majority of the committee and the Directors of the Bank. The committee, in the first place, claim the unrestricted right and power under the charter of the Bank, and the authority of the resolution of the House of Representatives, to inspect the books of accounts and correspondence of the Bank in the presence only of such persons as they might think proper to call before them; and in the next place claim the right and power to examine on oath any person, officer of the Bank or not, touching the administration of the affairs of that Institution, and to coerce their attendance. The Directors deny this right, and resist the interrogatories of the committee unless under such circumstances as they the Directors, choose to prescribe. The books must be examined only so far as they say is right and proper. They say the committee shall not inspect private accounts, nor will they exhibit their books and correspondence? What are the committee required to do, under the resolution which gave them existence? "To ascertain the cause of the commercial embarrassment, to enquire whether the charter of the bank of the U. S. had been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management, whether it has used its corporate power, or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, to inspect the books, accounts, correspondence and papers, and examine into the proceedings of said bank, to send for books and papers and examine witnesses on oath." What can be more comprehensive than the powers here given? Language cannot well authorize a more latitudinaria range of investigation.



If this be the case, the resistance made by the Bank Directors, was to the authority of the House of Representatives, not to the course of the committee. Could that committee examine the books, accounts and correspondence touching the corruptness and abuses of the bank, without being permitted to see them? Where were these corruptions to be found unless in the accounts of individuals, printers, members of congress &c? The language of the resolution has no meaning, if the committee did not possess these powers, in the estimation of the 174 members of all parties, who voted for it.

That this was the view of the House of Representatives the course pursued by former committees, clearly, proves. The extract from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of Great Britain, published in this morning's paper, shows that they too entertained the same opinions of the power of the British Parliament over the Bank of England, & the Bank did not question it—Shall these 174 members then, who voted for the resolution be told by the Bank "you did not know your duties, you claim powers which you do not possess, we will instruct you in your duties" or shall the House of Representatives of the U. S. the grand inquest of the nation, be the judges of their own powers? No man alleges that the committee exceeded their authority Mr. Everett in his report questions the right and power of Congress to confer such authority, and not that such was intended to be conferred.

The question then seems to be reduced to a very narrow compass. Have congress the right to inspect the books of account and correspondence of the Bank or not? If they have, then have the Directors contemned their authority; if they have not, then is the Bank more powerful than the Government.

An hereditary monarch, and hereditary aristocracy, can, it seems from the subjoined extract of the report of the Committee of Parliament, maintain some ascendancy over the great mixed monopoly of England. But here we find the vulgar aristocracy bred by the Bank—a sort of spurious, illegitimate issue of the foreign money-dealers—setting the just authority of the Representatives of the People at defiance, and treating them with perfect contumely.

Although the Government of England is indebted to the Bank there to the amount of millions, yet we find the corporation promptly laying before the committee "all the accounts which appeared to them (the committee) necessary for the purpose of elucidating the affairs of the Bank." We hear nothing of any pretension of the Bank to appoint a committee to oversee the committee of Parliament and decide what was necessary for it to inspect, and what was not, and what was the committee's duty under the charter.—On the contrary, "the bank of England afforded every facility, in their power," readily and candidly answered every question, and produced every account called for. "The private accounts of individuals" not excepted.

The public will contrast the following extract from the report of the committee of Parliament, with the Report the committee of Congress has been obliged to submit to the nation.—We are indebted to the kindness of a correspondent who has transcribed and sent it to us.

"May 22, 1832.—A committee of secrecy was appointed by the House of Commons, consisting of 32 members, to inquire into the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank of England, and into the system on which banks of issue in England and Wales are conducted."

"On the 11th day of August, the committee delivered a report, from which we make the following extracts:

"Your committee have applied themselves to the inquiry which the House has committed to them, by calling for all the accounts which appeared to them necessary for the purpose of elucidating the affairs of the Bank of England, and have examined evidence for the purpose of ascertaining the principles on which it regulates the issues of its notes, and conducts its general transactions. They feel bound to state, that the Directors of the Bank of England have afforded to them every facility in their power, and have most readily and candidly answered every question which has been put to them, and produced every account which has been called for. The committee have also examined such witnesses as appeared to them, from their practical knowledge and experience, most likely to afford information on the important subjects under their consideration, who have all been ready to give the committee the most ample information."

"The period of the session at which the committee commenced their labors, the importance and extent of the subjects, and the approaching close of the session, will sufficiently account to the House for the limited progress of the inquiry, and for the incompleteness of the materials which have been collected for the purpose of forming an opinion; they have thought it better, therefore, to submit the whole of the evidence which they have taken, with a very few exceptions, to the consideration of the House."

"In their opinion, no public inconvenience will arise from its publication. The only parts of the evidence which they have thought it necessary to suppress, are those which relate merely to the private interests of individuals."

A sign for the Whigs—There are published we believe in Pennsylvania from sixty to seventy democratic newspapers, and out of this great number there are but three, that favor the recharter of the United States Bank.—*Pennsylvania Argus.*

The following article in the Globe of the 2d instant. Mr. Blair, the editor, is called by the opposition one of the Kitchen Cabinet. How dolorously he speaks of the election. What will not the opposition assert?

The Hon JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, it will be perceived, was elected on the 10th ballot, Speaker to the House of Representatives. Georgia, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, each presented a candidate, and Tennessee two on the side of the administration. Mr. White, of Georgia, was the candidate of the opposition. The successful candidate, Mr. Bell, is from the District in which the President resides, and has given an uniform, able, and consistent support to all his measures. He is a man of fine genius, high attainments, and distinguished for his eloquence.

A German physician has published a medical tract, in which he maintains that ladies of weak nerves should not be permitted to sleep alone. It is said that this book is in great demand.

**NEW YORK RACES—June 4.**  
Regular purse \$330—2 mile heats.  
Wilke's Fanny Richards, by Maryland Eclipse, 3 3  
Van Mater's Tempest, by Tormentor, 4 2  
Jones' Rival, by Eclipse, 5 1  
Stockton's Monmouth, by John Richards, 5 1  
Suedicor's Robin Hood, by Henry, 1 1  
Sherman's Dewitt Clinton, by Ratler, distanced.  
Time—1st heat, 3m. 49s. 2nd heat, 3m. 49s.  
Betting—Monmouth against the field.

**PRICE CURRENT.**  
From the Baltimore American of Saturday.  
Wheat—There has been no Susquehanna wheat at market since our last weekly report. Small parcels of Maryland and Virginia red wheats have appeared at market. In the course of the week, and have been sold, according to quality, at 95 to 105 cents per bushel. A lot of prime red, free of garlic, was sold to-day at \$1.08 per bushel.  
Corn—Has improved three or four cents a bushel since our last report. At the commencement of the week sales of both kinds were made at 58 a 59 cents; on Wednesday at 60 cents, and on Thursday and to-day at 61 cents. A cargo of Susquehanna yellow was sold at 62 cents. We quote Maryland white and yellow, good at 61 cents.  
Rye—Sales of Maryland at 69 cents, and of Susquehanna at 70 cents.  
Oats—We quote at 31 a 33 cents—market dull.

**GRAIN—**  
Wheat, white, bushel 8.....  
Do. best red, 8.....  
Do. ord. to good (Mid.) 90a1.05  
Corn, white, 61a  
Do. yellow, 61a  
Rye, 69a70  
Oats, 31a33

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Departed this life at Annapolis, on Monday 2d instant, in the 55th year of his age, Colonel EDWARD LLOYD, of Talbot county, leaving a chasm in society and in the hearts of his deeply-attached friends, which no other man can fill. At which time and an humble submission to the inscrutable will and mysterious providence of God alone can close.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of any man who has been among us, to perform upon the theatre of life a more prominent and useful part, than that which was assigned by Providence to our departed friend. Honored by his fellow citizens at an early period of his life with their confidence, he successively served as Delegate from Talbot county, States Senator, and Governor of the State, and afterwards with dignity and ability as representative in Congress and as Senator of the United States from Maryland, and, retaining his hold on the affections of his countrymen to the last, he has now fallen in the midst of his years, but full of honor, and deeply embalm in the affectionate remembrance of the community in which he lived, and amidst the general regrets of the people of the State.

A republican in principle, and by practice, his patriotism bore the stamp, of as much singleness of purpose, and devotion to the best interests of his country, as the dictates of a clear head and an honest heart could give to it. And while no man was ever more honest and decided in expressing and maintaining his own sentiments and opinions, when maturely conceived, so no man was ever more courteous and forbearing, towards the opinions of others, or more ready to recant the errors of his own, whenever error in the conception of them could be fairly detected. Possessed of great, of almost princely wealth, he lived in the simplicity of real dignity, without ostentation, or a particle of that pride, so often to be found connected with riches; and while his heart and his hand were ever open to the calls of charity and distress, his example inculcated upon all, the value of the virtues of industry, economy and prudence, and of those paramount obligations, which man owes to his family and to society; nor did the possession of power and the means to do evil, swerve in any one particular of his life, the severe and inflexible principles of his justice and integrity.

He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a kind and indulgent master, a sincere and valuable friend, and as honest a man as God ever made, and all these who knew him intimately, loved and honored him, and will long bear in their hearts the memory of his virtues and his worth.

## Grand Luck again at THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

By the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 11, drawn numbers 35, 55, 14, 10, 13, 56, 57, 11, 15, a ticket combination 11, 36, 56, a prize of \$300 was sold to a gentleman in town, on Tuesday last—also a \$3000 prize in the Washington city Lottery on last week. All those that feel themselves in need of CASH, would do well to call and get a chance at the splendid prizes in the following schemes.

To be drawn June 17th, 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 12.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize 12,000 5 prizes of \$500  
1 " 5,000 5 " " 400  
1 " 2,000 10 " " 300  
1 " 1,317 20 " " 200  
5 " 1,00 35 100  
Tickets \$4; Halves \$2 25 Quarters \$1 12 1-2

Also, to be drawn June 14th, 1834, The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 11.  
**A SPLENDID SCHEME.**

**100 prizes of \$1,000.**  
Capital prize \$20,000 100 prizes of \$1000  
1 of 10,000 10 " " 500  
1 " 5,000 50 " " 100  
1 " 3,000 50 " " 80  
Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50;  
Eighths \$1 25 at the prize selling office of  
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.  
June 7

**NOTICE.**  
Persons indebted to the subscriber can pay their accounts in Bank of Maryland paper or certificates of deposits, if immediate application is made, at 50 cents in the dollar, or I will give 40 cents cash in the dollar.  
PETER TARR.  
May 27 3w

## SPRING GOODS.

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

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.  
Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.  
May 3 6w

## BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.  
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
CONSISTING OF  
Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS  
of all descriptions;  
LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable cut, and made by the best of manufacturers;  
BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions;  
CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.  
—ALSO—  
Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN WRIGHT  
April 29 6w

## W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore  
**A FRESH SUPPLY OF SADDLERY,**  
Easton, May 20.

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

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 10th day of May 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Nat. Ershy, says he was born free; and was raised by his father Charles Frisley, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left high, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
May 31 3w

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 13th day of May, 1834, by William A. Shaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph Banton, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Prisses Banton, (E. S.) Maryland—said negro man is about 53 years of age, 5 feet 10-12 inches high, has a scar on his left arm and a small scar over his left eye. Had on when committed, a brown cassinet roundabout, drab fustian pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
May 31 3w

**NOTICE.**  
**WAS** committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2-2 inches high, had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madras handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hinds, Queen-Ann's county, near Centerville.  
The owner of the above described negro woman and child, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.  
JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.  
of Talbot county.  
June 7

**EDWARD STUART,**  
STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE  
Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cra-  
dles Business,  
At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.  
Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.  
Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is, making out put off till too late.  
E. S.  
Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 6w

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor,  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their usual supply of  
**Spring and Summer Dry Goods;**  
Together with a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.**  
which added to their former stock renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.  
Easton, May 20

**150 dollars or 100 Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county, the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as a lawyer complexion—about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.  
It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.  
I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Md. May 27.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**  
A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to be next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.  
WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.  
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.  
J. D. RICHMOND, District No. 3.  
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.  
April 22

**Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.**  
The Wrightson, a strong Submarine Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
PETER BARWICK.  
St. Michaels, May 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility, which the duties of his station lay him under to his customers.  
E. N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, May 13 4w

**Notice.**  
**WAS** committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st instant, as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.  
RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.  
April 30, 1834.—May 6 4w

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

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right forefinger caused by a burn. Had on when committed a light blue Virginia cloth coat, red mixed country cloth pantaloons, black bombazet vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.  
The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
May 13 3w

**AUGUSTUS GUREN,**  
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton, and Gentlemen passing to and from the same, that he has provided a comfortable room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose of Shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters himself that from long experience in his profession, having served a regular apprenticeship in Paris, and having followed the business ever since, he will be able to give all those who favor him with their custom, perfect satisfaction.  
N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it, make engagements by the month, week or otherwise.  
May 27 3w pd.

## Piano Forte for Sale.

A FIRST rate six octave German Piano with two pedals, made by the celebrated SEIN or VIENNA, is offered for sale, and is to be seen at Mr. Lowe's Inn. The price is \$250; this at least is fifty dollars less than the usual price for such instruments of the same quality. Should it be sold within a few weeks, the subscriber will obligate himself to come down, put it up and tune it, at his own expense—and in the meantime should any person or persons wish to have their Pianos put in order and tuned, they will please to leave their names and places of residence at this office, or at Mr. Lowe's Inn.  
JACOB WALTER.  
May 27. 3w

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
Sloop *Thomas Hayward*,  
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.  
Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, May 6

**To the Public.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made. It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the State of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,  
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.  
May 13

**Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road**  
**TIMBER.**  
PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery of saved SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of knot. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may mail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.  
Ellicott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charlesburg, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts received, transmitted to C. W. Weaver for payment.  
May 3 2ay94

## NEW BOOKS

**JUST RECEIVED**  
**INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS,** by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.  
[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work]  
ALSO,  
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt  
Malle Brun's School Geography and Atlas  
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings  
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings  
Mason on Self-Knowledge  
Jones' Philosophy  
McIntyre on the Globes  
Together with a very general assortment of  
**SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.**  
For sale by  
EDWARD MULLIKIN.  
37 Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained with as little delay as practicable.

**Revised List of Books and Prices.**  
The following works are offered for sale by  
JOHN J. HARROD,  
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution &c Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep.	\$3 25	374
Do. do. gilt & color'd sheep.	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco.	5 00	624
Do. do. do. calf, gilt.	6 00	75
Do. do. do. do. super extra.	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 86
Do. do. do. plain, calf.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt.	5 00	694
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, Hume's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes.	10 00	1 25
42	14 09	1 50
Mosheim, Coots and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8vo.	42	4 50
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind.	48 00	5 00
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored.	36 00	3 50
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, Introduction to the above reader.	3 50	374
Saurin's Sermon's	5 50	624
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	2 50	25
48 00	3 75	
Dr. Jennings' History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church.	48 00	4 50
Baxter's call to the Unrepentant.	9 00	1 00
Pollok's Course of Time, plain.	4 50	54
Do. do. do. gilt.	3 50	374
Mason on Self-Knowledge.	4 50	50
N. B. Row's Devout Exercises.	2 50	314
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.	2 50	314
Life of Mrs. Fletcher.	4 00	60
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jennings and Leslie.	6 00	75
Polypoly Bibles, plain.	12 00	1 25
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra.	15 00	1 50
Clarke's Scripture Promises	9 50	1 00
Watts on the Mind.	2 50	314
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalms & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes.	4 50	624
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people.	7 00	75
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers.	\$10 per 100	134
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History.	\$12 per 100	154
William's on the Lord's Supper.	48 00	6 00
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in super style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf gilt.	3 00	374
Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & ges.	97 50	9 00
Do. 9 00		
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered.	9 00	12 00
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns.	15 00	
75-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.		
EDWARD MULLIKIN.		
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.		

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of May, 1834, by Abraham De Groot, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself Charles Medcalf, says he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Medcalf, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pantaloons, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and Co. Jail.  
May 31 3w

**NOTICE.**  
**WAS** committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st inst., as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls himself William Sokan; he appears to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high—has a scar over his right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can read and write—his clothing when committed was a black cloth coat and pantaloons, black bombazet vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps—he states that he was born, raised and learnt his trade in the city of Philadelphia. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.  
May 25-June 4w

The Globe, Washington City: Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, at Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] for payment.  
May 27 3w pd.



# THE CELEBRATED HORSE

## Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows: to wit: Six dollars, the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap, with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stand condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and show; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June next.

**PEDIGREE** of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Taylor's Forrester Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un; (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centerville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest) in when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1834, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best judges, or Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scamp's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertunnes or Eclipse; Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus; Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying White, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whymot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Fionneda, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomed's dam was got by Scamp, a son of old Scamp; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

**JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.**  
CERTIFICATE—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,**  
**NICHOLAS MARTIN.**  
N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover. Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

**J. M. FAULKNER.**  
Easton, March 29, 1834. m29

**NOTICE.**  
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue there season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st March, and end on the 20th June.  
**ROGER ADAMS.**  
march 22

# THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

## UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June. A bay, with black mane, tail and legs; upwards of fifteen hands high; will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—Upton will cover at a reduced price, but will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particularly hereafter in hand-bills.

**TERMS.**  
88 the springs chance and \$12 to insure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON,**  
**TENCH TILGHMAN.**  
april 9

# BACRAW

THE services of Bacraw will be rendered this season at 55 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stand will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bacraw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been

# STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

## THE STEAM BOAT

### GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Taylor.

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, for Rockhall, Corson and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corson at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season, in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

**WM. OWEN, Agent.**  
march 22

# MARYLAND.

## CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1834.

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

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

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

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

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

**JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Admin'r.**  
of Thomas Swan, dec'd.  
april 12

# WOOL.

## LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.  
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

# THE CELEBRATED HORSE

## IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mare; this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 25th March, Trappe 27th Miles River on Monday and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 21st April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of an Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

**FAYETTE GIBSON.**  
Talbot county, April 1

# NOTICE.

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

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

**JOS. GRAHAM, Slat.**  
march 4

# FOR SALE.

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

**W. JONES.**  
april 22

# Maryland Eclipse.

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

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

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others, (the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tomson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse's pedigree, and performances, &c. see hand-bills.

**JAMES SEWALL.**  
march 4

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

# SAMUEL OZMON,

## CABINET MAKER.

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

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

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

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

Easton, July 2

# NOTICE

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

**EDWARD NABBE.**  
feb 22

# INDEPENDENCE.

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

# TERMS.

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

**EDWARD NABBE.**

# WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE

city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq. of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who called himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, (Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland.) Said mulatto man is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7-12 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab cotton cloth pants, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white check cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden.**  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
march 1

# Removal.

**JAMES L. SMITH.**  
Has removed his shop to the second story, recently occupied by Mr. Oelder, CORNER STREET near the Market house, and is now the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Charles Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on a business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the assistance he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that he has best exertions to please, and will not neglect to execute his cutting, is requested to the latest fashions from the cities, &c. &c. &c. and his work is done in neat and substantial manner as in most of the city shops.

# SCOOTING.

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

**Jan. 4**

# CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of CLOCKS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britania and Japan Candelsticks, Cut Glass Candles, Shavers, Shavers and Trays, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Tin Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Soap and Butcher Knives, Glass Thread, Blacking, Shave and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Two-sores, Flutes, Harmoniums, Parthamans and Butt Hinges, Tea Balls, Pins, Clock Cases, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, line toothed, Goggles, Snuff, Spring Lance Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Candles, Bottles, Jewellers, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,  
**JAMES BENNY.**  
Easton, December 14, 1833.

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

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

**J. B.**

# For Rent,

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

**P. F. THOMAS, Admr.**

# THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND

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

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

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

By order,  
**L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.**  
a. r. 15

# JUST received and for Sale at the Drug

## Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

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

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Strichnine, Cornine,  
Piperine, Oil Cabbets  
Solidified Copiva,  
Oil of Cantharida,  
D-narozed Landa  
num,  
Ditto Opium,  
lydine,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

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

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

Easton, Dec 18

# PROPOSAL

## FOR PRINTING

### THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

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

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

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only as a record of her deep interest, but as a public source of instruction, and a guide to her conduct, and a determination, resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay, to be no confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

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

# WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE

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

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden,**  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
feb 11

# A CARD.

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

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

**oct 9**

# WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF QUEEN

Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion; also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says she are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

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

**THOS. SUDLER, Slat.**  
of Queen Ann's county.  
april 29

# For Rent,

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

**WM. VICKARS.**  
april 29

# THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND

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

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

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

By order,  
**L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.**  
a. r. 15

# JUST received and for Sale at the Drug

## Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

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

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Hydriodate of Potash,  
Black Oxide of Mercury,  
Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,  
Quinine, Cinchona,  
Saratoga Powders,  
Chloride Tooth Wash  
Extract of Bark,  
Do. Jalappa,  
Do. Colocyath Comp  
lydine,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

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

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

Easton, Dec 18

# PROPOSAL

## FOR PRINTING

### THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

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

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

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only as a record of her deep interest, but as a public source of instruction, and a guide to her conduct, and a determination, resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay, to be no confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

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

# WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE

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

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden,**  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
feb 11

# A CARD.

owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 65.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1834.

WHOLE No. 345.

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

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

**THE UNION TAVERN**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.



**JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.**

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

## CASH!

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

**JOHN BUSH,**  
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay  
street, Baltimore.  
dec 3 6mo

## Collector's Notice.

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

**PHILIP MACKAY,**  
Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 24

## BURRITT'S

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

## To Rent,

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



**Young Rinaldo,**  
Will stand at Easton, on every  
Tuesday, and the residue of the  
week at the stable of the subscri-  
ber, near the Chapel.  
TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on  
the first October next.—Twelve dollars to in-  
sure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st Febru-  
ary, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, cash, or five  
dollars payable on the first of August next—25  
cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is  
now in fine stud condition; but few mares hav-  
ing been sent to him this season, the chance of  
a foal is almost certain.

**JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Barwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.  
may 17 6w

**NARRAGANSETT HORSE.**

The splendid Nankin colored  
Narragansett Horse will stand, the  
ensuing season, at Easton and the  
"Frappé."

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

To JOHN W. JENKINS.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your queries  
respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored  
Horse, I can only state that I crossed him  
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steambot M-  
aryland, with the gentleman who bred your  
horse, who informed me that his dam was a  
thorough bred Narragansett, and highly prized  
for her superior paces—that he sent her to the  
"Day of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a  
spring's chance, and that your horse was the  
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the  
dam; and I can state with great sincerity that  
I have the highest opinion of the "Day of Al-  
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny.  
I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dam of my horse Day of  
Algiers, was given by the sire of your horse, Mas-  
son's Day of Algiers.

April 22 E. N. H.

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

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

Repairs of every description done at the most  
moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having car-  
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3  
years, (to whom he refers the public,) and  
intending to execute in person the orders for all  
the wheat cradles, with which he may be favor-  
ed, he intends to warrant all work sent out of  
the shop to work well. He has also a large as-  
sortment of materials in his line of every de-  
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-  
ing on hand ready made wheels of different  
sizes and heights.

April 22 3v (G)

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

**MANUFACTORY**  
OF  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS**

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

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

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

**8 NEW GIGS,**  
price from 180 to 200 dollars, of various pat-  
terns and finish;—also SIX second hand ditto,  
of various prices; and TWO good

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

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

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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

The public's obedient servants,  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**

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

## POETRY.

**A WELCOME TO MISS FANNY  
KEMBLE.**

Thou art welcome to our eyes,  
Lady fair, Lady fair,  
As the sunny summer skies,  
Lady fair,

As the sparkling dews that fall,  
From yon azure lighted hall,  
Over nature's fairy ball,  
Lady fair.

Thou art welcome as the bird,  
Lady fair, Lady fair,  
When its earliest notes are heard,  
Lady fair,

When its music's magic swell,  
Breaks the lingering icy spell,  
Where the summer blossoms dwell,  
Lady fair.

Thou art welcome as the spring,  
Lady fair, Lady fair,  
As the bright flowers it doth bring,  
Lady fair,

As the dew shower on the Rose,  
As the balmy breeze that blows,  
Thou art welcome as all those,  
Lady fair. C. H. W.

[From the Metropolitan.]

**MY LIFE IS LIKE THE SUMMER  
ROSE.**

My life is like the summer rose,  
That opens to the morning sky;  
But ere the shades of evening close,  
Is scattered on the ground to die.

But on that rose's humble bed,  
The sweetest dews of night are shed  
As she wept such waste to see,  
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,  
That tumbles in the moon's pale ray;  
Its hold is frail—its fate is brief—  
Resolves soon to pass away.

Yet ere the leaf shall fall and fade,  
The path it trod shall mourn its shade,  
The wind shall wail the woe it stree,  
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print whose feet  
Have left on Temple's desert strand,  
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,  
This track will vanish from the sand.

Yet, as if striving to efface  
All vestige of the time it ran,  
On that lone shore the waves moan cease,  
But none shall ever lament for me.

[From a late London paper.]

**Dialogue in a Court of Justice.**—The attor-  
ney on the case attempted to invalidate the tes-  
timony of the witness, by declaring him to be  
too ignorant to be a competent one; said he to  
the judge, I can convince your honor of the in-  
competency of the witness in a very few min-  
utes; he has been reared in this country, has  
never been out of the sight of his father's barn,  
never saw a school house; and your honor per-  
mitting, I will propound a few questions and  
upon his answers, your honor can decide.

The Judge assenting, he turned to the wit-  
ness and asked—Who made you?

Witness—I don't know; I reckon it was Mo-  
se.

Attorney—There, your honor, to the satis-  
faction of yourself and the jury, I have proved  
the witness a noncompetent, totally un-  
qualified to decide upon the serious nature of  
his oath.

Witness—Now, Mr. Lawyer may I ask you  
one question? I've answered yours.

Attorney—A thousand, sir, a thousand if  
you please.

Witness—Who made you?

Attorney—Why, I don't know, reckon it was  
Aaron.

Witness (turning to the Jury)—Well now,  
I have read in the good book, that Aaron made  
a calf, but I don't know how the darn'd fool  
got here.

The Court was convulsed with laughter.

The wife with two husbands.—Some of our  
readers will recollect that some fifteen months  
since, we published a notice of the marriage of  
a Miss Phelps to a Mr. Roswell M. Field, of  
Fayetteville, and also to a Mr. J. H. Clark, of  
Boston. The circumstance was the subject of  
considerable remark at the time, but the cause  
of this singular departure from the ordinary  
rules of matrimonial etiquette was not at the  
time made public. By the following, which  
we copy from the Montreal Gazette, the mys-  
tery of these almost simultaneous marriages is  
developed, and a satisfactory reason assigned for  
what, in different circumstances, would be con-  
sidered unjustifiable and unmatrimonial con-  
duct.

It seems that Miss P. possessed an ample for-  
tune, besides every other claim that could  
make a young lady lovely in the eyes of a sui-  
tor; she was betrothed to Mr. C. with the con-  
sent of all parties—he being a gentleman of  
medium circumstances, and a merchant of Bos-  
ton.

In the mean while in steps auld Robin Gray,  
in the form of a Mr. F. a rich gentleman from  
the south, rather advanced in years, but having  
ample store of the ready. The parents were  
charmed with the glittering gold—and of course  
used all their endeavors to break the lady's en-

gagement with Mr. C.; but she, true to her  
first love, resisted all their efforts, wrote to her  
lover concerning her situation, and planned an  
elopement on the day of her union  
with Mr. F. The parents, the friends, the  
parsons, and the neighbors, all were present at  
the wedding, and all things were in the most  
thorough order. The poor girl was consequently  
hurried to the altar more like a statue than any  
thing else—and the ceremony was performed.  
The Boston lover in the meantime had not been  
idle; he stationed a relay of horses on the road  
—and arrived at Putney just in time to be too  
late—the rites had just been said. Not in the  
least disheartened, he puts his wits to work—  
and soon found out that the lands had not been  
published, and Miss P. was not a wife in the  
eye of the law. He consequently stole an inter-  
view with her, and had an explanation of af-  
fairs. "The hour for retiring had not yet arriv-  
ed—and the groom began to be in fidgets about  
his bride—she was sent for, but could no where  
be found; and so poor Pilgrimage was left to  
make the best of it, Chase was instantly made,  
but the lovers were too fleet for their pursuers.  
They reached Boston, and were lawfully wed-  
ded. Thus the mystery is explained; and, it is  
said they frequently laugh at the joke—a laugh  
which must be at the expense of Mr. F.—St-  
len Mr.

[From the American Almanac for 1834.]

**GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**

The most remarkable of the phenomena  
that this year (1834) will witness, is the eclipse  
of the sun, on Sunday the 30th of November.  
This is the third of the very uncommon series  
of five large eclipses, visible to us, in the short  
term of seven years; the fourth of this series  
will take place May 15th, 1836, and the last,  
September 18th, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless  
receive great attention throughout our country.  
In those places where its magnitude will not  
exceed eleven digits, much diminution of the  
light is not to be expected even at the time of  
the greatest obscuration; perhaps, it may be  
sufficient to render visible the planet Venus,  
then about 20 degrees E. S. E. of the sun, and  
much nearer the earth than usual; nor will the  
obscurations be very great, where the eclipse is  
almost total; since it has been observed on  
former occasions that the unobscured part, even  
when reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient  
light to render small objects distinctly visible,  
and invisible the brightest of the stars. In-  
deed, on account of the refraction of the sun's  
rays by the atmosphere of the earth, the dark-  
ness caused by strictness, be considered  
total, even where the sun is completely shut  
out from the sight. In the great & remarkable  
eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the sun was  
totally obscured, at Boston, for five minutes,  
as much light remained as is given by the moon  
when full; and greater darkness will not prob-  
ably be experienced in any place on the pre-  
sent occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a  
great depression of the thermometer, if placed  
in the sun, will probably be noticed, and, for  
some minutes before and after the moment of  
greatest obscuration, the power of a lens to pro-  
duce combustion by condensing the solar rays  
will be quite, if not entirely destroyed. At  
the time of the annular eclipse of February 12  
1831, it was observed by the Editor, that the  
thermometer in the sun fell from 72 to 29, and  
that during the continuance of the ring, no sen-  
sible effect was produced by placing its black-  
ened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning  
glass.

This eclipse, as will be seen on tracing the  
path of the centre, will be total in a small part  
of the territory of Arkansas, and of the states of  
Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South  
Carolina. The principal places in which the  
obscurity will probably be complete, are  
Charleston, Beaufort, S. C. Savannah, Mil-  
ledgeville, Tuscaloosa and Little Rock. The  
greatest duration of total darkness in any place  
will be about 1m. 46s. at Tuscaloosa, it will  
be about 1m. 53s. and at Beaufort, 1m. 46s.  
These places lying very near the central path.  
At Charleston and Savannah, the duration will  
be considerably less, the former being situated  
about forty miles north of this path, the latter  
about thirty miles. The width of the line of to-  
tal darkness varies in its passage across the  
earth, but in the United States will be about  
one hundred miles. Those of the inhabitants of  
Atlantic States, who desire to behold this rare  
spectacle, the most magnificent and sublime of  
the phenomena of nature, compared with  
which, even Niagara sinks into mediocrity,  
will find Beaufort the most eligible place in  
which to make their observations; and they  
will not neglect this opportunity when they  
reflect that the Moon's shadow will not again,  
for the space of thirty-five years, pass over any  
part of the inhabited portion of the U. States,  
until August 7th, 1869.

At the time of the eclipse, of February, 1831  
much inconvenience and even injury was sus-  
tained from want of care in looking at the sun  
without any protection for the eye, or  
through glass not sufficiently colored; it may  
be proper to remark that should the sky dur-  
ing the continuance of this eclipse, be clear,  
one of the very darkest green or red glasses  
of the sextant, and in default of this, a piece of  
common window glass, free from veins, and  
rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp,  
only, can be used with safety. If the lustre of

the sun should be diminished by intervening  
clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

**ANTIQUITIES IN THE VALLEY OF  
THE MISSISSIPPI.**

Considerable curiosity has been excited by ap-  
pearances on the Mississippi and its tributary  
waters, supposed to prove a more ancient popu-  
lation than the state of the country, or the  
character of the tribes inhabiting it, when first  
visited by Europeans, would seem to indicate.

The American bottom is a tract of rich al-  
luvial land, extending on the Mississippi, from  
the Kaskaskia to the Cahokia river, about  
eighty miles in length and five in breadth; sev-  
eral handsome streams meander through it;  
the soil of the richest kind, and but little sub-  
ject to the effects of the Mississippi floods. If  
any vestige of ancient population were to be  
found, this would be the place to look for it.

Accordingly, this tract, also the Bank of the  
river on the western side, exhibit proofs of an  
immense population. If the city of Philadel-  
phia and its environs were deserted, there  
would not be more numerous traces of human  
existence. The great number of mounds, and  
the astonishing quantities of human bones,  
every day dug up, or found on the surface of  
the ground, with a thousand other appearances,  
announce that this valley was at one period  
filled with habitations and villages. The whole  
face of the bluff or hill, which abound to the  
east, appears to have been a continued bury-  
ing ground.

But the most remarkable appearances are  
two groups of mounds or pyramids, the one  
about ten miles above Cahokia, the other nearly  
the same distance below it, which, in all,  
exceed one hundred and fifty, of various sizes.  
A more minute description of those above  
Cahokia will give a tolerable idea of them all.  
They are mostly of a circular shape and at a  
distance resemble small hay stacks scattered  
through the meadow. One of the largest is  
about two hundred paces in circumference at  
the bottom, the form nearly square. The top  
level, with an area sufficient to contain several  
hundred men.

At the distance of three miles along the bank  
of the Cahokia, there is the largest assemblage  
—the principal one of which is a stupendous  
pile of a mass of earth, that must have required  
years and the labour of thousands to accom-  
plish. Were it not for the regularity and de-  
sign which it manifests, the circumstance of its  
being on alluvial ground and the other mounds  
scattered around, it could scarcely be believed  
to be the work of human hands. The shape is  
that of a parallelogram, standing from north to  
south; on the south side there is a broad ap-  
proach or step, about half way down, and from  
this another projection into the plain, about  
fifteen feet wide, which was probably intended  
as an ascent to the mound. The circumference  
at the base is at least eight hundred yards, and  
the height of the pyramid about ninety feet.

Several of these mounds are almost conical  
and at regular distances from each other, a-  
bout which are scattered few pieces of flint and  
fragments of earthen vessels.

A curious discovery, made a few years ago  
in the State of Tennessee, proves beyond a  
doubt, that at some remote period, the valley  
of the Mississippi had been inhabited by a much  
more civilized people, than when first known  
to us. Two human bodies were found in a  
copperas cave, in a surprising state of preser-  
vation. They were first wrapped up in a  
kind of blanket, supposed to have been man-  
ufactured of the lint of nettles, afterwards with  
dressed skins, and then a mat of sixty yards in  
length. They were clad in a beautiful cloth,  
interwoven with feathers, such as was manu-  
factured by the Mexicans. They had been  
here, perhaps, for centuries, and certainly were  
of a different race from the modern Indians.  
They might have belonged to the Olmecs,  
who overran Mexico about the seventh cen-  
tury, to the Toultees who came centuries af-  
terwards, or to the Aztecs, who founded the  
great city of Mexico about the thirteenth  
century.

In tracing the origin of institutions or of in-  
ventions amongst men, we are apt to forget  
that nations, however diversified by manners  
and languages, are yet of the same species,  
that the same institutions may originate  
amongst twenty different people. The wonder  
would be, that they should not show a resem-  
blance. We find these wonders in every part  
of the globe, in the north of Europe and in  
Great Britain they are numerous, and much  
resemble ours, but less considerable. The  
pyramids of Egypt are perhaps the oldest mon-  
uments of human labour in that country so  
favourable to the production of a numerous popu-  
lation. The pyramids of Mexico, which are  
but little known, and yet scarcely less  
considerable, like those of Egypt have their  
origin hid in the night of oblivion.

Who will assign as the age of America, a  
period of years different from that allowed to  
what has been denominated the old world.  
The multiplicity of proofs contradict the re-  
cency of her origin; deeply imbedded stores of  
carbonated wood, the traces of ancient volca-  
noes! We could appeal to her time-worn

\*The Saline below St. Genevieve, cleared  
out some time ago, and deepened, was found to  
contain wagon loads of earthen-ware, some  
fragments bespeaking vessels as large as a  
barrel, and proving that the salines had been  
worked before they were known to the whites.

cataracts, and channels of mighty rivers, and to  
her venerable mountains.—Grant then that  
America may have existed a few thousand  
years; the same cause prevailing, like effects  
will be produced; the same revolutions as have  
been known in the old world any have taken  
place here.

**THE STEAM ENGINE.**

Securely against accidents from the explosion  
of steam being a subject of extreme interest to  
the community, we insert the annexed report  
made to the House of Representatives on the  
29th ult, by Mr. WYTHE, of Louisiana, from  
the select Committee to which was referred the  
memorial of Benjamin Phillips, of Philadelphia  
who suggests a contrivance by which the dou-  
ble advantage is obtained of the power of the  
engine, & at the same time preventing mischief  
from explosion.—Balt. Gaz.

The Select committee to which was referred  
the Memorial of Benjamin Phillips of Philadel-  
phia, report. The object of the memorialist is  
to invite the attention of Congress, and of the  
public generally, to certain improvements de-  
vised by him in the use and structure of the  
steam engine. The model of his apparatus, ac-  
companied by drawings and diagrams illustra-  
tive of its principles, have been submitted and  
examined. Whatever other advantages may  
be supposed to be combined in the scheme,  
the committee have considered it chiefly, if  
not exclusively, in reference to its compara-  
tive safety, or exemption from the danger of  
explosion.

It seems to be a point conceded by scientific  
observers, that among the primary causes of  
explosion in steam boilers, one of the most  
prominent may be traced to the want of a con-  
stant and regular supply of water, while the  
engine is in action. The usual means employ-  
ed, as the committee are advised both for sup-  
plying the consumption of the boiler, and for  
ascertaining the quantum of water in that re-  
ceptacle, are inadequate and uncertain. The  
forcing pump is liable to derangement; and  
when the water has fallen so low as to super-  
induce the circumstances of danger, neither the  
common gauge cock nor the common safety  
valve, can be relied on for an accurate indica-  
tion of the state of things so essential to be  
known. By the plan submitted, these defects  
appear to be remedied. A constant and uniform  
supply of water, and a test water gauge indi-  
cating to the eye, at any moment, the precise  
level of the fluid in the boiler, form a part of the  
mediation suggested.

But what appears to the Committee to be  
the distinguishing feature of the plan, is, that it  
contemplates the employment of the steam at  
any given pressure, without a corresponding  
stress on the boiler. This result is obtained  
by generating the steam at a very moderate  
pressure on the boiler, from whence it is con-  
veyed for use, to one or more receivers, in  
which, before it is applied as the momentum  
to the engine, it may be raised, by flues heated  
from a separate furnace, to any required degree  
of elasticity.

The Committee are of opinion, that if the  
scheme be feasible, of which they do not doubt,  
it must itself be an important step towards the  
grand desideratum. Confined in a separate  
reservoir, not in immediate connexion with the  
boiler, the steam, however rarefied, would not  
be liable to be suddenly injected with water, a  
process which all concurring experience pro-  
claims, to be the proximate cause of many of  
the most dreadful accidents that have occur-  
red.

The form and position of the contemplated  
receiver is believed to present another condition  
of security. Placed vertically on the deck,  
with different chambers or compartments con-  
nected by valves, the steam at its greatest ten-  
sion naturally rushing through the valves into  
the upper chambers of the recipient, if ever ex-  
plosion should take place, it would be a mere  
effusion of steam, and not of heated water; and  
the discharge would be upwards, into the open  
air, leaving untouched the passengers and the  
property embarked in the vessel.

There are other particulars in the mechan-  
ism, of the usefulness of which, practical engi-  
neers alone are competent to form an accurate  
estimate. It will suffice to say, that, as a whole,  
the committee consider the contrivance as re-  
flecting credit on the science and ingenuity of  
the proprietor, and that his plan is worthy of a  
full and fair experiment.

On the question as to the power and the ex-  
pediency of aid and co-operation on the part of  
Government in experiments of the kind, the  
committee have come to an affirmative conclu-  
sion. When it is considered how intimately the  
subject matters connects itself with the general  
welfare, looking to the protection of the lives  
and property of the whole people, that it in-  
volves considerations of naval and national defence  
as well as the general interests of commerce; it  
is not thought that any valid opposing argu-  
ment can be drawn from the want of power,  
much less can objection be raised on the score  
of policy.

The committee have thought proper to re-  
commend a small sum to be placed at the dis-  
posal of the Secretary of the Navy to test the  
improvements in this branch. It is believed  
that a reasonable expenditure of the public mo-  
ney for this subject, would coincide with the  
universal sense, and meet the applause of the  
nation. The knowledge of the mode of con-  
trolling and directing with safety this power-  
ful, but hitherto dangerous,



## RICH AND POOR.

These are relative terms; but in relation to the present patriotic struggle of the People and the President against the fraud and corruption of the Bank, it is not possible to disguise the fact, that in the contest for a continuance of the Rag System, a wealthy arrayed aristocracy of brokers & stock gamblers against the honest and industrious among us. The effort to prolong the existence of the United States Bank, is dangerous to the permanent interests of the country, and calculated to produce universal ruin and poverty among the laboring classes. Will the People consent to have the value of their property and the price of their labor, regulated by the caprice or whims of Bank Directors, who, under the direction of knaves, have the power to raise or depress the entire property of the country at any given period? The People of this Union are too intelligent to live under a Bank despotism; they will never consent to create monopolies to beggar them. The paper system has built up and sustains a titled aristocracy in England, and it gives to the British nation more beggars than producers. At this moment, the following extracts from Mr. Cobden's letter to Lord Althorp, the Secretary of State, dated February 27th, 1834, on the subject of our currency, and the future prosperity that awaits us as a nation, if we succeed, under Divine Providence, in destroying the monster, "cannot fail to be interesting:

"The question for your lordship is—If the American paper money be annihilated, can the English paper money remain? My opinion is that if the paper money in America be annihilated, one of two things must take place: a destruction of the paper money, or a legal tender by force. The first is something approaching a radical revolution in Government; the second would produce a republican revolution. Now then, if America destroy her paper money, she must, and she will, have metal to supply its place; that metal she must have from foreign countries; and from every foreign country, she (America) will draw in the exact proportion to the extent of her commercial transactions with that foreign country. I need not tell your lordship, that her transactions with this country (England) are greater than all the rest of the world. It follows of course, that she must draw very deeply from England. Will your lordship permit me to tell you what has already taken place in America—that Bills of Exchange upon England, which for many years had borne a premium of ten to fourteen per cent., had not only fallen down to par, but were at two per cent. discount. Hear this, ye miserable stock-jobbers! Not one six-penny worth of gold or silver will be left in the vaults of our Bank of England, ten months from this day, if the American paper money be destroyed, and the United States Bank put down; or even if English bills continue at two per cent., for any man who has money to pay or loan in America, will draw it out of Bank himself and send it to America, rather than lose two per cent. by a bill of exchange. Then let us recollect that the sums to be paid by this kingdom to that country are enormous. If the movement in America continue, your lordship must call upon Parliament to protect this country against the consequences; for, as to extinguishing the present system of one pound notes, it is utterly impossible. For many years America has been one of the great sources of our mercantile system, by feeding us with millions drawn by that country from other parts of the world. We have been receiving annually, for many years past, about five millions of dollars from the United States; and the present change in the paper money of that country, must compel us to send thither about fifteen millions a year. In a word, if President Jackson destroy the paper money, ours must be destroyed, or all our silver and gold will find their way to America speedily. The President's grounds of opposition are solid as the hills; the paper money creates nothing. It is mere invention of cunning knaves to live in idleness and sloth, and become rich at the expense of the honest and industrious."

"The currency of the country should not fluctuate; and unless we have the precious metals to pay our mechanics and farmers, the great body of the People are liable to be swindled by Banks and exchange gamblers."—*Globe*.

## "THE BANK—THE GAME."

This is the caption to an article in the Telegraph, which clearly develops the principles which guide that press and the politicians of whom it is the organ. Every thing is a new "GAME" with them;—the constitution—the interests of the country—the liberties of the People. To pull down one set of men and put up another, is their only object; and in the accomplishment of it, they care not what principles they espouse, or what measures they advocate. Now they are for a tariff—then anti-tariff; now for a Bank—then Anti Bank; now for consolidation; now the bitterest revilers of Hartford conventionism—then giving us a second edition of it in Nullification; then the antipodes of the Boston Federalist—then hugging them to their bosoms, as their dearest political associates. All this is a "GAME" with them. They care not what becomes of the People or Republic, in their GAME FOR POWER.

Hear what the organ of these politicians says: "Are there not many, yea thousands, who have strong, almost insurmountable objections to the Bank, who have still greater objections to Mr. Van Buren! And will not all these, if they are driven into the alternative, take the Bank in preference to Martin Van Buren, and his system of wholesale corruption? We would not hesitate."

What principle is there in this? What force does it make to the country, whether Mr. Van Buren or Mr. any-body else be the instrument to keep down the Bank? The principle and the measure constitute the great point in which the People have an interest—not the man that is to sustain and promote them.

Let us see what it is that the Editor of the Telegraph "would not hesitate" to take in preference to Mr. Van Buren. From himself we will give the character of this choice of the patriotic editor—him of "principles, not men." In the weekly Telegraph, of December 14th 1829, thus speaks its Editor: viz.

"The Bank of the United States, the nobility of this country, will not permit repose. It separates us, but will be felt in every corner of the country, and in no place more sensibly than on the floor of Congress. We think an all-wise Providence, who has hitherto protected us, that our Chief Magistrate owes this Bank nothing. We believe that its millions will be lavished upon members of Congress and their constituents to purchase a re-charter,

and that when that is obtained, we shall no longer be a free people."

What does this editor now tell us? Why that rather than Mr. Van Buren should be President a few years, he would fix a "NO-BILITY" on this country—he would support an institution which will lavish its "millions" upon members of Congress and their constituents, to purchase a new charter—he will consent that "WE SHALL NO LONGER BE A FREE PEOPLE!"

When Mr. McDuffie made his celebrated report in favor of the Bank, the Journal of Commerce expressed a hope that opposition to that institution would cease. In a reply of the Telegraph, found in the weekly paper of May 3d, 1830, the editor speaks as follows, viz.

"The Bank has money and it has purchased power. It is gradually extending its power, by placing its agents in the shape of Bank Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors, in the several States, and it must be put down, it at all, by the sovereign people. Believing that the act which renews the charter, will put an end to civil liberty, we shall not hesitate to do our duty. The opposition to the Bank will not cease."

Behold the same man now declaring, that rather than Mr. Van Buren should be President, he "would not hesitate" to take the Bank—to PUT AN END TO CIVIL LIBERTY!

These are the principles of the Telegraph and the knot of politicians who rally around it. Rather than see their own ambitious aspirations disappointed, rather than see a man upon whose political or moral character, all their malice has been unable to fix a stain in the President's four years, they would "PUT AN END TO CIVIL LIBERTY."

The conduct of these men is the more shocking from the fact, that the worst predictions of the Telegraph have been fulfilled. "The millions of the Bank have been lavished upon members of Congress and their constituents, to purchase a new charter." Presses have been brought openly and notoriously! At this moment it stands out in defiance of the Representatives of the People, and as the Telegraph acknowledges, violates its charter to conceal its corruption. And that we are now a free people; that a re-charter of the Bank has not "put an end to civil liberty" is the exclusive merit of that honest and fearless patriot of whom the Telegraph said—"We thank an all-wise Providence, who has hitherto protected us, that our Chief Magistrate owes this Bank nothing," and whom he is now vilifying from day to day, as the vilest of usurpers and tyrants! Yes, the lower regions themselves could hardly furnish epithets more violent than the editor of the Telegraph bestows upon one whom he considered the instrument of Providence to preserve the liberties of his country, for the very measures he has taken to accomplish that great and glorious object! And now the editor has made up his mind to take SLAVERY, and see his country enslaved, rather than its liberties shall be preserved by a man whom he hates without bounds and without cause.

We are not the advocate of Mr. Van Buren or any other individual for the presidency, nor will we support Mr. Van Buren or any other man, unless he be opposed to the Bank of the United States and any similar institution. Believing as the editor of the Telegraph does, that "the act which renews the charter will put an end to civil liberty," we will advocate no man and belong to no party which does not oppose it. Whether Mr. Van Buren or what other man is to be selected by the democracy of the country as their instrument to preserve us "a free People" and see that traitors and apostates do not "put an end to civil liberty," is not our province to determine. But give us any man with LIBERTY in preference to the Bank with SLAVERY.

## BANK LIBERALITY.

Eighty-three justices of the peace, of the Tory party had their heads taken clear off by the Connecticut Legislature in one day, and Whig heads neatly substituted. The ends of justice seemed to require it.—*Evening Star*.

Note.—The above is a beautiful illustration of the consistency of the Bank hirelings, who are constantly crying out against Gen. Jackson about proscription—proscription!

From the Providence (R. I.) Republican Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1834.

Mr. Simons. The committee from the Senate are progressing in their investigation of the Post office Department. Mr. Grundy is on that committee, and no member of Congress is better versed in the details of the Department, than Mr. Grundy. He is a firm friend of the administration, but he stands so high in the estimation of all parties for fairness, frankness, and sound intellect, that it is only necessary for a document to bear his signature, to give it the character of truth. It would derogate from the official dignity of any member of the cabinet to notice or reply to the slanderous abuse of opposition presses. Were it not for this, the Postmaster General could come out under his own hand, and silence the accusations against him. But he will not be required to make his own trumpet, for the investigating committee will doubtless report the truth, and Major Barry asks nothing more. It appears from the documents, that in 1829, when Major Barry took charge of the Department, that the whole amount of mail transportation was thirteen millions seven hundred thousand miles, and that in the first four years, he increased it thirteen millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand miles. So that in 1833, the whole amount of mail transportation was twenty-six millions eight hundred and fifty-four thousand miles. Making within a fraction of doubt what it was when Major Barry took charge of the Department. The expense of mail transportation for the year ending June, 1829, was \$1,153,430 21. The expense for the same service for the year ending June, 1833, was \$1,894,689 08. The difference in the expense is \$741,258 87. This for six years (the time in which Major Barry has been in office) amounts to \$4,446,252 22. Add to this the 600,000 dollars lost, growing out of the extension of the franking privilege, mentioned in a former letter, and it amounts to \$5,046,252 22. The increased business of the Department has required additional clerks, which with other unavoidable charges, have increased the incidental expenses \$16,452 53 per annum. This for six years amounts to \$98,715 18. Now add all to the above sum and it amounts in all to \$5,145,000 40. Against this enormous increase of expense has Major Barry had to contend for the last six years. When it is considered that no appropriation is made for the Department, but that it must rely solely on its own sources for revenue to meet its expenses, and when it is considered that these expenses have increased almost a million a year, ever since Major Barry came into office, can it be a matter of surprise that it should be embarrassed? The wonder to me is, that it is not minus several millions instead of hundred thousands. It exceeds the prerogative of the Postmaster General to establish a new mail route. It requires the action of Congress to do this, and you scarcely take up a paper and turn to the congressional proceedings, but you

find "a new mail route" such a place to "put a place." The Postmaster General is required to carry into effect these new routes, and many of them are not only unproductive, but are actually a bill of expense. Between two commercial places like your city and Boston, a contractor can afford to carry the mail at a very inconsiderable pay, because the numerous travellers make it a fair business to carry passengers without regard to the mail. And on that route the Department is well remunerated by a constant revenue. In this case there is little expense and much income; but it is very different in Missouri, Florida, or any of the Southern or Western States, when 15 to 20 miles is often traversed without seeing a human dwelling. Here the contractor makes no reliance on passengers, he carries nothing but the mail, and of course requires a much larger pay. And here then is great expense and no revenue.

You know I am friendly to the administration, but I am not so biased by party feeling, that I could not discover error, if it really existed. Suppose all the additional facilities given by Major Barry were now abandoned; the increased expense of course would cease, and he would very soon have an overflowing Treasury. But in that case the public accommodation would be so restricted and curtailed, that the Department would be flooded with petitions and memorials to restore the facilities. The clamor against the Postmaster General has been so long kept up, that it seems to be a matter of course with many to charge the Department with fraud, corruption, and bankruptcy, without inquiring into the cause at all. So much has been published on the affairs of the Post Office Department, that any unprejudiced person who will take the trouble to examine for himself, can refer to the documents and will at once discover, that the high-spirited, intelligent, and indefatigable individual who has charge of its affairs, has been cruelly persecuted, basely slandered, and maliciously defamed. The opposition have a decided majority in the Senate, and all their acts are characterized by a fierceness and bitterness, never before known in that august assembly. I have seen and learned enough to justify me in predicting, that the affairs of the department will bear the most rigid scrutiny; and if the committee from the Senate, with a room in the department, with all the books and papers, and clerks, subject to their inspection and examination, can find no error, what are we to think of their letters, and who, in their places, with the oath of God upon them, have for the last six years denounced the head of the department and branded him with all sorts of calumny and corruption. Major Barry is believed by many to be reckless and vindictive; but how different is the fact. You seldom meet a more mild, pleasant, and gentlemanly man. He is thought by some who never saw him, to lack capacity and intellect; but no man who has sense enough to judge of another's capacity ever had an interview with Major Barry and left him under such an impression. He is said to be inefficient and has mismanaged the department—is not this contradicted by one fact alone: that of increasing the routes thirteen millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand miles since 1829, without any appropriation from Congress? He is said to have misapplied the funds—the books will speak on the subject; these books are now in the hands of a committee who will speak also, if true; we will therefore leave the further consideration of the matter to the committee.

Yours, with respect,  
R.

From the New York Times.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Our news collector came up late last night, having boarded the packet ship *Sylvanus Jenkins*, Capt. Coffin, which vessel sailed from Liverpool on Sunday the 11th May. By this arrival, the editors of the New York Times are put in possession of London and Liverpool papers to the 11th inclusive, being eight days later than previous dates. It appears that the long contest between the two brothers in Portugal was about drawing to a close, and that Don Carlos by his flight to England would no longer keep Spain in a state of agitation. The *Liverpool Journal* of the 16th May, says: "We have great pleasure in announcing the probable cessation of hostilities in the peninsula. The Lord Nelson, in five days from Lisbon, has arrived at Dartmouth, with news that the Pedroites had taken Figuera—that Coimbra had declared for Donna Maria—that the whole of the road from Oporto to Lisbon was open to the Pedroites—and that Don Miguel and Don Pedro had come to a settlement, an armistice having been agreed to. Nor is this all, a telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 6th inst. stating that Don Carlos had embarked for England; it also corroborates what we have above mentioned respecting Portugal, for the despatch says: 'The affairs of Portugal have been arranged between Don Miguel and Don Pedro.' These letters by Don Carlos, and say that he had placed himself under the protection of the English."

The news reached Paris from Rome, whither it had been brought by the French Secretary of Legation, who had left Madrid on the 3d inst. Coming to us from two sources besides its extreme probability, we are inclined to give it every credence. We understand that the ratification of the convention between the four powers would be immediately and finally executed.

Public announcement has at length been made of a plan for the reduction of the 4 per cents. The Dublin press report that Mount Trenchard, in the county of Limerick; the seat of Mr. Spring Rice, has been set fire to, and burnt to the ground.

It is reported in Paris, that assassinations are so frequent in the streets of London, that Englishmen cannot go out at night without loaded pistols, "ready primed." FRANCE.—The effects of the insurrection at Lyons have been felt at a great distance in France. At Calais and Boulogne the net manufacturers have suffered severely. The goods sent to Lyons have remained unsold, and the bills drawn in consequence have not been accepted. The manufacturers, overloaded with goods, have ceased to employ their men, excepting only one for each machine, as necessary for keeping in order.

Two grand camps are to be formed, one of 80,000 men, for manœuvring in the environs of Lyons and the other, for the same purpose, near Paris and St. Omer.

PORTUGAL.—Don Pedro has informed the Pope that if the excommunication of himself, the Queen, the ministers and their adherents, be not withdrawn, he will stop the revenue of the papal see, £40,000, and cut off all communication.

SPAIN.—The Queen has circulated to her diplomatic agents at foreign courts, copies of the statute for the regulation of the Cortes, with a defence of her liberal measures as necessary to prevent Carlos from accomplishing his usurpation.

Carlos, in the mean while, addresses the people of Arragon, from his palace at Villa Real, urging them to defend his title to the throne.

There was an affair between the Carlist insurgents and the government troops on the 27th, on the road between Tolosa & Pampluna. A dreadful conflict is said to have taken place on that occasion. The insurgent forces were completely defeated and routed, and the government troops headed by Quensada and El pastor, entered Pampluna.

EAST INDIES, &c.—The Governor General has assumed the command of the army, in India, by special appointment.

The overland despatch informs us, we regret to say, the failure of Messrs. Crutchen & Co. of Calcutta, and the Madras papers announce the failure of Messrs. Frank, Cole & Co.

Accounts were brought to St. Helena by the French ship *Lydie*, of a dreadful hurricane in the Isle of France in the middle of January; the crop was injured, and many vessels wrecked. The *Intrepid*, from Bengal, left St. Helena for London on the 7th March.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Irish Tithes Bill, as it is called, came up for discussion in the House of Commons on the 6th, and on deciding for a second reading, the votes stood 248 to 52. Majority in favor, 136.

A riot took place in Frankfurt, on the 2d May. The troops fired, and killed five of the populace.

Most of the Polish refugees in the canton of Bern, had taken their passports for France.

TRADES' UNION.—The tailors, as well as journeymen of other trades, are becoming disaffected with the Unions. Six who lodged in one house returned to their work on Wednesday morning, after having lost, by their strike, two pounds fifteen shillings each man.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Lord Althorp made an announcement which was received with great applause by the House. He stated that the government had determined to grant pensions of £70 a year to the widow of Richard Lander, the African traveller, and of £50 pounds a year to his infant daughter.

Fatal Salute by an American Frigate.—A correspondent of the London True Sun, under date of Paris, May 7th, says—"A disastrous catastrophe has occurred at Toulon. On firing her salute d'artillerie with the French ships, in honor of Louis Philip's fête, the U. S. Steamer American frigate fired with ball into the French frigate *Le Suffren*, by which unpardonable neglect one man belonging to the latter vessel was cut in twain, two mortally, and four grievously wounded. This unfortunate mishap had excited great irritation on the part of the French sailors against the Americans." From the particularity of detail, except in regard to the name of the American frigate, we are led to believe the statement is too true. If so, there must have been a carelessness on the part of our frigate, totally inexcusable.

Extraordinary.—While certain persons in the employ of Major Bute, of Guernsey, in Ohio, were lately engaged in quarrying stone for the repair of the National Road, on the hill west of Cambridge, they found, in a petrified state, what is supposed to have been the body of an Indian child, which perhaps centuries ago, was deposited in that spot. This extraordinary specimen of ancient remains was found imbedded in a mass of solid rock, and has the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect in form, yet having the general outlines of the human shape. The material of which it is composed appears to be a species of limestone. In the same cavity was also found a small row of what appear to have been Indian beads—matted together.—*Guernsey Times*.

Disaster at Sea.—The ship *Waverly*, Phillips sailed from Liverpool for New York, on the 18th of April with 14 cabin passengers, and 194 in the steerage, put into Fayal on the 9th of May in distress, having sprung a leak April 30, in lat. 44, long. 34, and on the same night bore up for Fayal, keeping both pumps going, until she arrived. The preservation of the passengers united to those of the crew, in keeping the pumps going, and throwing over about 150 tons of the cargo, consisting of bar and pig iron, boxes tin, crates, casks, &c.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

GINGER FOR HEAVENS IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Farmer says that his horse, who is now in his twentieth year, has been cured of the disease called "heaves" by the use of ground ginger, a remedy recommended to him for the purpose. A table spoonful was given him daily for several weeks, mixed in his mess of Indian meal and cut straw. The horse has been troubled with a wheezing and a hard cough for a year or two, and had lost flesh so much that he seemed to have nearly finished his term of service. Since the use of the powdered ginger, he has become fat, and appears to be some years younger, and in good spirits.

SAFE METHOD OF EXTERMINATING RATS.—Let those who wish to poison rats, instead of applying to the chemist, intimately mix a pound of plaster of Paris, (in its unslaked state) with about double the quantity of oat meal. Let them place this within the reach of the rats; they will eat it greedily, and without being deflected by any bad taste. Through the humidity contained in their stomachs, the plaster of Paris will set, and form an indigestible hard mass, which will, in fact, present upon dissection, a good cast of the rat's stomach, and speedily produce a kind of Aldermanic death, i. e. by irremediable indigestion.

A firm of brick-makers, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, have succeeded in getting a new brick machine in operation, and with complete success. It operates by pressure, and manufactures, as the Mount Vernon Gazette states, the very first quality of bricks out of clay.

There is a pressure of more than fifty tons upon every brick it comes from the press, and smooth as plates of polished steel can produce. One horse makes twenty such pressures in a minute.

Who is that gentleman walking with Miss Flint? said a wag to his companion, as they walked along Prince street. "Oh," replied the other, "that's a spark which has struck."

THE EFFECT OF WOMAN'S EYE UPON AN EXECUTIONER.—Ann Boleyn, being on the scaffold, would not consent to have her eyes covered with a bandage, saying that she had no fear of death. All that the divine, who assisted at the execution, could obtain from her, was that she would shut her eyes; but as she was weeping them at every moment, the executioner could not bear their mild and tender glances, fearful of missing his aim, he was obliged to invent an expedient to behold the queen. He drew off his shoes, and approached her silently; while he was at her left hand, another person advanced at her right, who made a great noise in walking, so that this circumstance drawing the attention of Ann, she turned her face from the executioner, who was enabled to strike the fatal blow, without being disarmed by that spirit of affecting resignation which alone in the eyes of Ann Boleyn.

—D'Israeli's Curiousities of Life at. etc.

## EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1834.

In consequence of the serious indisposition of the Editor, our paper was not got to press in time for the mail for Caroline on Tuesday last.

New mail arrangement.—We understand that the Post Master General has made a contract with the steam boat company to transport the mail from Baltimore via Annapolis to Cambridge and Easton on Tuesdays and Fridays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and to Centreville and Chestertown and back on Mondays. The route from Annapolis via Haddaway's is discontinued.—A mail will be consequently be made up for Annapolis and Baltimore, on Wednesdays & Saturdays at half past six o'clock A. M.

Easton Post office, June 13th 1834.

Congress.—There seems to be but little of interest going on in Congress.—In the Senate, the Committee on Post offices and post roads, have submitted two reports, one from the majority and the other from the minority, the one condemning the head of that department, the other approving of his conduct. We shall hasten to lay each of these papers before our readers.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION BETWEEN MESSRS MOORE AND LETCHER.

This question was yesterday referred back, by the House of Representatives, to the people for a decision. The Committee on elections, it will be remembered, reported in favor of Major Moore, by a majority of five to two. In the House the principles of the report were unsettled on both sides, and it was found, from the complication of the testimony, that the proposition made immediately after the election, by Major Moore, to refer it again to the people was the only just one. A direct vote was taken on a proposition to give Mr. Letcher the seat. It was decided in the negative. The proposition which was originally offered by Mr. McKay, a gentleman who believed Major Moore's claim to the seat the best, was then adopted by a majority of eleven.—*Globe*.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Bibb of Kentucky in the Senate of the U. S. The evidence of such a man, and he too a member of the opposition, may be considered of some weight in estimating the true character of the thousand slanders which have been uttered against the Postmaster General.—Mr. Bibb seems to consider all the members of the Cabinet good and able men; Mr. Van Buren alone he refuses to vouch for. Why not assail Mr. Van Buren, and point out his misdeeds? No, he refuses to do that too, "but this Kitchen Cabinet," this irresponsible power behind the throne," a few individuals without name, without character, "lean, lank and lathen jawed, with hollow eyes and hollow purses" as Mr. Clay says, are the men against whom all the abuse of the opposition is leveled. They affect to believe, and would so impress upon the public mind, that Mr. Van Buren, through these men, governs the President, and misleads all the able and virtuous men, his legitimate advisers. This is taxing public credulity rather too far.

Who advised the President to this protest? I cannot believe it to have received the advice and countenance of a council of the heads of departments. The Secretary of State, Mr. McLane, has a high and honorable reputation for talents, integrity, diligence and firmness. His well-tryed public services recommended him to the confidence of the President and of the public. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, I have long known, as holding rank among the foremost of the profession of the law in his native State. I esteemed him for his virtues. He came into the public councils, with a reputation for talents and integrity, fairly earned and richly deserved as I believe.—With the Secretary of War, Mr. Cass, I became acquainted in 1807—I then esteemed him for his social qualities; and admired his talents as of a high order. I have never ceased to esteem him, from my first acquaintance to this day; his acquisitions and the qualities of his heart and his head, have risen in my esteem. Of the Secretary of the Navy, I need only say he was of the Senate, his capacity and fitness for the office, merit my hearty advice and consent.

Of the Postmaster General, Mr. Barry, I can speak from an intimate acquaintance of thirty years. Many honors have been conferred upon him by the people, by the Legislature, and by the Executive of Kentucky. By the people he was elected, repeatedly, a Representative in the State Legislature, Lieutenant Governor, and Representative in the Congress.—By the Legislature he was elected a member of this body. By the Governor of Kentucky, with the advice of the Senate, he was appointed, first a Judge of the General Court, then the Supreme Court. He was appointed by Governor Shelby one of his aids, and was by his side at the memorable battle of the Thames. Through all these successive employments he has passed with reputation. He has risen by the rich powers of his mind; and the qualities of his heart. In the proud conflicts of intellect with intellect—in the sharpest contests for the powers and influences of the State government—he maintained a lofty and honorable bearing. So he came into his present official station. If he appears now under a cloud, that cloud has been thrown over him by the workings of an interior, invisible, irresponsible cabal, who, taking advantage of his unsuspecting nature and the goodness of his heart, (for he cannot find it in his heart to will an injury to any human being,) have thrown a responsibility upon him for that which they themselves contrived. But my confidence in him induces a belief that he will emerge from the cloud and shine again by the light of his own proper virtue and intellect.

Of the Attorney General, Mr. Butler, I can say only, that he came here preceded by a good report of his qualifications for the office. The estimation which these men had acquired in their country, the good opinion and confidence of their fellow citizens, acquired by the general tenor of their actions, appear to me to be no mean pledges to the public, that they would not betray the trusts committed to them in the high offices which they now hold.

## EXTRACTS FROM RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

I am about to leave you once more, my dear boys, with sensations of regret that I know not how to describe. You, however, I trust, will diminish that which I now feel, and assuage many more that may be in store for me, by an adherence to that propriety of conduct which I have so often delighted to observe in you.

Cherish, I beseech you, mutual love and kindness. Let no childish and unseemly bickerings disturb your peace, and that of my sister. There is one point on which I fear for you both—want of exertion in the prosecution of your studies. Upon vigorous and steady application, all hopes of your future advancement depend. Your hours of study must be fixed, and not broken in upon by others, or wasted in lassitude and indolence. Read Lord Chatham's Letters again. Think that I speak to you in his words—accustom yourselves to act, as if in the presence of some friend, whose approbation you are solicitous to gain and preserve. You are, indeed, never out of the view of a superintending Providence, by whom all your actions are scanned. Keep this eternal truth always in mind. Do right and you cannot fail to be as happy as our defective nature will permit the sons of men to be. Be true to yourselves and to each other, and in the course of your journey through life, you will find more aid and comfort in the friendship formed in your boyish days, than wealth and grandeur can afford. God bless you both—you shall hear from me soon when my mind is more at rest.

Enough of this. It is the office of friendship to accommodate itself to mutual and incurable infirmities. To hear of your happiness, next to seeing it, will give me as much pleasure as I am now capable of feeling. My apathy is not natural, but superinduced. There was a volcano under my ice, but it is burnt out, and a face of desolation has come on, not to be rectified in ages, could my life be prolonged to patriarchal longevity. The necessity of "loving, and being beloved," was never felt by the imaginary beings of Rousseau and Byron's creation more imperiously than by myself. My heart was offered up with a devotion that knew no reserve. Long an object of proscription and treachery, I have at last (more mortifying to the pride of man) become one of utter indifference. But these are the chastenings of a tender Father, desirous to reclaim his lost and undone child from the error of his ways, & who has humbled my weak unthinking pride to teach the dispensations of a mysterious wisdom. To that wisdom, I bow with implicit and awful submission; too happy, if I had not daily and hourly cause to upbraid myself with the vilest ingratitude and disobedience to my heavenly Creator and Benefactor.

The true cure for maladies like yours, is employment. "Be not solitary; be not idle!" was all that Burton could advise. Rely upon it, life was not given us to be spent in dreams and reverie, but for active useful exertion; exertion that turns to some account to ourselves, or to others—not laborious idleness. (I say nothing of religion, which is between the heart and the Creator.) This preaching is, I know, foolish enough—but let it pass. We have all two educations: one we have given to us—the other we give ourselves; and after a certain time of life, when the character has taken its ply, it is idle to attempt to change it.

The blind pursuit of wealth, for the sake of hoarding is a species of insanity. There are spirits, and not the least worthy, who content with an humble mediocrity, leave the field of wealth and ambition open to more active, perhaps more guilty, competitors. Nothing can be more respectable than the independence that grows out of self-denial. The man who, by abridging his wants, can find time to devote to the cultivation of his mind, or the aid of his fellow creatures, is a being far above the plodding sons of industry and gain.

His is a spirit of the noblest order. But what shall we say to the drone, whom society is eager to "shake from her encumbered lap"—who lounges from place to place, and spends more time in "Admiring" his person, even in a morning than would serve to earn his breakfast—who is curious in his living, a connoisseur in wines, fastidious in his cookery; but who never knew the luxury of earning a single meal! Such a creature, "springing" from house to house, and always on the borrow may yet be found in Virginia. One more generation will, I trust, put an end to them;—and their posterity, if they have any, must work or steal, directly.

Rely upon it, you are entirely mistaken in your estimate of the world. Bad as it is, mankind are not quite so silly as you suppose.—Look around you, and see who are held in the highest esteem. I will name but one—Mr. Chief Justice. It is not the "rogue" who gains the good opinion of his own sex or of the other. It is the man, who by the exercise of the faculties which nature and education have given him, asserts his place among his fellows; and, whilst useful to those around him, establishes his claim to their respect, as an equal and independent member of society. He may have every other good quality under heaven; but, wanting this, a man becomes an object of pity to the good, and of contempt to the vile.—*Bail Averi*.

The death of RICHARD LANDER, the discoverer of the great geographical problem of the course of the Niger, has added another to the numerous victims who have perished in the attempt to explore the interior of Africa. Accounts brought by the last English packet state that he was murdered by the natives, several hundred miles up the river, whither he had gone on a commercial expedition.

The history of African Discovery is a history of unexampled mortality. Since the first feeble attempts of the Portuguese and English trading companies to penetrate into the interior, down through the annals of the African Association, and the British Government, how few—two or three at the most—of the travellers have survived the journey.—Not one has survived a second attempt. Caillie and John Lander are still living, though it would not be surprising if they should follow the example of their predecessors, and renew their efforts—to share a similar fate. With this fatal prospect before them, there have never been wanting persons ready to embark in the same undertaking. A more remarkable evidence cannot be found, in history, of the unconquerable spirit of enterprise, than the eagerness with which the places of the dead are filled up immediately by zealous competitors, at the risk of martyrdom, in the cause of knowledge.

Our own countryman, Ledyard, was the first adventurer, on this field, sent out after the establishment of the British African Association. He arrived at Cairo in August 1788, and died there, shortly after.

The next was a Mr. Lucas, who penetrated but a little distance, and returned to Tripoli, abandoning the expedition.

The third was Major Houghton, the British Consul at Morocco, who undertook to reach the Niger by the route of the Gambia. After being robbed by the Moors, in the Great Desert, he was abandoned, and perished of hunger and fatigue, in 1791.

The celebrated Mungo Park followed. The story of his first voyage, which he commenced in 1795, is well known. He returned safely



to England after an absence of three years. His second and fatal voyage commenced in 1815. The large expedition which he carried with him, melted away before the pestilential influence of the African climate. Of thirty eight Europeans who started with him, only five were left, all sick, and one deranged, when he embarked on board of his canoe, in November, 1815, on his voyage down the Niger, after which he was no more heard of with certainty until the voyage of Denham and Clapperton ascertained the particulars of his murder.

The Association had in the meantime despatched other travellers into Africa.—Hornemann, who perished in 1810 by disease at a town on the Niger, and Mr. Nichol, who proposed to start from the Gulf of Benin and died there of fever. A German, named Roentgen, was despatched in 1809, under the same auspices. He reached Mogadore, but was robbed and murdered, a few miles from the place whence he set out.

The narratives of Riley and Adams, both Americans, are next in order. They both arrived at slavery in Africa. The expeditions sent out by the British Government were not more fortunate than those of the Association. A grand enterprise fitted out in 1816 was divided into two parties, one to descend the Niger, and one to ascend the Congo—the last commanded by Captain Tuckey, and the former by Major Peddie, with numerous attendants. Most of the officers of the Congo expedition perished. The Captain, the zoologist, the botanist, the geologist, who accompanied the expedition, all fell victims to the fever which they contracted. Major Peddie died early; his successor in command, Col. Campbell, soon followed; the third in command, Lieutenant Stocker, survived them only a few days. The miserable remains of the party returned in the fall of 1817.

The next enterprise was conducted by Messrs Ritchie and Lyon. The former died at Pezanz, and the latter returned safe. Major Laing and Captain Gray had a little while before made short expeditions into the interior, and returned without loss of life. The important expeditions of Denham and Clapperton, accompanied by Dr. Oudney and Mr. Toole were the next in point of time. The journal of their first voyage is familiar to most readers. Mr. Toole and Dr. Oudney died on that journey. Clapperton's second voyage was accompanied by Dr. Morrison and Captain Pearce. The services of Richard Lander, was the only survivor; the others died successively from the effects of the climate.

Major Laing, the next victim, was assassinated in the Desert. The French Traveller Caill was the immediate predecessor of the Landers in their first and successful journey. He returned in 1823. Their first journey was terminated in 1831. The second has added the name of Richard Lander to this long list of mortality. On looking it over, and marking with how few exceptions the attempts of travellers have been fatal to them, one cannot but wonder at the pernicious spirit with which the attempts are repeated.—*Balt. Am.*

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company have made their fifteenth general report to the stockholders. It gives a detailed account of the financial affairs of the Canal, for the last two years, and a more clear description than any we have yet seen of the extent of the damages which caused the suspension of its navigation. The past year, says the report, may emphatically be called the "gloomy period" of the company. But it is added, cautiously, it has not been so cheerless as to forbid the hope that the expectations of those who have favored it may yet be realized.

The various disasters to the canal have had the effect of diminishing its receipts materially, and greatly adding to its expenses. The negotiation of the loans previously authorized, was in consequence prevented, and the payment of interest on previous loans suspended. The company have confessed judgment to the Banks from which the money had been borrowed, as additional security. Besides these embarrassments, a judgment for damages to the amount of \$226,385 84 has been recovered against them by Mr. J. Randall Jr. This is to be further contested. There are no measures suggested for immediate relief, and the principal prospect of improvement held forth, is the anticipation of an increased trade from the opening of the Delaware and Raritan canal, and the general increase of internal sloop navigation.

The tolls received for the year ending on the first of June, amount to \$51,091.66. This is less by nearly seven thousand dollars than the receipts of the preceding year; but the decrease has been in the second half-year, in consequence of the suspension of the navigation. For the first six months there was an increase over the corresponding period of the former year, of more than five thousand dollars. This showed a progressive improvement in the business of the canal, until the accident in the autumn prostrated its business.

No estimate is given of the cost of repairing the damages, or the time which it will require.

Extraordinary.—The Whig Legislature of Connecticut has rejected a resolution in favor of rechartering the Bank of the United States. What will the Whig Senators think of that?

"The Earl of Powerscourt was about to leave England on a visit through the United States and British colonies. We have seen the above notice running through the public press as if it were a matter of great importance, to us, that an English lordling should be about to honor us with a visit. Who is this Earl of Powerscourt, that this visit of his should be thus ostentatiously announced? Has he exhibited any great literary attainments? No, but he is a lord. Has he distinguished himself as a man of science? No, he is a lord. Is he distinguished as an orator, poet, mathematician? No. What then is he a lord? And thus it is, whenever a lord or count comes into the country, or is about to come, every fool is on the qui vive to see and make much of him, which he most justly repays with his most sovereign contempt. U. S. Tel.

No wonder the expenses of the General Post office exceed those of former years, when nearly every day's mail in every part of the country is accompanied by two or three extra bags and mails, filled with Bank speeches and reports, franked by Bank members, and paid for by the Bank!—*Daily Albany Argus.*

"It is stated, upon good authority, that the publication of Binney's speech alone will cost the Bank fifty thousand dollars. They were distributed by members of Congress, and the wrapping paper used, is estimated to have cost the United States four hundred dollars. This statement falls short of the truth. We understand that the wrapping paper of Congress, used up in sending off this speech, (published at the expense of the nation, as a stockholder in the Bank, and the other stockholders,) will cost, of itself, \$600. The use which the Bank has made of the Post Office, in sending off its publications under the abuse of the franking privilege, would, if the cost of postage, amount to an immense sum—say, for

a million of speeches, in pamphlet of 35 pages, \$50,000.

Union Course Races.—Yesterday terminated the third day's races—\$400 purse, three mile heats.—The entries were Wm. R. Johnson's Fanny Cline, John C. Stevens's Black Maria, and Saml. Laird's Henry Archer.—Black Maria won the race, we understand, with ease, in two heats. Time of first 6m. 3s.; second 6 12. This day will come off the great four mile race, between Trifle, Shark and Alice Grey. This, it is said, will be the greatest race that has taken place since that between Eclipse and Henry.—*New York Gazette.*

New York, June 7th, 1834.

THE RACES.—The great contest between the North and South over the Union Course, came off yesterday; and was won without an effort, by the favorite of the South and the nation, Col. Johnson's Trifle. In announcing this result, it is due to Shark and Alice Grey to say, that neither of them were in order. But as it is, the South are victorious, and should pride themselves upon possessing such a nag as Trifle.

The horses were placed as follows—

Trifle	1	1
Shark	2	3
Alice Grey	3	2

Time—1st heat 7m. 57s. 2d heat 6m. 7s.

More than fifty thousand persons were on the course, and we are happy to record, a great number of ladies added to the pleasure of the scene by their presence.

We mentioned a few days ago, says the Norfolk Herald, as a singular freak of nature, that a female mule belonging to a gentleman in Suffolk, had proved with foal, and actually brought forth. The fact being doubted by several gentlemen here, we have thought it worth the trouble to enquire more particularly about it, and we have now before us a letter from the proprietor of the mule, (John T. Killby, Esq.) fully confirming our statement.

Emigration.—Our streets are again thronging with life, and crowds of emigrants are daily arriving, filling all our hotels and places of public resort to overflowing. It is computed that on Friday and Saturday of the past week alone, not less than two thousand strangers arrived in the different boats at our wharves. Some are reloading their furniture and starting at once in caravans for the interior with their families; while others who are either more at leisure or are awaiting public conveyances, are grouped around with pocket maps of the peninsula in their hands tracing their routes from this great rendezvous of Western adventurers. There are expressions of satisfaction and cheerfulness in these strange faces which argue any thing but disappointment or discontent at the aspect of Michigan on this introduction.—*Detroit Courier*, May 21.

From the Baltimore American.

GRAIN MARKET.

A parcel of ordinary Virginia red wheat was sold to-day at \$1.02. The article is scarce and wanted. No Susquehanna at market. Sales of both sorts of Corn yesterday at 62 1/2 cents and to-day at 63 1/4 cents.

**VARIETY STORE.**

**McNEAL & ROBINSON,**

HAVE just received an additional supply of FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.

PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE during the season.

—ALSO—

10,000 feet good WHITE PINE BOARDS and RAILING, for sale on moderate terms.

June 14 3w

**Harvest Tools.**

**Sinclair and Moore,**

HAVE succeeded in obtaining very superior tough wood for their GRASS CRADLES, and have manufactured a large stock of such as they can warrant of first quality, to which Waldron Scythes are attached, and ready for delivery at wholesale or retail at immediate notice.

Grass Scythes and Snares ready hung, hay forks, rakes, sickles, scythe stones, and rakes, &c.

Also, Corn and Tobacco CULTIVATORS with a general assortment of Implements.

Maryland Agricultural Repository corner of Pratt and Light streets, Baltimore.

June 14 3w

**MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.**

10th day of June, A. D. 1834.

On application of Jefferson Dean, admr. of Jos. Harrison, dec'd. of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Eastern.

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

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harrison, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of December next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JEFFERSON DEAN, Admr. of Joseph Harrison, dec'd.

June 14 3w

## BOOTS & SHOES.

**Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.**

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES,** CONSISTING OF

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

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

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

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

april 29 6w

**W. W. HIGGINS**

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF **SADDLERY,**

Easton, May 20

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Nat Frisby; says he was born free, and was raised by his father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a large scar on his left thigh, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. City and County Jail.

may 31 3w

**For Sale.**

THE subscriber offers at private sale a large tract of land lying in Talbot county, adjoining the farm called Hillsdon, formerly the residence of John Fisher, Esq.; said tract is supposed to contain upwards of six hundred acres. The dwelling and farm houses are in tolerable repair. The soil is diversified, and very susceptible of improvement. Any person or persons disposed to purchase, can apply to Mr. C. W. Holt, residing upon the Hillsdon farm, who will show them the premises.—An opportunity is now offered of making a profitable investment of funds, as the price will be very fair and moderate. If the above farm is not sold before the first day of August next, it will be for rent.

WM. L. BORDLEY, Agent for Mrs. D. Bordley.

may 21 6w

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madras handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centerville.

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. of Talbot county.

June 7

**Grand Luck again at THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.**

By the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 11, drawn numbers 36, 55, 14, 10, 13, 56, 57, 11, 15, a ticket combination 14, 36, 56, a prize of \$300 was sold to a gentleman in town, on Tuesday last—also a \$3000 prize in the Washington City Lottery on last week. All those that feel themselves in need of CASH, would do well to call and get a chance at the splendid prizes in the following schemes.

To be drawn June 17th 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 12.

SCHEME.

1 prize 12,000	5 prizes of \$500
1 " 5,000	" " 400
1 " 2,000	" " 300
1 " 1,317	" " 200
5 " 1,000	" " 100

Tickets \$4; Halves \$2 25 Quarters \$1 12 1/2

Also, to be drawn June 14th, 1834, The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 11.

A SPLITTING SCHEME.

Capital prize \$20,000	100 prizes of \$1,000
1 of 10,000	16 " " 500
1 " 5,000	" " 400
1 " 3,000	" " 300
1 " 1,000	" " 80

Tickets \$1 25; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50; Eighths \$1 25 at the prize selling office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

June 7

**EDWARD STUART,**

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

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

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

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

E. S.

Easton, April 28, 1833. (G) 3w

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

**Wilson & Taylor,**

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their usual supply of

**Spring and Summer Dry Goods;**

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. which added to their former stock renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.

Easton, May 20

**150 dollars or 100 Reward.**

**RANAWAY** from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where elys was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county, the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawney complexion, about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Philo, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. May 27.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

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

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

april 22

**Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.**

The **Wrightson**, a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscribers having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, May 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, May 13 4w

**Notice.**

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

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 30, 1834.—May 6 4w

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right fore finger caused by a burn. Had on when committed a light blue Virginia cloth coat, red mixed cotton cloth pantaloons, black bombazet vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

may 13 3w

**AUGUSTUS GUIREN, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton, and Gentlemen passing to and from the same, that he has provided a comfortable room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose of shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters himself that from long experience in his profession, having served a regular apprenticeship in Paris, and having followed the business ever since, he will be able to give all those who favor him with their custom, perfect satisfaction.

N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it, make engagements by the month, week or otherwise.

may 27 3w pd.

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

**Sloop Thomas Hayward,**

**GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.**

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

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

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

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, May 6

**To the Public.**

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Territorial order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region; and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,

14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

may 13

**Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road**

**TIMBER.**

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

About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposals in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEYER.

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

To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charleston, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts receipted, transmitted to C. W. Weyer for payment.

may 3 2aw9t

**SPRING GOODS.**

**Wm. H. & P. Groome**

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

**SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,**

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, CHINA, &c.

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

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

may 3 6w

## NEW BOOKS

**JUST RECEIVED.**

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

[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work.]

*ILLUSTR.*

Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt

Matte Brun's School Geography and Atlas

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

Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings

Mason on Self-Knowledge

Jones' Philosophy

McIntyre on the Globes.

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

For sale by

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

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

**Revised List of Books and Prices.**

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

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	\$3 25	37 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	5 00	62 1/2
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. do. super	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf,	5 00	69 1/2
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt,	10 00	1 25
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes	14 00	1 50
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8vo.	42	4 50
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind,	36 00	2 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored,	3 50	37 1/2
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools,	5 50	62 1/2
Introduction to the above reader,	2 50	25
Saurin's Sermon's of the Holy Spirit, 2 vols.	48 00	4 50
Dr. Jennings' History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church,	9 00	1 00
Baxter's call to the Unconverted,	4 50	50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain,	3 50	37 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on Self-Knowledge,	2 50	31 1/2
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises,	2 50	31 1/2
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	4 00	50
Life of Mrs. Fletcher,	6 00	75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Puley, Jennings and Leslie,	12 00	1 25
Polyglot Bibles, plain,	15 00	1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra,	9 50	1 00
Clarke's Scripture Promises,	2 50	31 1/2
Watts on the Mind,	4 50	62 1/2
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalms & Hymn books, with patent notes	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people,	\$10 per 100	18 1/2
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	\$12 per 100	18 1/2
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper,	3 00	37 1/2
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound,	87 50	9 00
Do. in calf, gilt, super, morocco or calf, super, gilt on back, sides & edges,	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered,	15 00	
Meeting Hymns,	37 1/2	
Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st inst., as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls himself William Sockam; he appears to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high—has a scar over his right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can read and write—his clothing when committed was a black cloth coat and pantaloons, black bombazet vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps—the states that he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Nielder, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pantaloons, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. City and Co. Jail.

may 31 3w

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st inst., as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls himself William Sockam; he appears to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high—has a scar over his right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can read and write—his clothing when committed was a black cloth coat and pantaloons, black bombazet vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps—the states that he was born free, and was raised by his grand mother, Rachel Nielder, near Milton in the State of Delaware; said mulatto man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a large scar on his left arm above the elbow, caused by the cut of a knife, short flat nose. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, grey cassinet pantaloons, black stuff vest, cotton shirt, old white fur hat and no shoes. The owner, if any of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

may 25—June 7 4w

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







parently the remains of the sword used by that monarch."



## GOLD CURRENCY—VOICE OF MR. LOWNDES.

In January, 1819, Mr. Lowndes made a report on the Gold Currency, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The relative value of gold to silver is fixed by our law at 1 to 15, which is much below the relative value which is assigned to it in all those countries from which we might have expected to procure it. In Spain Portugal, the legal value of gold is to that of silver as 1 to 16; and in that colony of Spain with our intercourse is most frequent and valuable, (Cuba) its price in commerce is at least 17 for 1. Hence, we are not only precluded, in the common course of trade, from obtaining gold from those rich sources of supply but the little which finds its way into the country from other quarters, is drawn from us, by the higher estimate which is there placed upon it.

"The West Indies, which are probably our most considerable bullion market, estimate gold in proportion to silver, very little, if at all below average of 16 to 1.

"The inconveniences which have been attributed to our present system of coins, would, in a great measure, be removed, if gold should be made the only legal tender for all debts over a moderate amount.

"The balances of payments between different States would be settled with more ease, than if our coins were principally silver; and the traveler would be relieved from the loss and imposition which we frequently suffer when he carries with him bank notes."

"Note These ideas from Mr. Lowndes on the subject of the gold currency, are of the highest authority and importance, and give fresh reason for regretting the premature loss of that great man. The report from which they are extracted, bears date in 1819, so that they are among the first of his public labors, and come recommended to us with a double weight on that account. To restore gold and to general use, as a part of the national currency, was his great object, and the way to do it, was to correct the enormous value of 1792. Mr. Lowndes was a friend to the United States Bank, the present Bank; but he was not a slave to it. He owed it no money; he took from it no fees; he received no douceurs, under the color of compensation for nominally legal, but in fact legislative services; he could, therefore, do justice to the country, notwithstanding his friendship for the Bank. He advocated the restoration of the gold currency; and gave, as one his reasons for it, that gold was preferable to Bank notes for travelling, and for liquidating balances between States. This was in 1819, when the present Bank of the United States was in full operation; we have, therefore, the authority of Mr. Lowndes for saying, that gold is preferable to United States Bank notes for travelling; and this is what every body knows, and is the precise reason why the present Bank of the United States and the hosts of its stipendiary debtors, and fed retainers, cry out against gold, and object to raising it to its FULL VALUE; because they know that gold will supersede United States Bank notes in all the expenses of travelling, and put an end to the circulation of small Bank notes, and thereby, curtail the profits of the United States Bank, and extinguish the idea in favor of its currency."

"Since Mr. Lowndes' death, the argument in favor of a gold currency has derived an additional weight from the discovery of our native gold mines. These mines are developing with a rapidity and expansion unknown in the history of the world. Ten years ago, first noticed, and producing them \$5000 in a year; now producing above two millions in a year; and no assignable limit to their extent and production. To those who talk of a NATIONAL CURRENCY, we point them to the GOLD REGION: Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the contiguous portions of East Tennessee and Alabama. There is a NATIONAL TREASURE! There is material for a NATIONAL CURRENCY! National in every sense of the word; for it is the product of the nation; and current all over the nation; and called for by every man in the nation, who is free from the chains of stipendiary servitude to the U. S. Bank.

If Mr. Lowndes had lived, his truly national currency would have been long since restored. The discovery of the gold regions in the South would have stimulated his exertions, and commensated his purpose. The restoration of this currency is now demanded by the voice of the whole country. It is demanded from the present Congress. It is the great measure of the session. Let the GOLD BILL pass! 16 to 1 is the word! The bankmen, not daring to make an open opposition, will work under ground, and endeavor to frustrate the measure by proposing all manner of phantoms stand firm; and 15 to 1; but let the gold phantoms stand firm, and the paper legion will be defeated.—Globe.

From the Baltimore American.

An abstract of the opinions of the majority of the South Carolina Court of Appeals, on the T. St. case, is given by a correspondent from Columbia, in the Charleston Courier. It appears that Judge Harper agreed with the Union majority, in believing that the convention transcended their power, in defining allegiance and directing the enactment of the oath. He gave no written opinion, but expressed his dissent from the other views of Judges Johnson and O'Neal, adding that he saw "nothing in the oath contrary to the constitution of the United States or of the State."

"The form of the action, it will be remembered, was an application for a mandamus commanding the delivery of certain militia commissions to Union officers, from whom they had been withheld, on a refusal to take the oath in question. The mandamus has therefore been granted.

A nullifying paper at Columbia is very violent in its denunciations of the Judges for this decision, and calls for immediate action against

it. It pronounces: "Caring and barefaced," at tempter the "hypocritical forms of the law," to rob the State of her sovereignty, and demands whether this is to be considered "law." It thus invokes the people to put down the Judges:

"But, be not disconcerted, fellow-citizens, act as becomes your dignity. Meet in your primary assemblies and let your voice be heard with a will. Waste not a moment. Call upon your Governor to assemble your legislature and let your sovereign will be traced in characters not to be mistaken; uttered in a tone not to be resisted.—Let your servants, those appointed to execute your will, know, and forever, that your hands are not to be manacled by the cobwebs that lawyers and judges may spin to subvert the purpose of party or of faction."

GOLD CURRENCY.

Extract from Mr. SAKROB's Report, in the Senate of the U. S. Dec. 1830.

"Bank notes are frequently received in preference to silver, when gold coins would be more convenient or desirable than bank notes. In such cases gold would be used, if it could be procured. To refuse to coin gold for the sake of paper money, or because paper money occupies a place which gold would fill, would be a mischievous error. Strange indeed must be that policy which can tolerate 500 different kinds of paper money, and cannot tolerate two kinds of metallic money—gold and silver. The currency of gold coins in our country will tend to repress this tendency to excess of paper."

"The relative value of gold and silver in the American countries South of the U. States is a fact of great importance in this inquiry. From all the information which can be obtained, it appears that the value of gold in relation to silver is about 16 to 1 in all these countries. In the West Indies, it is 16 to 1. In Brazil, during the last ten years, the ratio of these metals has been fixed at 16 to 1. In Spain it was fixed at 16 to 1 in the year 1779, and has remained so ever since. The proportion in Portugal is 16 to 1, and has been so since the year 1820. In all these countries gold and silver circulate concurrently; neither expels the other from circulation."

"The ratio of 16 to 1 is recommended by some considerations which deserve attention. Though Mr. Ingham proposes a lower valuation of gold, he is of opinion that the ratio of 16 to 1 is necessary to render gold and silver equally attainable in the United States. Mr. Cleveland P. White is also of opinion that a valuation of gold, less in respect to silver than 16 to 1, would eventually retain our gold coins in use. Spain, Portugal, and all the American countries which have mints, except the United States, have established the proportion of 16 to 1. (In the United States it is 15 to 1.) And if we should adopt the same proportion, one uniform rule would prevail in all the independent countries of America. Much more of the two metals is now coined upon the basis that gold is in value to silver as 16 to 1, than according to any other proportion. It is expedient to conform our ratio to the existing proportion of any other country, it must be expedient to adopt that proportion which prevails most widely; and the ratio of 16 to 1 is now far the most extensive example. A rule so extensive is entitled to respect; but the practical operation of the rule is much more instructive, since it shows that this relative valuation of the two metals secures their concurrent circulation in a very large part of the world."

Note.—It appears from this report of Mr. Sanford, that a gold circulation is the true regulator of a paper currency, and that we must rely upon gold to check the tendency to excessive banking which prevails in this country. It also appears from it that the proportion of 16 to 1 was the one which his judgment preferred, though he yielded to the committee of which he was chairman, and reported a bill for a fraction less, to wit, 15 for 100.

We would state, for the information of the gold mining districts in the South, that a bill for raising the value of gold will probably pass at this session of Congress, and if the ratio of 16 to 1 is adopted, the rise in value will be 6 per cent. and a fraction; therefore, no one should sell his gold at present rates, but hold it up for the event of this bill. It is calculated that the passage of such a bill would be a clear profit, and what is more, a just and honest profit, of from \$120,000 to \$150,000, this year; with an increase for every succeeding year.

From the New York Evening Post.

### EJECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS BY THE NEW YORK BRANCH.

Every day demonstrates more and more plainly, that the great struggle which is going on, is whether the People of the U. States shall be free and self-governed, or whether they shall be the serfs and vassals of an enormous, corrupt, and despotic money power. It is not among the least fearful of the signs of the times, that the Bank has now thrown off all concealment, and asserts its pretences with a boldness which can proceed only from confidence that it will be able to command success by the influence of its gold. We pray heaven that this confidence may be misplaced: we pray heaven that the virtue of the people may be strong enough to resist its efforts of corruption; and that their intelligence may be keen enough to discern what are the real motives of the Bank, and what would be the fatal consequences of its success. Mr. Alley was ejected from the seat to which he is entitled at the Board of Directors of the Branch Bank, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Biddle requiring the Board not to recognize his commission until notified by him of Mr. Alley's appointment. We take it upon ourselves to assert that this is the fact. Although Mr. Alley produced his commission, signed by the President of the U. States, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, yet he could not be recognized, because Nicholas Biddle had not yet signified his approbation! The times are pregnant with fearful events, and each hour gives birth to some new wonder.—What the Bank will dare do next it is impossible to conjecture. The only safety for our

country is in the virtue and incorruptibility of the great mass of the people.

Mr. Alley visited the Branch Bank on Saturday, in virtue of his commission from the President of the U. States, as Government Director of the U. States Bank. The President of the Branch Bank immediately called him aside, and stated that he could not be received at the Board, as they had no official information of his appointment. Mr. Alley, knowing that he had his commission in his pocket, returned and exhibited it. The authority of this document was denied, and the directors stated that they could not acknowledge Mr. Alley's right to a seat among them, until they should be informed of his appointment by Mr. Biddle, who they complained, had not been treated in the matter with the respect to which he was entitled. When so informed, they added, Mr. Alley should be invited, and until then he was not entitled to a seat at the Board. To this he replied, that a year had passed since he was admitted to a seat at that Board in virtue of being a Government Director; that he had not been invited there, but was cordially received; that he had never been informed that it was usual to be invited, or that any resolution to that effect existed; but, on the contrary, he had sat for three years as a Director of the Branch, during which time he had frequently observed Directors of the Mother Bank to come in, and be cordially welcomed, who, from circumstances, could not have been invited. The President and Cashier stated that they were under the impression that they must have invited him verbally, but could not be certain. Mr. Alley is positive that he never received any invitation, when he was a Government Director before, but states that even that pretence did not exist on the present occasion, since the President of the Branch Bank had invited him himself.

Meeting that gentleman in an omnibus on Thursday last, he inquired of Mr. Alley if he had yet received his commission as a Government Director; and being answered in the negative, and that he did not know whether he should accept it, the President of the Bank said he hoped he would, and that he should be glad to see him at the Board as soon as he received it, and that he was sure the gentlemen all would. This invitation, Mr. Alley states, was not without some influence in inclining his mind to accept the appointment.

We do not approve of the style of the annexed article from the Globe. We quote it merely to show the blindness of party which seems to have possessed even the most distinguished members of the Senate. Mr. Webster is undoubtedly a great man and a patriot, but we cannot agree with him in political opinions, and his prejudices are unworthy of his station.

From the Globe.

### SENATORIAL VERACITY—MR. WEBSTER ARRAIGNED.

There was a time when the Leaders of the would-be Aristocracy performed the work of falsification (which is indispensable to such a party in this country,) by proxy. But it seems the desperation of their cause, now brings the commanders into the thick of the battle, and they are obliged to risk their personal character with all the reckless boldness (or rather impudence) of the meanest Swiss in the ranks of the Bank. It will be recollected, Mr. Webster solemnly denied that he had voted against the charter of the present Bank of the United States, when the fact was charged upon him in debate, by Mr. Tallmadge. We were under the disagreeable necessity of convicting Mr. Webster of a violation of truth, by pointing the years and days from the record, showing that he did vote against the Bank. In like manner Mr. Clay violated truth in charging Mr. Taney with misquoting Mr. Crawford's letters. We convicted him by publishing the letters verbatim et literatim. He was contradicted by Mr. Forsyth, on the floor of the Senate. He promised to vindicate the truth of his statement; but like his issue with Mr. Adams, it stands an adjourned case of veracity up to the present hour; and we suppose the "periodic newspapers" to the calm consideration of the matter, will never come. In the same way, the false statement made by Mr. Clay in relation to Gov. Wolf, which was challenged by Mr. McKean in the face of the Senate, has been laid over.

Mr. Pointexter, it will be remembered has not failed to do his part in libelling Mr. Taney, to prepare the public mind for the judgment, which the Bank has given orders to its Senatorial corps to pass upon him. The Senator from Mississippi stated that large amounts of the Government deposits, had been directed to be transferred from the Bank at Natchez to the Banks of New York. He was convicted of this falsehood, by the production, in the Senate Chamber, of the letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury to the officers of the Bank at Natchez. It appeared that not one dollar of the deposits at Natchez were directed to be transferred to New York.

Last, but not least, Mr. Webster comes forward to calumniate the Secretary of the Treasury, in his late speech which appeared in the Bank Intelligencer on 7th inst. He says:—"We are officially informed that an officer is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect or superintend these selected banks; and this officer is compensated by a salary fixed by the Executive, agreed to by the Banks, and paid by them. I ask, sir, if there can be a more irregular or a more illegal transaction than this? Whose money is it out of which this salary is paid? Is it not money justly due to the United States, and paid because it is so due, for the advantage of holding the deposits? If a dollar for the advantage of the general treasury of the Government? And who has authority, without law, to create an office,

to fix a salary, and to pay that salary out of the money? Here is an inspector, or supervisor, of the deposits Banks. But what law has provided for such an officer? What commission has he received? Who conferred in his appointment? What oath does he take? How is he to be punished, or impeached, if he colludes with any of these Banks to enslave the public money, or defraud the government? The value of the use of this public money to the deposits Banks is probably two hundred thousand dollars a year; or, if less than that, it is yet, certainly a very great sum. May the President appoint whatever officers he pleases, with whatever duties he pleases, and pay them as much as he pleases, out of these moneys thus paid by the Banks for the sake of having the deposits?"

We pronounce the assertion here made by Mr. Webster, on which he predicates so much severe animadversion on Mr. Taney, not only untrue, but directly the reverse of what Mr. Webster must have known to be the truth. A call was made, by resolution, on the Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to "an officer" which, it was pretended, Mr. Taney had appointed "to inspect and superintend the selected Banks;" and Mr. Taney, so far from having "officially informed" Mr. Webster and his brethren of the Senate that he had appointed "this officer, compensated (as Mr. Webster says) by a salary fixed by the Executive, agreed to by the Banks, and paid by them," expressly and "officially informed" him and the Senate that no such agent had been employed by him. We here give Mr. Taney's letter, replying to the call of the Senate, and leave Mr. Webster to make what defence he can at the bar of the public, before which we are already arraigning him.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 11th, 1834.

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 9th inst., directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate the name of any agent, or agents, employed by him to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposit of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of the compensation paid for the discharge of the said duties, and by whom, and from what fund the said compensation is paid; and in pursuance of what law the said agent or agents have been appointed."

I have the honor to state, that for many years past, it has been the duty of one of the Clerks of this Department, to attend to the business of the Treasury with Banks. The clerkship to which that duty is assigned, has been filled, for upwards of four years, by Samuel M. McKean. He is appointed under the act of Congress of 20th April, 1818, and the salary to which he is entitled under that act, is \$1800 a year. And since the deposits have been removed, as well as before, he has continued to attend to the business of the Department with Banks, without any additional compensation for such services.

If this Clerk in the Department is not to be considered as embraced in the call made by the Senate, no agent has been employed by me to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposit of the public funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. B. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. MARSH V. BURNES, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate

From the New York Star.

### THE RACES—NORTH AGAINST SOUTH.

I have not been at a horse race since the great contest between Eclipse and Henry, on which the fate of nations seemed to depend, by the intense interest created, and did not attend such sports, unless something peculiarly attractive is in the wind. But hearing a continued buzz of north against south—encountering a host of strange faces in Broadway, and a number of tall, good-looking, middle aged men with drab hats, broad brims, and top boots, looking very much like the inhabitants south of Mason and Dixon's line, I apprehended, as they say north, that something of great consequence was under consideration. So, hitching the little mare to the green wagon, I started alone for the race course; but thought of stopping for my friend Hal, of the Journal of Commerce; but recollected in time that he had some scruples of conscience on these subjects; so I whipped up for Williamsburg ferry, and crossed with perfect ease and comfort. I recommend that ferry, but I own no stock in it; men's motives now-a-days are always suspicious. The road is excellent; and the view from the hill about two miles from Williamsburg superb—embracing the entire panorama of the city. The weather was clear, cool and delightful; and the crowds of carriages, omnibuses, gigs, curricles and horses, looked like an invading army. The flags on the race course were floating gaily in the wind; the oyster stands were numerous beyond example; turtle soup and cold cuts were distributed gratis; and now and then the rattle of the dice box was heard on tables along the road. I was glad that Mr. Hale was not with me—it would have shocked his morality. There were two or three handsome equipages containing ladies and gentlemen of color. Altogether, the scene was quite animating.

About ten minutes after one o'clock—I like to be particular as to time—the lunge sounded to bring up the horse; the little riders, three smart looking boys, paraded in front of the starting pavilion, to hear orders and listen to the established rules—having previously been weighed. The nags were then brought forth, sleek, smooth and shining—Trifle, Shark and Alice Gray. I took a stroll among the knowing ones to hear how bets were going on, and found in a few moments that our southern friends were wide awake. Trifle was the general favorite, and bets were freely taken, as Shark maintained a high reputation also; but when the field was gleamed, bets were then offered Trifle against the field; which was an offer too tempting not to take. So our northern friends opened their wallets freely and the safety funds circled in abundance.

By the tap of the drum the horses started perfectly fair: the rider of Alice Gray in scarlet of silk in many blue, and of Trifle, a finely formed lad and a superior rider, in sky blue silk jacket. Shark took the lead, Trifle followed close, Alice no great distance behind—all seemed to hold in hand. The second mile Shark still ahead—oh! rather in favor of Shark; a Johnny Raw near me, "one hundred dollars on Shark." "I take," says a tall, quiet man, next to me, thrusting a cut of old Virginia in his mouth. The stakes were held by a neighbor. On the third mile Trifle shot ahead of Shark with perfect ease, and kept ahead, coming in the winner, and in no way distressed. Time, 7m. 57s.

Sharks was considerably on Trifle, and in a half hour the nags were ready for a second heat

Alice Gray led off and kept ahead, showing that she was a clever creature; on the third round Trifle, with great ease, passed them all, and won the race, Shark appearing distressed, and, to my mind, rather ill.

The racing was good; Shark and Trifle are both fine nags, but on the whole, the affair was much inferior in character and interest to the great Eclipse race.

One word to the Club. They must raise the wind and build a splendid Pavilion, in order that suitable accommodations should be had for the ladies, where they can dine in a comfortable manner. Very few were on the ground. This course is becoming popular, and will be sustained. It is necessary that it should be got up in more style. No accident, as we learn, happened.

We have already announced the death of Mr. LANDER, the enterprising adventurer into Africa. Late London paper furnishes the following particulars of this melancholy event, derived from a letter from the agent at Lloyd's at Fernando Po, dated February 6, 1834. Mr. Lander had left that place some weeks before, in the Craven cutter, taking with him a long boat.

On his arrival at the Nunn, he left the cutter and proceeded up the river, with about 240 lbs. of baggage, to join the iron steam-boat, which he had sent up a few weeks before, he was to proceed about 300 miles up, to a small island, which he had purchased from the king, and where he had a factory. They had proceeded about 100 miles up, the current being strong against them, they were in good spirits tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed, and four men wounded; Mr. Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own, and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground, and, to save themselves, they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way. They were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men, keeping up a continued fire for five hours until it grew dark, when they lost sight of them; they arrived here on the 27th ult. Mr. Lander expired of the wound on the 6th of February. The ball entered near his hip, and worked down to the thick of the thigh. It was a most malicious and treacherous affair. Mr. Lander's papers are all lost—Mr. Lander estimated the parties that attacked him at from eight to ten thousand all armed with swords or muskets—a number, no doubt, much exaggerated—and a fort convinced, from the judicious position they occupied, that some Europeans were assisting—which, from the slaves being much opposed to the English, and any trade on the coast is very probable. A Mrs. Brown, (wife of an English merchant up the river,) with her child and wounded Luck boy, were unavoidably left in the boat when she was abandoned, but Mr. Lander communicated with King Boy, who immediately sent about them, and had great hopes they would be returned uninjured. The loss to the Company, in arms, goods &c. on the occasion, is stated to be about \$450.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE EARLE.—We regret to learn that the Chief Judge of this Judicial District has withdrawn himself from the labors of the Bench, and the more so, that it should have been induced by ill health.—We trust that he will find in his retirement to private life, and in the recreations of the domestic circle, perfect restoration. There can be no enjoyment superior to that which is derived from the consciousness of a well spent life of public usefulness. To this enjoyment Judge Earle is eminently entitled. His labors have been arduous, unremitting and faithful, and he carries with him in his retirement, the high respect of most of those with whom he has mingled in the discharge of his official duties.

TOWN'S HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1834.

To the Editors of the Globe.

Sir: It was not my intention to appear before the public, to respond to the charges of the Post Office Committee, in relation to myself. Supposing that the inquiry was to be an official one, I did not expect that there would be any attempt to injure my private character, and I was content to leave the correction of any error in relation to statements as to my contracts with the Department, to the Senate, and the officers of the Department.

But the majority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Ewing, Clayton, and Knight have thought fit to impeach my private character, and to insinuate a charge of the darkest hue against me in the following paragraph of their report. They say—

"It appears that in the spring or summer of 1831, Mr. Barry applied to Reeside, in Philadelphia, to assist him in negotiating an acceptance for \$100,000, to raise money for his (Mr. Barry's) dividend. Instead of doing this, Reeside advanced him the \$100,000; and he stated before the committee that Mr. Barry paid it by his acceptance at a short date, which he (Reeside) negotiated in the Schuylkill Bank. On inquiry of the cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, we find that no such acceptance was negotiated there. Your committee having collated the evidence touching these transactions, leave them without comment."

I gave my testimony on oath before the Committee, if the statement here made were true, it would appear that I had committed perjury, in saying that the \$100,000 draft referred to was negotiated at the Schuylkill Bank; and the inference is almost irresistible, that I had fabricated the story, and confirmed it with my oath, for the purpose of giving the appearance of a loan to this advance on my part to Mr. Barry, while it was, in reality, a corrupt deceit. This is evidently the object for which this transaction is drawn into the Report by the majority.

Now, the truth is, that the committee have either totally misunderstood the matter or have stated a wilful falsehood to destroy my character and to bring suspicion on that of the Postmaster General. I have not had an opportunity of obtaining the evidence of the officers of the Schuylkill Bank on this subject, since the making of the report; but the following letter from Richard Smith, Cashier of the U. States Bank, proves that the draft I referred to was negotiated through the Schuylkill Bank, and was paid as I stated to the committee.

OFFICE BANK U. STATES, Washington, June 12th, 1834.

"Sir: In answer to your letter of this date, I have to inform you that, on the 4th Nov. 1830,

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1834.

Post office Department.—We find, from the great length of the reports submitted by the Post Office Committee, that we shall not be able to give these documents at length; we shall, endeavor, however, in our next, to offer our readers a summary of the most important points in them.

We regret to see the strong manifestation of party feeling which is evinced throughout the majority report. The committee consisted of five members, 3 of whom Messrs. Ewing, Clayton and Knight, made the report of the majority, that of the minority was by Messrs. Grundy and Robinson. The report of the majority, is undoubtedly very much the work of the Messrs. Bradley, two clerks who have been dismissed from the department, and who are well known to have been called on by the committee to aid them in their investigations.

Can it be possible that members of the Senate of the U. States can so far forget the station which they occupy, as to descend to such unwarrantable attacks on private reputation, to gratify the basest feelings of party malignity? Can it be possible that they have so little respect for themselves, so little respect for public opinion? In our last paper we published an extract from the speech of Mr. Bibb of Ky. a member of the opposition in the Senate. Mr. Bibb speaks of the Postmaster General, as one whom he had known for 30 years, and known him intimately; he speaks of him as one of the most able, and virtuous of our great men; yet the majority of the committee would not only deprive him of his reputation for talent, but even for common honesty. Already has Col. Reeside, in a letter to the Editor of the Globe, proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that the majority have misrepresented a transaction of his with the Postmaster General; and misrepresented it in a way too, which, speaking least harshly, indicates the grossest negligence, or want of respect, for private character. We have no doubt, that some errors, and indeed some abuses, have crept into the administration of this department.

It is agreed on all hands that the department has never been properly organized; and that some men, who have sought to promote their own selfish views, have wound themselves into the confidence of Mr. Barry, is not unlikely; such things may be expected in any institution of equal magnitude; but for Senators to become the accusers of one of whom the constitution has constituted them the judges, and to pass sentence of condemnation, not only on him, but on a score of others whose reputations are their fortunes, and let's too, on ex-party testimony, or no testimony at all, is calculated to bring this important branch of the government into contempt with the people.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE EARLE.—We regret to learn that the Chief Judge of this Judicial District has withdrawn himself from the labors of the Bench, and the more so, that it should have been induced by ill health.—We trust that he will find in his retirement to private life, and in the recreations of the domestic circle, perfect restoration. There can be no enjoyment superior to that which is derived from the consciousness of a well spent life of public usefulness. To this enjoyment Judge Earle is eminently entitled. His labors have been arduous, unremitting and faithful, and he carries with him in his retirement, the high respect of most of those with whom he has mingled in the discharge of his official duties.

TOWN'S HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1834.

To the Editors of the Globe.

Sir: It was not my intention to appear before the public, to respond to the charges of the Post Office Committee, in relation to myself. Supposing that the inquiry was to be an official one, I did not expect that there would be any attempt to injure my private character, and I was content to leave the correction of any error in relation to statements as to my contracts with the Department, to the Senate, and the officers of the Department.

But the majority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Ewing, Clayton, and Knight have thought fit to impeach my private character, and to insinuate a charge of the darkest hue against me in the following paragraph of their report. They say—

"It appears that in the spring or summer of 1831, Mr. Barry applied to Reeside, in Philadelphia, to assist him in negotiating an acceptance for \$100,000, to raise money for his (Mr. Barry's) dividend. Instead of doing this, Reeside advanced him the \$100,000; and he stated before the committee that Mr. Barry paid it by his acceptance at a short date, which he (Reeside) negotiated in the Schuylkill Bank. On inquiry of the cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, we find that no such acceptance was negotiated there. Your committee having collated the evidence touching these transactions, leave them without comment."

I gave my testimony on oath before the Committee, if the statement here made were true, it would appear that I had committed perjury, in saying that the \$100,000 draft referred to was negotiated at the Schuylkill Bank; and the inference is almost irresistible, that I had fabricated the story, and confirmed it with my oath, for the purpose of giving the appearance of a loan to this advance on my part to Mr. Barry, while it was, in reality, a corrupt deceit. This is evidently the object for which this transaction is drawn into the Report by the majority.

Now, the truth is, that the committee have either totally misunderstood the matter or have stated a wilful falsehood to destroy my character and to bring suspicion on that of the Postmaster General. I have not had an opportunity of obtaining the evidence of the officers of the Schuylkill Bank on this subject, since the making of the report; but the following letter from Richard Smith, Cashier of the U. States Bank, proves that the draft I referred to was negotiated through the Schuylkill Bank, and was paid as I stated to the committee.

OFFICE BANK U. STATES, Washington, June 12th, 1834.

"Sir: In answer to your letter of this date, I have to inform you that, on the 4th Nov. 1830,

the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, and on the same month, that the draft was paid on the 4th Nov. 1830.

"W. T. Barry. I regret that the result of the office of the use of the officers of the committee to what draft to the committee, would have been a committee in the fact. A property of a west assembly down the chair him an opportunity Very respect

Our enterprise. Esp. has such the manufacture of lamps. After preference over for many years and clear high free from any taint which the Senate select which is not far distant entering as it and instead of are applied, the exports of tern States. When the burn this oil, it is not by some never be so desirable a of Mr. Smith that subject; oil, which is of that descent

A Southern kind of fever to afflict a rural prevalence all

Girls here of Detroit heart and w "My dear with me last you did so duty to inju

A good life as a lady's last forty last four years, told loud, but

Dial, in DUFFIE any other

Great who write of males in tiers, is at (I might alike snap solate bal

GINGE A corne that his year, has "leaves" dy recom table spor weeks, in cut straw a wheez and had have the use of fat, and in good s

SAFE A corne stand of mix a pe shacked s of out n reach of without Through stomach form an fact, pre rat's sto Aldera digera

Disas ap said the 184 and 184 2nd of April 3 might be going, the shai passing the 160 ton Com. J

A fin Ohio, machin tures, very ti "There every plates horse

Est the em tho, w the re v state, of an ago, v dinary imbed appea lect in Yhe ho 3s con stone small bends



The Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, in Philadelphia, enclosed to me a draft drawn by Jas. Reeside on you for \$1000, dated the 31st of the same month, and payable 90 days after date; that the draft became due on the 1-4 Feb. 1831, and appears by the books of the office to have been paid on the 5th Feb. 1831.

"I am, very respectfully, your obt. serv't,  
"RD. SMITH, Cashier.

"W. T. BARRY, Esq.,  
I regret that the committee did not inform me of the result of the inquiry they seem to have made of the officers of the Schuylkill Bank, or of the use they meant to make of it. The officers of that Bank could not have understood what draft I had reference in my evidence to the committee, or they could have given no reply contradicting my testimony. A moment's explanation, if it had been allowed me, would have enabled me to have satisfied the committee in relation to the whole transaction, and saved the mortification of thus publicly vindicating myself against an imputed crime, for which there is not the slightest foundation in the fact. The country will decide upon the propriety of a committee, representing the highest assembly in this country, in thus striking down the character of a man without giving him an opportunity of defence or explanation.  
Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,  
JAS. REESIDE.

#### COTTON SEED OIL.

Our enterprising fellow-citizen, James Smith, Esq. has succeeded in bringing to perfection the manufacture of Cotton seed oil for the use of lamps. After a fair trial, we have given it the preference over any other oil we have seen for many years. It burns with a beautiful and clear light without smoke and entirely free from any offensive smell. We calculate the Southern country on the successful effort which has thus been made to give increased value to one of its staple products. The time is not far distant, when the oil from cotton seed entering as it will into competition with sperm and lard oil in the various uses to which they are applied, will become an important item in the exports of the Southern and South Western States.

When this experiment was first made, to burn this oil in lamps, an opinion was entertained by some, that the glutinous matter could never be sufficiently extracted to answer so desirable a purpose. The recent improvements of Mr. Smith have removed every doubt upon that subject; and he now offers to the public an oil, which is unsurpassed by any other article of that description.

Petersburg Intell.

A Southern editor speaking of the various kinds of fever with which Providence has seen it to afflict the people in his vicinity, says, he hopes a REMEDY never more generally prevalent among his dis- subscribers.

"Gibbs beaver!" A young man named Wire, of Detroit left the following note for his sweetheart and went and hung himself!  
"My Dear, You refused to go to church with me last evening. I know very well why you did so. You will never have an opportunity to injure my feelings again."

"I good long fast." A Spanish Journal states that a lady in Madrid, named Donna Mercedes de Mendaza, awoke on the 15th of February last from a trance, in which she had lain for four years. During that period she never tasted food, but she is now in perfect health.

Died, in London, on the 11th of April Mr. DUFFIE, author of Nature Displayed, & many other standard works.

Great News for the Ladies.—A gentleman who writes from Galena says:—"The number of males in proportion to females, on the frontiers, is at least two to one, and girls of fifteen, (I might say twelve) or widows of fifty, are alike snapped up with avidity by the disconsolate bachelors."

#### GINGER FOR HEAVEN'S HORSES.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Farmer says that his horse, who is now in his twentieth year, has been cured of the disease called "blebs" by the use of ground ginger, a remedy recommended to him for the purpose. A table spoonful was given him daily for several weeks, mixed in his mess of Indian meal and cut straw. The horse has been troubled with a wheezing and a hard cough for a year or two, and had lost flesh so much that he seemed to have nearly finished his term of service. Since the use of the powdered ginger, he has become fat, and appears to be some years younger, and in good spirits.

SAFE METHOD OF EXTERMINATING RATS.—Let those who wish to poison rats, instead of applying to the chemist, intimately mix a pound of plaster of Paris, (in its unslaked state) with about double the quantity of oatmeal. Let them place this within the reach of the rats; they will eat it greedily, and without being deflected by any bad taste. Through the humidity contained in their stomachs, the plaster of Paris will 'set', and form an indigestible hard mass, which will, in fact, present upon dissection, a good cast of the rat's stomach, and speedily produce a kind of Aldermanic death, i. e. by irremediable indigestion.

Disaster at Sea.—The ship Waverly, Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool for New York, on the 18th of April with 14 cabin passengers, and 194 in the steerage, put into Fayal on the 9th of May in distress, having sprung a leak April 30, in lat. 44, long. 34, and on the same night bore up for Fayal, keeping both pumps going, until she arrived. The preservation of the ship is attributed to the exertions of the passengers united to those of the crew, in keeping the pumps going, and throwing overboard 150 tons of the cargo, consisting of bar and pig iron, boxes tin, crates, casks, &c.—N. York Com. Adm.

A firm of brick-makers, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, have succeeded in getting a new brick machine in operation, and with complete success. It operates by pressure, and manufactures, as the Mount Vernon Gazette states, the very first quality of bricks out of dry clay.—There is a pressure of more than fifty tons upon every brick; it comes from the press as smooth as plates of polished steel can produce.—One horse makes twenty such pressures in a minute.

Extraordinary.—While certain persons in the employ of Major Bates of Guernsey, in Ohio, were lately engaged in quarrying stone for the repair of the National Road, on the hill west of Cambridge, they found, in a petrified state, what is supposed to have been the body of an Indian child, which perhaps centuries ago, was deposited in that spot. This extraordinary specimen of ancient remains was found imbedded in a mass of solid rock, and has the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect in form, yet having the general outlines of the human shape. The material of which it is composed appears to be a species of limestone. In the same cavity was also found a small row of what appear to have been Indian beads—matted together.—Cincinnati Times.

#### GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat.—A cargo of prime Md. red machine, was sold yesterday at \$1.10; and some parcels, by Rail Road, at \$1.08 a \$1.10. Lots of common to fair reds have also been sold throughout the week at 95 a 1.05 per bushel. The aggregate receipts are small, and the article is wanted. There has been no Susquehanna at market. The accounts from the country concur in representing the growing crop of wheat as of good quality and of abundant promise. A crop of prime white has been contracted for at \$1.10, deliverable on or before the 20th July; and a crop of prime red on terms not transpired.

Corn.—We have to note an improvement of about six cents per bushel since our last weekly report. The market opened on Monday, for both sorts, at 62a63 cents per bushel, and since then, under the operation of a good demand and only moderate supplies, prices have daily improved about a cent per bushel on the preceding day's transactions. To-day sales of white have been made at 67 cents, and yellow at 65 a 66 cents, and we quote accordingly.

Rye.—A cargo of 1103 bushels Maryland was sold yesterday at 70 cents.

Oats.—We quote 31 a 32 cents.

#### Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Otwell, the residence of Nicholas Goldsborough, on Thursday next, the 19th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

#### M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 29th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself MONROE JEFFERSON; says he was born free, and was seized by his grand-mother Eliza Scogins of Uniontown, on Big Pipe Creek, Westminster Turnpike, Frederick county, Maryland. Said negro boy is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-4 inches high, has a small scar on the left side of his head, a small scar on the corner of his left eye, a small scar on his left arm. Had on when committed, a dark cotton cord pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and seal skin cap.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
June 17th '34

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 27th day of May, 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself John Jackson; says he belongs to the estate of William Smith, deceased, who lives in Prince George's county, Maryland, between Piscataway and Alexandria. Said negro man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on the left side of his head, above the ear, caused by a cut, a large scar on the right arm above the elbow caused by a burn, a scar on the right hand, near the wrist, caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, a striped Virginia cloth vest, dark yarn pantaloons, cotton shirt, white woolen stockings, coarse shoes, and black fur hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail  
June 17th '34

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 24th day of June, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE HARDY, or WILLIAMS; says he is free, but did belong to James Dickson, of Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Md. Said negro man is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches high, has a small scar on the edge of his left nostril, a scar on his left arm, several scars on his ankles. Had on when committed a yellow summer roundabout, white cotton pantaloons, black worsted vest, cotton shirt, fine lace boots and black fur hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail  
June 17th '34

#### Grand Luck again at

#### THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

By the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 11, drawn numbers 35, 55, 14, 10, 13, 56, 57, 1, 15, a ticket combination 14, 36, 56, a prize of \$3000 was sold to a gentleman in town, on Tuesday last—also a \$3000 prize in the Washington city Lottery on last week. All those that feel themselves in need of CASH, would do well to call and get a chance at the splendid prizes in the following schemes.

To be drawn June 17th 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 12.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize	12,000	5 prizes of	8500
1 "	5,000	5 "	400
1 "	2,000	10 "	300
1 "	1,317	20 "	200
5 "	1,000	35 "	100

Tickets \$4; Halves \$2 25 Quarters \$1 12 1-2

Also, to be drawn June 14th, 1834, The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 11.

#### A SPLENDID SCHEME.

Capital prize	\$20,000	100 prizes of	\$1000
1 "	10,000	16 "	500
1 "	5,000	56 "	100
1 "	3,000	56 "	80

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50; Eighths \$1 25 at the prize selling office of

P. BACKETT, Easton, Md.

June 7

#### For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale a large tract of land lying in Talbot county, adjoining the farm called Hillsdon, formerly the residence of John Fisher, Esq.; said tract is supposed to contain upwards of six hundred acres. The dwelling and farm houses are in tolerable repair. The soil is diversified, and very susceptible of improvement. Any person or persons disposed to purchase, can apply to Mr. C. W. Holt, residing upon the Hillsdon farm, who will show them the premises. An opportunity is now offered of making a profitable investment of funds, as the price will be very fair and moderate. If the above farm is not sold before the first day of August next, it will be for rent.

WM. L. BORDLEY, Agent  
for Mrs. D. Bordley.  
may 21 6w

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

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore. THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction, which may be derived from a numerous and literary community. The Patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the department of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French Language, this Institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class-rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Reading; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astronomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics; Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Spanish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plan and Ornamental Needle Work. The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means; and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums.

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

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

#### EXTRA CHARGES:

French, per annum, \$20.00  
For Boarders, this language is not an extra charge.  
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.  
Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including Doctor's fees, 5.00

Each Scholar must be provided with Bed and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the institution.

Washing, per annum, 20.00  
Boarders pay the current charges, half yearly in advance.—Day Scholars, quarterly.

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

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

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deland; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Watt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Tamey; W. E. George; Evan Poutney; D. Hoffman; L. Wetherell; T. Elliott, Esq.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chaffard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitney Esq., Charleston, S. C.  
April 12 1aw5w

#### Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

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

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

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

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called "Evans' Row" on Washington street extended.

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

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

MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Oct. 9, 1833.

#### Easton and Baltimore Packet.

#### SCHOONER

#### EMILY JANE.

#### ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

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

The public's obedient servant,  
JOSHUA LEONARD.

6b 19

#### Congressional Globe.

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

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

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1793, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

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

#### THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a full abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.  
Daily Globe, \$1 per session.  
Semi Weekly Globe, \$5 per annum.  
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 "

#### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nichols, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madras handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ans's child, near Centerville.

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.  
of Talbot county.  
June 7

#### SPRING GOODS.

#### Wm. H. & P. Groome

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

#### SPRING AND SUMMER

#### DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,

#### CHINA, &c.

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

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.  
may 3 6w

#### Harvest Tools.

#### Sinclair and Moore.

HAVE succeeded in obtaining very superior tough wood for their GRASS CUTTERS, and have manufactured a large stock of such as they can warrant of first quality, to which Waldron Scythes are attached, and ready for delivery at wholesale or retail at immediate notice.

Grass Scythes and Snaeds ready hung, hay forks, rakes, sickles, scythe stones, and riddles, &c.

Also, Corn and Tobacco CULTIVATORS with a general assortment of Implements.

Maryland Agricultural Repository corner of Pratt and Light streets.  
June 14 3w Baltimore

#### W. W. HIGGINS

#### Has just received from Philadelphia and

#### Baltimore

#### A FRESH SUPPLY OF

#### SADDLERY.

Easton, may 27

#### VARIETY STORE.

#### McNEAL & ROINSON,

HAVE just received an additional supply of FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.

PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE during the season.

#### —ALSO—

10,000 feet good WHITE PINE BOARDS AND RAILING, for sale on moderate terms.  
June 14 cow3t

#### AUGUSTUS GUIREN,

#### BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton, and Gentlemen passing to and from the same, that he has provided a comfortable room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose of Shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters himself that from long experience in his profession, having served a regular apprenticeship in Paris, and having followed the business ever since, he will be able to give all those who favor him with their custom, perfect satisfaction. N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it, make engagements by the month, week or otherwise.  
may 27 3w pd.

#### To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of that portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,  
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.  
may 13

#### Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road

#### TIMBER.

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

About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposals in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER.  
Elliott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

63-To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charleston, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts received, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.  
may 3 2aw9t

#### EDWARD STUART,

#### STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE

#### Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cra-

#### dling Business,

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

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand. Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

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

#### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st inst., as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls himself William Sockany; he appears to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high—has a scar over his right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can read and write—his clothing when committed was a black cloth coat and pantaloons, black bombazet vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps—he states that he was born, raised and learnt his trade in the city of Philadelphia. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.  
may 25—June 7 4w

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

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

#### Wilson & Taylor,

HAVE just returned







# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 61.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 347.

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

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

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

**THE UNION TAVERN**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.



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

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

**JOHN BUSK,**  
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay  
street, Baltimore.  
dec 3 6mo

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

**PHILIP MACKAY,**  
Collector of Talbot county.

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

A variety of interesting facts and observa-  
tions, embracing the latest improvements in  
the science, were derived directly from the  
French and English Observatories expressly  
for this Class book, and are not contained in  
any other. It is now being generally used in  
the principal Seminaries of New England, and  
is recommended to schools in general, by  
members of the Board of Examination of Yale  
College, as "A work more needed, and which  
it is believed, will be more useful, than any  
other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-  
ing for a number of years."

Published by **F. J. HUNTINGTON, Har-  
ford, Conn.** and  
Sold by Collins & Henshaw, Jonathan Leavitt,  
and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,  
Albany;—DeVilser, Jon. and Thomas; Mar-  
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.  
Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James  
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1.50.]

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

**Young Rinaldo,**  
Will stand at Easton, on every  
Tuesday, and the residue of the  
week at the stable of the subscri-  
ber, near the Chapel.

**TERMS OF SERVICE.**  
Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on  
the first October next—Twelve dollars to in-  
sure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st Febru-  
ary, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, cash, or five  
dollars payable on the first of August next—25  
cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is  
now in fine stud condition; but few mares hav-  
ing been sent to him this season, the chance of  
a foal is almost certain.

**JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.  
may 17 6w

**NARRAGANSET HORSE.**  
The splendid Nanken coloured  
Narraganset Horse will stand, the  
ensuing season, at Easton and the  
Trappe.

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

**TO JOHN W. JENKINS.**  
Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries  
respecting the Pedigree of your Nanken col-  
oured Horse, I can only state that I crossed from  
Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat M-  
ryland, with the gentleman who bred your  
horse, who informed me that his dam was a  
thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized  
for her superior paces—that he sent her to the  
"Day of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a  
spring's chance, and that your horse was the  
produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the  
dam; and I can state with great sincerity that  
I have the highest opinion of the "Day of Al-  
giers," the sire of your horse, and of his proge-  
ny.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**  
15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dam of my horse Day of  
Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Ma-  
son's Day of Algiers.

apr 22 **E. N. H.**

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



**MANUFACTORY**  
OF  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS**  
In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.  
THE subscribers take this method of return-  
ing their grateful acknowledgments to the  
gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent coun-  
ties, who have patronized their manufactory,  
and commenced the above business, and beg leave  
to inform them, and the public generally, that  
they have now on hand  
**A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-  
TICLES IN THEIR LINE,**  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
**8 NEW GIGS,**  
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-  
terns and finish;—also SIX second hand ditto,  
of various prices; and TWO good  
**SULKIES,**  
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a  
**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
NEW HARNESS,**  
all of which will be disposed of on moderate  
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal  
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

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

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

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

feb 18 3m **A. & H.**

**Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.**  
The Wrightson, a strong substan-  
tial Schooner, carrying sixteen hun-  
dred bushels of grain, with a well  
furnished, commodious cabin—will  
leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at  
9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Bal-  
timore every Wednesday morning at the same  
hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet  
throughout the season. Freight and passage  
agreeable to the existing rates. The subscri-  
ber having determined to use every exertion to  
please those who may employ him, respectfully  
solicits a share of public patronage.

**PETER BARWICK.**  
St. Michaels, may 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed  
Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by  
land and water, and having the most implicit  
confidence in his industry, honesty and activity  
in business: has chartered him the above nam-  
ed schooner on the usual terms, the owner  
keeping up repairs and the Captain the ex-  
pense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally  
between them, and recommending him as worthy  
the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger  
assurance of his own confidence than a  
pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the re-  
sponsibility which the duties of his station lay  
him under to his customers.

**E. N. HAMBLETON.**  
Easton, may 1 4w

## POETRY.

### THE SCAR OF LEXINGTON.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

With cherub smiles, the prattling boy,  
Who on the veteran's breast reclines,  
Has thrown aside his favorite toy,  
And round his gentle finger twines  
Those scattered locks, that with the night  
Of four score years are snowy white;  
And, as the son arrests his view,  
He cries, "Grand Pa, what wounded you?"

"My child! his five and fifty years  
This very day, this very hour,  
Since from a scene of blood and tears,  
Where valor fell by hostile power—  
I saw retire the setting sun,  
Behind the hills of Lexington;  
When, on the plain, the British lay,  
My brother lay, for freedom slain."

And ere that light, the first that spoke  
In thunder from his hand, was o'er,  
Amidst the clouds of fire and smoke  
I felt my garments wet with gore!  
'Tis since that day, and still I find  
That trying, dark, eventful day,  
From this calm April eve so far,  
I wear upon my cheek the scar.

When thou to me didst tell of growth,  
And I am gone in slumber now,  
May freedom's rights I still find own,  
And thou and mine in quietude  
The undimmed produce of the soil,  
In which my blood has drunk the mold;  
And, while these fruits thou dost enjoy,  
Remember that this scar, my boy!

But should the country's voice be heard,  
To bid her bravest sons to arm,  
Gird on thy sword, and grasp thy sword;  
And, when the battle's roar is heard,  
Remember that this scar, my boy!

### THE DESERTED WIFE.

BY JAMES HOPPER.

He comes not—I have watched the moon go  
down,  
But yet he comes not—since it was not he  
He thinks he has these better friends to show  
The while he holds his riot in his town,  
Yet he will come and see me, and I will  
To him I will make my wifely tears,  
O! how I have a mother's watch to keep,  
Over these sleeping eyes, that smile, which  
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fixed and  
deep.

I had a husband once, who loved me—now  
He wears a frown upon his brow,  
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,  
As bees, from laurel flowers, a poison sip;  
But yet I cannot hate—O! there were hours,  
When I could hang forever on his eye,  
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,  
Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flow-  
ers.

I loved him then—he loved me too—My heart  
Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile;  
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart,  
And though he often stung me with a dart,  
Venom'd, and barb'd, and waste upon the vile,  
Carousing, which his babe and mine should  
share;

Though he should spurn me I will calmly bear  
His madness—and should sickness come, and  
lay  
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then  
I will, with kindness, all my wrongs repay,  
Until the penitent should weep and say,  
How injured, and how faithful I had been.

### BURYING ALIVE.

We have been furnished by a French gen-  
tlemen, with whom we happened to converse a  
few days ago on the subject to which it refers  
with the following facts, collected from medi-  
cal history. They are painfully interesting,  
yet proper to be known, in order to prevent,  
if possible, their recurrence. Premature inter-  
ments may take place in this country as prob-  
ably as elsewhere. Physical organization is  
nearly the same throughout the whole of the  
human family; and we can conceive of no self  
upbraiding more deep or bitter than that which  
must be felt from the consciousness that a dear  
departed one had terminated life—not by the  
ordinary course of mortality, but by an un-  
necessary premature consignment to the grave.

**N. Y. Com. Adv.**

"The diseases in which a partial and mo-  
mentary suspension of life most often mani-  
fests itself, are Apoplexy, Hysterics, Lethargy,  
Hypochondria, Convulsions, Syncope, Cataplex-  
is, excessive loss of blood, Tetanus, Apoplexy,  
Epilepsy and Ecstasy."

"Among the many cases which have been  
recorded the following are particularly strik-  
ing—"

"Chancellor Bacon relates that Dr. Scot,  
nicknamed the *subtle*, was buried alive at Col-  
ogne and that, recovering from this apparent  
death he gnawed his hands and broke his head  
in his tomb."

At Toulouse, a lady having, been buried in  
the church of the Capuchin friars with a dia-  
mond ring on her finger, a servant entered the  
vault to steal the ring, and as the finger was  
swollen and the ring could not come off, he be-  
gan cutting the finger on hearing a loud shriek  
from the deceased, the thief fell senseless. At  
the time of morning prayers, the monks hav-  
ing heard some groans, found the lady alive and  
the servant dead.—Thus death had his prey;  
there was but a change of victims.

"A street porter in Paris, having died at the  
Hotel Dieu was carried with the other dead  
into the same grave; recovering his senses to-  
wards 11 at night, he tore open his winding  
sheet, made his way to his house, knocked at  
the door which was not opened to him without  
some difficulty, and took a new possession of  
his lodgings."

"In 1793, a woman in Paris was thought to  
be dead, and the body put on some straw with  
a taper at the feet; some young men who sat  
up found the corpse, in a frolic overcame the  
taper. This set the straw on fire. The deceased,  
whose body the flames now reached, uttered a  
piercing shriek. Timely assistance was ren-  
dered, and she so well recovered that, after her  
resurrection she became the mother of several  
children."

"On the 21st of Nov. 1793, the abbe Pre-  
rot well known for his literary productions,  
was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was  
travelling through the forest of Chantilly. Be-  
ing supposed dead, he was carried to the house  
of the mayor of the village and the magistrate  
directed a post-mortem examination to be com-  
menced. A piercing shriek uttered by the un-  
fortunate man proved that he was alive. He  
expired under the scalpel."

Dr. Devaux, surgeon of St. Come hospital  
in Paris, had a maid servant who had three  
times been carried to burial. She did not re-  
cover her senses the last time till they were  
dressing the coffin into the grave. That wom-  
an having died *anore*, the body was kept six  
days before they should have to bring her back  
to life."

A Mr. Rousseau, of Rouen, had married a  
young lady of fourteen, whom he left in perfect  
health at his starting on a journey. After a  
few days, he heard that unless he returned im-  
mediately, he would find his wife buried. On  
returning he saw the funeral ready. In  
great grief, he begged the coffin removed to his  
room and unrevolved. He placed the body on  
a bed and ordered twenty five incisions to be  
made in it.—At the twenty sixth, probably  
deeper than the others, the deceased exclaimed  
"How severely you hurt me!" Medical assis-  
tance was immediately given. The lady had  
suffered from a severe attack of the puerperal  
fever, having been supposed dead twenty-four  
hours, the body was placed on a table for the  
purpose of preparing it for burial. Her hus-  
band strongly opposed it, not believing her  
dead."

To ascertain it, and knowing that she was  
very fond of the cymbal, and the tunes which  
cymbal players sing, he called one. Upon  
hearing the instrument and the voice, the de-  
ceased recovered motion and speech. She sur-  
vived her apparent death forty years.

"Andre Vesale, first physician to Charles  
V. and Philip II., after attending a Spanish  
gracioso, thought him dead. Having obtained  
leave to examine the body, he had scarcely  
thus the bistoury into it and opened the chest,  
when he perceived that heart palpitated."

The relatives of the deceased prosecuted him  
as guilty of murder, the inquisitor as guilty of  
prophaneness.—Through the intercession of the  
King he obtained to be merely condemned to a  
pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"In the sitting of the Royal Academy of  
Medicine, on the 10th of May, 1827, Mr.  
Chantournelle read a paper on the danger of  
hasty interments. This led to a discussion,  
in which M. Desgenettes stated that he had  
heard from Mr. Thourret who had superintend-  
ed the removal of the human remains of the  
cemetery and the charnel house des Innocents,  
that many skeletons had been found in positions  
showing that the individuals had moved after  
their interment. Thourret had been so much  
struck with this that he had inserted in his will  
an article relating to his own interment."

## HARVEST MANAGEMENT.

The communication under this head in the  
first No. of the Farmers' Register, contains  
too much interesting information, not to have  
attracted general attention; but while it con-  
tains many useful details, which are at once re-  
cognized as sound and sensible by every prac-  
tical farmer, your respectable correspondent,  
is laboring under one important error; and as  
it is an error generally prevalent in lower Vir-  
ginia, as well as other districts, and I believe  
extensively mischievous; I feel myself called  
upon by the interest of our common vocation,  
to give the full benefit of a corrective, tested by  
several years experience, to your correspon-  
dent, as well as all the other readers of the Re-  
gister. The error to which I allude, is the  
custom, defended in "Harvest Management,"  
of giving ardent spirits to our laborers.

This practice is sustainable upon no grounds,  
more defensible than mere custom. The ar-  
gument once used, that ardent spirits im-  
parted strength, has been laid aside with other  
vulgar errors. Medical science has now es-  
tablished as an axiom, that preternatural ex-  
citements are followed by proportionable de-  
grees of debility, and that the system in a state  
of collapse, is more liable to diseases. Of eight-  
ty, the whole number of the medical faculty of  
Boston, seventy-five have concurred in the

## OPINION, THAT THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS IS NOT ONLY UNNECESSARY BUT INJURIOUS, AND I BELIEVE VERY NEARLY, IF NOT AN EQUAL PROPORTION OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF OTHER CITIES WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED, HAVE COME TO THE SAME CONCLUSION.

In short, wherever impartial and enlightened in-  
vestigation has been directed to the subject, in  
the course of the great reformation, now hap-  
pily pervading almost every part of our coun-  
try, the result has been the exposure of the al-  
surity of the once received opinions on this  
head, attributing the most opposite and con-  
tradictory effects to the same bewitching cause.

To the lights of science, have been lately ad-  
ded the practical discoveries upon this subject,  
of the American Temperance Societies, em-  
bodying in their reports a mass of evidence and  
facts, which carry conviction, I believe, I may  
safely say, to ninety-nine hundredths of man-  
kind who give them a fair examination, that  
the use of ardent spirits is unnecessary, injur-  
ious, and demoralizing to all classes of men.

My own experience and observations have  
brought me irresistibly to the same conclusion.  
For upwards of twenty years preceding the  
last four, I used from sixty to eighty gallons of  
spirits in harvest yearly. I then rarely got  
through the season without some accidents of a  
more or less serious character. I had several  
cases of wounds, from which the sufferers were  
long recovering—many cases of spasms, from  
drinking cold water after previous partial in-  
toxication; and almost always more or less de-  
cay immediately after harvest. It is true, the  
period was marked by more noise and boister-  
ous mirth, but it was attended with more broils  
and irregularities, often leading to the neces-  
sity of resorting to punishment. During the  
prevalence of this pernicious custom on my es-  
tate, it required from five to six days after  
harvest, for the laborers to recover from what  
I then thought, was the necessary effect of the  
excessive labors of the season, but which sub-  
sequent experience has proven, was the weak-  
ness and debility consequent upon the unusual  
excitement of ten days or a fortnight's use of  
ardent spirits; thus proving to demonstration,  
that the cheerfulness purchased by alcohol,  
must be paid for in bodily strength; to say no-  
thing of the punishment often made necessary  
by its intoxicating effects.

Since I have discontinued the use of ardent  
spirits in harvest, mark how the scene has been  
changed. I have saved my grain in better time  
and in better style than I ever did before. No  
broils or irregularities—my people are as fresh,  
and able to perform as good a day's work the  
next after harvest, as any day in the year; and  
what is still more interesting, (under the sys-  
tem of measures, of which abstinence from the  
use of spirits in harvest is an indispensable part)  
nine-tenths of my laborers have become faith-  
ful members of the temperance reformation;  
and this state of things has been brought about  
by their own consent, without the use of any  
other means than kindness and persuasion; and  
furthermore, I verily believe, the following re-  
cipe will prove infallible in producing the same  
effects wherever it is fairly tried:

Let each master take to himself as much  
self denial and christian resolution, as to enable  
him to join the temperance reformation; and  
then condescend to explain its advantages to  
his own people. The fullest success will sur-  
ely follow; for there is no yomanry on earth  
more docile to moral instruction, than the ne-  
groes of Virginia, if their masters will be-  
come their teachers.

Total abstinence from ardent spirits, I con-  
sider of so much more importance in my "har-  
vest management," than any thing else, that it  
will seem like an inversion of the proper order  
of things to advert to other particulars; but, it  
may not be amiss to mention here, that I have  
substituted for the spirit formerly used, an  
equal measure of molasses, which being itself a  
nutritious article of diet, as well as an ingredi-  
ent in a cooling and pleasant beverage, is used  
by my people in the one way or the other, at  
their discretion. They are now loud and al-  
most unanimous in their preference of it, to  
their former allowance of whiskey.

I hardly need add, that since so large a por-  
tion of my slaves have given up the use of spir-  
its, I have remarked the most striking im-  
provement in their moral characters.

ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

## TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

At a meeting of a number of the officers of  
the Temperance Society of Q. Ann's County,  
and of the Farmers of said county, convened  
at the Court-House in Centerville, on 12th of  
June, 1834, according to previous notice, the  
Hon. P. B. Hopper President of the society,  
was requested to take the chair, and D. C. H.  
Emory was appointed Secretary. After pray-  
er by the Rev. Dr. Crane, the following pro-  
ceedings were had.

On motion, by Dr. Crane, the following Res-  
olutions were adopted;

Resolved, that this meeting do most ear-  
nestly recommend to the Farmers of this coun-  
ty to cut down their crops at the ensuing har-  
vest, without the use of spirituous liquors.

On motion, of Dr. James K. Harper, It was  
resolved, that a copy of this resolution be  
handed to the several members of the gospel  
to be read and enforced from the pulpit.

On motion of the same, Resolved, that a  
committee of three be appointed by the chair,  
to draw up a petition to Congress in behalf of

## THIS SOCIETY, ASKING CONGRESS TO EXEMPT TEMPERANCE PAPERS FROM POSTAGE, AND THAT OTHER TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES BE INVITED TO UNITE IN THIS EFFORT.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Chambers, jr. Re-  
solved, that it be recommended to the members  
of this society not to aid or assist personally,  
or by their lands, in raising houses, or remov-  
ing them, or in corn huskings, or in any thing  
of that kind, where ardent spirits are to be  
used.

On motion of Dr. Crane, Resolved, that the  
secretary address a notice to each officer of the  
Q. A. County Temperance Society, who is  
absent, requesting him to attend the general  
meeting of the society in Centerville, on the  
4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, or to signify  
in writing his acceptance or non acceptance  
of the appointment or his disinclination to co-  
operate zealously in the good cause.

On motion of William Harper, Esq. the fol-  
lowing Resolution was offered, and on motion  
of Dr. Harper, was laid on the table until the  
4th of July—Resolved, that a committee of 3  
be appointed by the chair, to draft a petition to  
the General Assembly of Maryland, to prohib-  
it the selling of ardent spirits in Taverns and  
grog shops on the Sabbath day.

Dr. Crane offered the following Resolution,  
which on motion of Dr. Harper, was also laid  
on the table till the 4th of July:

Resolved, that a committee of three be ap-  
pointed by the chair to draft a petition to the  
General Assembly of Maryland, to pass a law,  
that in whatever town or village there may be  
a majority of voters against the retailing of ar-  
dent spirits, no license shall be allowed to issue  
for that purpose, and that the price of retailers  
licenses be increased where ardent spirits are  
sold.

On motion of Dr. Harper, Resolved, that the  
Editors of the Centerville, Easton and Ches-  
tertown papers, be requested to publish these  
proceedings. After prayer by the Rev. Mr.  
Greenbank, the meeting adjourned.

**P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.**  
**D. C. H. EMORY, Sec'y.**

## BY AUTHORITY.

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

## [PUBLIC. No. 8.]

AN ACT to revive and amend "An act for  
the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the  
United States," passed on the second day of  
March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and  
an act in addition thereto, passed on the  
fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and  
thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled  
"An act for the relief of certain insolvent debt-  
ors of the United States," passed on the sec-  
ond day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty  
one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the  
fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-two, which said acts expired on the se-  
cond day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-  
four, be, and the same are hereby, revived,  
and shall continue in force for three years from  
and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if  
any surety, or co-surety, of any debtor who is,  
or shall become, an applicant for relief under  
the provisions of the acts recited in the preced-  
ing section of this act, shall be dead, the con-  
sent of the legal representative or representa-  
tives of such deceased surety, or co-surety,  
shall be received, and entitle the applicant to  
relief, in like manner as the consent of a living  
surety, or co-surety, would do by the provisions  
of the third section of the act of the fourteenth  
day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; and  
if the surety, or co-surety, of any such debtor  
shall be absent in parts unknown, or if the con-  
sent of the legal representative or representa-  
tives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, can-  
not be obtained, and the property or estate of  
any such deceased or absent surety, or co-sure-  
ty, shall not be sufficient to pay the debt due  
to the United States, and the Secretary of the  
Treasury shall be satisfied by proof of these  
facts, he shall be authorized in all such cases, to  
grant such relief or discharge as the debtor ap-  
plying for the same may be entitled to, accord-  
ing to the provisions of the acts which this ac-  
is intended to revive and amend, upon the con-  
dition that such debtor shall not be discharged  
thereby from his or her legal liability to such  
absent surety, or co-surety, or to the estate of  
such deceased debtor, for any part of the debt  
due to the United States, which may thereaf-  
ter be paid by or out of the estate of any such  
absent or deceased surety, or co-surety.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all  
discharges which have heretofore been granted  
by the Secretary of the Treasury to any prin-  
cipal debtor, with the consent of the legal re-  
presentative or representatives of any deceased  
surety, or co-surety, shall be as valid as though



such surety, or co-surety, had been alive, and his or her consent obtained, according to the letter of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to cause satisfaction to be entered upon all judgments against such insolvents as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, relieved under the provisions of the act which this act is intended to revive and amend; or under any other and former act of Congress for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States. *Provided*, That the District Judge of the district in which such judgments are on record, shall certify that he is satisfied that the debtor is possessed of sufficient property liable to be applied to the satisfaction of said judgments, and that the interest of the government does not require that such judgments should remain unsatisfied. In every case of application for such certificate to a judge at his chambers, ten days' notice shall be given to the District Attorney for the District, when the application is made.

STEVENS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 7, 1834.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Havre, at New York, brings Paris dates to the 6th and Havre to the 7th May.

The Courier translates from the *Journal du Havre* the following statement of the unfortunate event which is said to have occurred at Toulon, in the firing of a salute by one of our frigates.

*Havre May 7.*—We receive from Toulon under date of the 1st instant, the account of an extraordinary circumstance, that notwithstanding the positive terms in which it is stated, we dare not give publicity to it without expressing our doubts of its truth.

The following is the language in which the event is related to by a person who was on the spot. But we again repeat, the affair appears to us so inexplicable, that we advise our readers to withhold their belief from it as we do, until more ample information.

TOULON, 1st May, 1834.  
A tragic event has occurred on the anniversary of St. Philip. I have already informed you that there were two American frigates in the roads of Toulon, the Constellation and the United States. The latter, which arrived here three days ago, in saluting our vessels in the roads, fired with ball on the Suffren ship of the line, and killed or wounded seven men. It was on the midway salute. One ball entered a port hole of the Suffren, broke the cannoons of the first cook at the moment he was distributing provisions, cut one sailor in two, mortally wounded two more, and wounded in a greater or less degree four others. One of the sailors died immediately; another, whose abdomen was partly carried away, expired in the hospital a few hours afterwards; a third, whose thigh is broken, will be operated upon this day.

The commander of the Suffren was on shore when this unfortunate event occurred. He hastened on board with Admiral Massieu de Clerval, commanding the Roadstead. A French Admiral, M. Tromelin, was also on board, and was rather badly received by our sailors in sight of the dead bodies of their comrades. Another bullet from the frigate struck another of our vessels in quarantine. The doubt on the large tower has also been injured. There must have been many of the guns loaded with ball—nine have been counted which have done some damage or other.

Some parties were on shore, which were immediately compelled to put off for fear of collision between our sailors and the Americans. The pinnace station has been reinforced by a piquet of gendarmes and troops of the line, to avoid all further disasters. The Consul M. Fruchet, accompanied them on board in person, to avoid all disturbance.

The editor of the *Journal du Havre*, from which we copy the above, again cautions the public from placing full faith on all the details. He justly observes that it is impossible to believe, that in firing a salute, a number of guns should be loaded with ball by mistake.

#### From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

An affair of honor.—A duel, or as it is more correctly termed, an affair of honor, took place on Saturday evening last, between Capt. Lang, late of the U. S. army, and Mr. Osborne, citizen of this place, in consequence of the former's having applied the epithet of "boot black" to the latter. This insult was too gross to be passed over by Mr. Osborne, and as he was too infirm to receive the satisfaction for which he sought, in any other way, he resolved to challenge the valiant captain to meet him in mortal combat, with pistols, consulting himself with the patriotic reflection, that if he fell, his death would save the country from any further expense, and, on the other hand, if the God of Battles should decree that the life of his departed honor, it would be but a "small loss." The ground selected for the affray was on the bank of the St. Mary's River, in the rear of Donavan's Hotel; the parties were placed back to back, and by agreement were to step four paces, and then wheel and fire; but as eager was Mr. O. to avenge his wrongs, that at the second step he wheeled and fired.

The captain, who is an old soldier, having seen service under Gen. Wayne, when this was a military post, of course could not be afraid of the smell of powder, but in his eagerness to return the fire, he placed his finger on the guard of his pistol, and though he pulled with all his might, he could not get it to go off; he says he felt his adversary's ball graze his shin, and saw it strike the ground near his feet. The seconds now prepared the pistols for another shot, while the principals wiped off the perspiration which stood in large drops on their blanched visages. This time Mr. O. held the guard instead of the trigger, and his pistol would not go off; the captain snapped his pistol, the percussion cap of which exploded with a slight report, and he anxiously watched to see his adversary fall, feeling confident that he had shot him through the heart. Mr. O. acknowledged that it was a narrow escape, as he heard the ball whistle close past his ears. The seconds now interposed, declaring that enough had been done to satisfy the injured honor of Mr. Osborne, and that both had behaved like gentlemen and displayed as much courage as is usual on such occasions. It may perhaps be as well to state that the seconds very prudently omitted to put any ball into the pistols.

It is said that the older Baring has retired from business with savings to the amount of \$40,000,000. A snug sum!

We understand that the celebrated Bishop of Charleston, the Rev. Dr. England, has been appointed a Cardinal by the Pope. He is the first Irishman that ever attained that dignity. —Northern Whig.

## AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We have placed the views of the committee on the most material points of investigation, as reported by the majority and minority, in juxtaposition, that our readers may examine for themselves, each report, and judge of the credit to be given to those documents. The different branches of the Committee after saying that they first directed their attention to the financial condition of the department go on to speak of it respectively, as follows:

### Views of the majority.

By those, it appears that the department is largely insolvent, and that since some time in the year 1832 the Postmaster General has, without warrant of law, borrowed from the banks large sums of money on interest for the purpose of sustaining it. The interest account, exhibited herewith, shows that some of those loans were made during the last session of Congress, & within short time after the date of the annual report of the Postmaster General, which states that there is an available surplus fund on hand of \$202,811 40, and which contains no intimation of any probable deficit present or future. It is also worthy of remark that his last annual report is wholly silent on the subject of these loans. But the Postmaster General has, since the commencement of this investigation, represented to your committee that aid from the Treasury is necessary to enable him to carry on the operations of the department, and he has stated that \$450,000 is the smallest sum that will serve that purpose.

The sums borrowed and overdrawn on banks to the 11th April, 1834, and then existing as a debt against the department, are stated by the officers to be—

And they state the amount due to

constructors on the 1st of April, 1834 at—

Making the aggregate of its debts \$1,123,600

They also state that there was on the 11th April, 1834, a balance of deposits in banks in favor of the department of \$37,000 95 3-4

Of this there was deposited in banks which have failed

Leaving to the credit account,

funds in bank, April 11th, 1834,

available, \$31,545 88 3-4

They also reported as a conjectural estimate, that there was due from postmasters for postages accruing prior to January 1st, 1834, \$300,000

The books from which this estimate was drawn have been examined by the committee, and the result of that examination leaves no doubt that the amount of this credit is greatly exaggerated.

It appears that the receipts of the department for the last quarter of the year 1833, according to the best estimate that can be formed, (the books and accounts not having been made up as they should have been,) amounted to \$467,449

That there was deposited by several postmasters in banks, during said quarter, for the use of the department—

Leaving an apparent balance out-

standing in the hands of postmas-

ters, of \$134,545

But it is understood that considerable sums were received from postmasters, exclusive of the deposits in banks, which is estimated to during the last quarter of 1833, to \$50,725

Which sum, resulting from the several data to which we have access, is fixed upon as the nearest approximation to the truth, attainable within the limited time, which it was in our power to devote to this part of the investigation. We believe, however, that any person acquainted with the books, and the course of business of the department, and whose attention was exclusively devoted to the subject, could, in a little time, estimate the amount of debts due to the department with a very near approach to accuracy; and that the officers of the department can, at any time within a few days, make an abstract statement of its fiscal concerns at the termination of any quarter, sufficiently accurate for the ordinary purposes of general information or legislation.

The officers of the department, also, estimated the amount due from postmasters for postages accruing within the 1st quarter of the year, 1834, at \$500,000

Your committee examined, as far as practicable, the data upon which this estimate was made, and they have reason to believe that this sum is also much above the true amount. It is estimated by the chief clerk of the department, that the net receipts for postages in the first quarter of 1834, will amount to \$520,000

Your committee have ascertained that there was deposited in banks for the use of the department, within that quarter and prior to the 1st day of April,

Which will leave, of the receipts

of that quarter, in the hands of

postmasters, on that day \$205,704

A considerable portion of this sum, probably was received by the department in drafts on postmasters, but to what amount your committee have no means of ascertaining. They therefore take the above sum as the amount due for that quarter on the 1st of April, 1834.

This estimate of the sums due and outstanding, will still appear large, if we compare it with the amount of similar claims under a former administration, at a time, too, when the department was not involved in debt, and had no particular reasons to press its collections with peculiar urgency. It appears by the first report of the present Postmaster General, made on the 24th of November, 1829, that, on the 1st day of July of that year, the whole amount due and outstanding, in the hands of postmasters and others, was \$91,400 21; and we can see no good reason why the amount of balances should have been suffered to rise to \$289,429, much less to the enormous sum of \$280,000, as is estimated by the chief clerk, especially at a time when the department is insolvent, and borrowing from banks, and over-drawing its deposits daily, and even descending to ask the credit of individuals to sustain it in its most necessary functions.

But, admitting the sum estimated by your committee to be due from postmasters, the credits of the department will stand thus: Amount available for postages accruing within the 1st day of July, \$37,725

Do, for postages accruing

in the quarter ending the 1st day

of April, 1834, 205,704

Funds deposited in solvent banks, 31,546

Making the aggregate of credits

considered available, 320,975

The amount of debts due on that day, as

stated by the officers of the department,

was \$1,123,600

Balance against the department on final

settlement of all its accounts, would be \$803,625

The above estimate due by the department, is

taken entirely upon the credit of the officers of

the bureaux to which the superintendence of

### Views of the minority.

The first and leading point which attracted attention, was its financial condition. The report of the Postmaster General, of November 30th, 1832, showed an expenditure, for the year ending 30th of June, of that year, exceeding the amount of revenue for the same period, by \$7,330 18. It also showed an increase, in the amount of mail transportation, within the same period, at the rate of 8,156,392 miles, equal to upwards of a million of miles, more than half of the whole annual transportation of the mail in 1829. It also showed a surplus of available funds, at the disposal of the department, to the amount of \$202,811 40. The report of the Postmaster General of November 30th, 1833, showed that the expenses for transportation of the mail, prior to the 1st of July, 1829, had been \$64,248 70 more than had been reported; and that the expenses for the same object from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July, 1833, had been \$141,407 31, making together an expense of \$205,655 07 beyond the amount which had been reported to the latter period. This exceeded the sum reported as a surplus on that day, and left an actual deficit, on the 1st of July, 1832, of \$2,844 67 beyond the whole amount of available funds, including all postages which had accrued prior to that day. The same report showed an increase in the transportation of the mail, within the year ending the 30th June, 1833, at the annual rate of 3,229,464 miles; and an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue of the department, to the amount of \$195,268 40. The report also exhibited the annual expense of transportation to be, at the time of making the report, \$2,033,289 42; and the incidental expenses of the department, about \$90,000, making together the aggregate expense, for the year which will end the 30th June, 1834, \$2,122,289 42; while the net proceeds of postages, for the year ending the 30th June, 1833, was but \$1,790,234 68. The deficit, therefore, which must necessarily have continued to the close of the year 1833, from which period the retrocurrences were to commence, which the Postmaster General stated in his report to have been directed. Taking the report for a basis on which to raise the calculation, and the expenses of the department will have been, from July 1st, 1833, to December 31, 1833, \$1,031,614 71

The net proceeds of postages for the same period, as nearly as can be ascertained, 941,368 61

Leaving a deficit for the half

year, ending 31st December,

1833 of \$120,276 10

Add to this deficit existing

July 1, 1833, 195,268 40

And the total deficit on the 1st

January, 1834, would be \$316,545 50

The retrocurrences which were to take effect

from the 1st of January, of the current year,

would have reduced this deficit below the

sum of \$300,000 by the 1st of April. The

condition of the Department appears to have

been, at that time, as nearly as we can ascertain,

Due to Contractors, as per docu-

ment No. 2, for services

prior to January 1st, 1834, \$190,000 00

Ditto, from Jan. 1st, to April

1st, 1834, 445,000 00

Total to April 1st, 1834, \$635,000 00

Due to Banks for loans and over

draws, 11th April, 1834, 451,599 48

Total amount due, \$1,086,599 48

Due to the department, on 1st

April, from Postmasters and

available, 31,546

To Jan. 1st, 1834, \$300,000

From Jan. 1st, to

April 1st, 1834 \$500,000

Balance against the department

to April 1st, 1834, \$286,599 48

To this must be added the inter-

est, payable to the 1st of

May, 1834, as per Document

No. 3, amounting to 5,510 00

And the whole deficit is, \$292,109 48

In the above estimate of \$300,000, due to the department on the 1st of April, last, of postages, which accrued prior to the 1st of January, there is no possibility of testing its accuracy by any other estimate; because it is not an estimate of the postage that accrued from the 1st of October, to the 31st of December, 1833, the greater portion of which had been collected before the 1st of April, but it embraces all the remaining balances due to the department on the 1st of April, of all the postages which had accrued from the beginning of the government, so far as they are believed to be available. It must be obvious, therefore, that no correct estimate can be made of their amount, without going over every account, many thousands in number striking the balance of each; and adding these balances together. This we have not done, and the labor which it would require is so great as to render it impracticable at this time.

It is also proper to observe, that of the \$500,000, estimated as the proceeds of the quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1834, a part had been paid over by deposits to the credit of the department before the termination of that quarter; but so far as they had been thus paid over they had been applied to the payment of claims against the department; so that if their payment in part lessened the amount due to the department, their application lessened in the same degree, the amount due from the department.

In speaking of the extension of the mail transportation as the cause of the increased expense and present embarrassed condition of the department; the views of the committee seem to be equally discordant.

### Views of the majority.

In order to account for the increase of expense in the transportation of the mail, the Postmaster General has, in his several annual reports, presented us an enormous increase also of mail transportation. In his report accompanying the President's message of December, 1832, he states that the annual transportation of the mail on the 1st of July, 1829, was 12,700,000 miles; and in that accompanying the President's message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, he states, that on the 1st day of July, 1833, it was 26,854,485 miles, making an increase of transportation from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July, 1834, of 14,154,485 miles.

From the knowledge which your committee possessed of the general situation and business of the department at those periods, it appeared to them that the statement carried the stamp of improbability upon its very face. They were therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining, as nearly as possible the state of the matter, called on the officers of the department for the particular data on which they had founded their

Views of the majority. Those accounts properly belong. They profess to have given them with all practicable accuracy, and your committee, having no particular reason to doubt their correctness, have not gone into an investigation with a view to test them.

With respect to the credit and outstanding claims of the department, your committee could not place the same reliance on the general estimate presented them. The amount was much larger than they had reason to suppose correct from their knowledge of the general course of business in the department; and their investigation has satisfied them that the error was even larger than they at first anticipated, amounting, as has been already shown to upwards of \$500,000.

Your committee have also made, and here present an estimate of the revenue and expenditures of the department for the last quarter of the year 1833, by which it will be seen that, without some real and substantial reform in the management of its concerns, there is little prospect that it will extricate itself from the present embarrassments. It appears, as stated above, that the

receipts for postages in that quar-

ter amounted to \$467,449

The transportation for the same

quarter amounted to \$522,714

Incidental expenses to 27,935

Total expenditure, \$550,109

Excess of expenditure over the re-

venue, \$82,660

which continuing in the same ratio

throughout the year, would bear

an annual deficit of \$340,610

An opinion was expressed by the immediate predecessor of the present Postmaster General, in his report of November 13, 1827, that the department, by a vigilant administration of its affairs, would be able to supply all the wants of the community, and in a few years to pay into the treasury an annual sum of \$500,000. This estimate seems to have been grounded upon the rapid increase of the receipts for postages, the improvement of roads and means of conveyance, and the great and increasing number of passengers in the stages, which all led to the profits of the contractor, and thereby lessen the cost of transportation of the mail. And your committee entertain no doubt that, had its affairs been conducted prudently, with a view to the public interest, the anticipation would at this time have been realized; unless, indeed, it should have been thought expedient to reduce the postages, and thus relieve the community of a part of its present burden in the transaction of business, and the general diffusion of knowledge.

In order to present this subject more distinctly to the Senate, your committee have taken, and here present, a comparative view of the revenue and expenditures of the department for years next and first preceding, and the four placed under the superintendence of the present Postmaster General.

They find that, on the 1st of July, 1825, there was a surplus fund of \$233,089 00

That on the 1st of July, 1829, the

surplus fund was, according to

the statement of the former

Postmaster General, 289,140 17

But according to the statement of

the present Postmaster General,

it was reduced to 230,499 00

Which, for the purpose of the present

estimate merely, your committee

assume to be correct. And on this supposition,

the available funds of the department

were diminished in four years,

52,600 00

The receipts for postages during

that four years, was 6,167,519 00

And the expenditures for the four

years 6,220,119 00

The amount of funds sunk by the department

since it came under the superintendence

of the present Postmaster General, beyond the

amount of its receipts, is

1st. The sum on hand, according to

his statement on the 1st of

July, 1829, \$230,489

Amount of debts on the 1st of A-

pril, 1834, over and above its

available funds, 803,625

Aggregate, \$1,034,114

Four-fifths of that sum supposed

to have been expended in the

four first years of the present

Postmaster General, \$827,271

And the aggregate revenues of

the department for those four

years, was 88,781,032

Making the aggregate expendi-

tures for the last named four

years 89,598,803

Excess of expenditures over the

preceding four years, \$3,338,184

Within that time some new mail routes were established, and some improvements were made in previously existing routes, but all these bear a very small proportion to the increase of expenditures.

Views of the minority. By the last report of the late Postmaster General, 17th Nov. 1829, the annual transportation of the mail at that time was 139,039 miles. From the report of the present Postmaster General, which report is corroborated by a statement of all the mail routes with their distances and the frequency of transportation on each, it appears that the annual amount of transportation of the mail on the 1st of July, 1832, was 23,625,021 miles; and on the 1st of July, 1833, it appears to have been further increased to 26,854,485 miles, nearly double the amount of what it was when the present incumbent took charge of the department;—it also appears, from the reports of the Postmaster General, to the Senate of the 3d of March last, that the whole amount of allowances to contractors for extra services, by which this great increase of transportation was mainly effected, was \$485,622 41 per annum. To this sum should be added the expense of carrying into effect the law of the 15th of June, 1832, establishing additional post routes, which is estimated in report 3d of March, (last year) at \$125,311

Views of the majority. estimates, and asked also for the original papers showing the calculations; but they were told that those papers were all destroyed. Your committee having subpoenaed Doctor Bradley to attend before them, and give evidence, placed in his hands the advertisements for mail contracts, and the book containing the statement of extra allowances, and gave directions that he should be furnished with all such information from the department as would enable him to make a full and fair estimate; and they instructed him to make out and report to them, under oath, a true statement of the amount of transportation, in miles, at the periods above mentioned. After he had proceeded very far with his estimates, and was nearly ready to make his report, your committee was informed, through their chairman, that the calculations from which the report of transportation for 1832, was made out, had been found, and that a copy could be furnished. It was accordingly done, but came too late for your committee to compare it with the actual routes, and with the advertisements and books of the department. And it contains nothing of itself to enable us to determine on its correctness. It stands, therefore, on precisely the same ground with that of the annual reports above mentioned, and requires the same evidence to sustain it.

The report of Doctor Bradley, in whose diligence, integrity, and knowledge of the subject we have the fullest reliance, is hereto attached, verified by his oath. It shows that the transportation of the mail on the 1st of July, 1829, just after the department came under the superintendence of the present Postmaster General, was 15,209,039 miles, being 1,509,039 miles more than is stated in the annual report above referred to; and that the transportation on the 1st of July, 1833, was 21,156,944, instead of 20,854,485, being 5,697,651 miles less than the Postmaster General has reported it.

Thus, by underrating the amount of transportation at the time he came into office, and exaggerating it since that time, the Postmaster General has fallen into an error, as to the amount which he has increased the transportation of the mail, of no less than 7,206,690 miles.

Your committee not having performed personally the labor of this part of the examination, cannot vouch for the accuracy of the above estimates; but they believe them to be nearly correct; and if they err, that the error will be found to be approaching too near, rather than departing too widely from, the statements in the official reports of the department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The Reports of the majority and of the minority of the Committee of the Senate, on the condition of this department is before our readers. It is a subject of great importance, and one which we feel it our duty to present to the public. The question is, who is to blame? Our knowledge of the department, enables us to speak with some confidence. Mr. Van Buren had scarcely seated himself at Washington in 1829, before he made arrangements to control the patronage of the department. It was



On Sunday afternoon last, the two parties who style themselves the Corkorians, or Longfords, and the Pardonians, began to embody themselves and manifest a disposition to attack each other. Both parties were under arms the whole of Sunday night. On Monday morning a requisition had been made by the magistracy of the county upon Gen. Chas. W. Ridgely, who promptly attended in raising a company of volunteers from the neighbourhood; with which he made a number of arrests. This for a time quieted the disturbance, and it was hoped that tranquillity was secured, but these infuriated people, finding they were not pressed as closely as they had expected, again rallied in a much larger force, and commenced committing depredations along the line of the work. Application being this morning made, by Gen. Ridgely, for a reinforcement from Baltimore, Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, under orders of the Civil Authority, promptly assembled a part of his Brigade, which proceeded to the scene of action under the command of Major Finley. — *Bal. Gaz.*

### EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1834.

This morning's paper will conclude our semi-weekly publication for the present season.

#### Post Office Department.

We offer to our readers in this morning's Whig, an abstract from the report made by the majority and minority of the Post Office Committee in juxtaposition. By thus placing them together, we are enabled to see in the most distinct manner, the totally irreconcilable statements of the two fractions of the committee. The abstract embraces the financial condition of the department, with the causes which have produced it. In our next, we shall exhibit, in part, the views of the two branches of the committee on some of the corrupting extras which have been so much harped upon, and denounced by the opposition.

We invite attention to the article from the U. S. Telegraph in this morning's paper. — Duff Green seems to think Mr. Barry not at all blame for the present embarrassed condition of his Department, nor should the blame attach to the superintendent of the contracts, Mr. Brown, who made or recommended all these extra allowances, but the whole blame lies at the door of Mr. Van Buren. The fact is true, that no man who knows Mr. Barry's character, or that of the Rev. O. B. Brown, can believe for a moment, that either of them would practice, or sanction in another, the corruptions attempted to be exhibited by the majority of the Post office committee. The whole secret is, that none of those most clamorous about the abuses in the P. O. Department, believe them to exist. While Mr. Ewing, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Knight, (the warm friends of Mr. Clay) throw all censure on Mr. Barry and the President, for whom Mr. Clay's hatred is unbounded, the friends of Mr. Calhoun acquit Mr. Barry, and say it is properly chargeable to Mr. Van Buren, because he is the peculiar object of their hatred. Such a total want of honest frankness, such a barefaced attempt, as is here manifested, to impute the Vice President, deserves the reprobation of every honest citizen.

#### Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

We see by the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that Mr. Clay's resolution declaring the reasons of Mr. Taney, for the removal of the Deposites, to be insufficient, was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 101; that requiring the public revenue to be deposited in the Bank of the U. S. after a given day, was also laid on the table by a vote of 118 to 98. — This we hope will be the last resting place of this long contested question.

We should be pleased if the friends of the U. States Bank would point out the clause in the law chartering the Bank, or in the constitution, which requires the President of the U. States, to notify the President of the Bank of the appointment of Government Directors, otherwise than by granting them commissions; or by what authority the Board of Directors refuse to recognise a Government Director when legally appointed and commissioned. The following article from the American Sentinel of Wednesday, shows to what length the President and Directors of that institution are disposed to go, in resisting the constituted authorities of the nation.

"It will be recollected, that immediately after the appointment of Saul Alley, Esq. of New York, as a government director of the Bank of the U. States, he went to the Branch Bank to take his seat at the Board, agreeably, as he supposed, to their rules. This was objected, because the Branch had not been notified by the Mother Bank of his appointment, although he presented his commission from the President. — His rejection may have been authorised by the strict letter of the resolution on the subject, but, we think, it must be admitted on all hands, that it was impolitic and calculated to injure the Bank in the estimation of the people. It is stated in the New York Times, of yesterday, that although a fortnight has elapsed, he has not yet been invited to take a seat at the Board. If this be so, it is altogether unjustifiable." — *Amer. Sent.*

We published not long since a letter from Taylor Webster, a member of Congress from Ohio, in relation to Judge McLean's opinions on the subject of a national Bank, the removal of the Deposites, and the removal of Mr. Duane. We now give the first response we have seen to the substance of that letter. Mr. McLean seems by this letter to be in favor of a National Bank under certain restrictions, but says he expressed no opinion to Mr. Webster on the subject of the removal of the Deposites, or of the removal of Mr. Duane. — Pray what are his opinions?

Cincinnati, June 6, 1834.  
Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 22d ult. was received yesterday, on my return to the city, in which you request to know my opinion, on certain subjects of public concern. It has been my course, through life, frankly

to avow my opinions on all subjects, in conversation; but I have a repugnancy to the publication of my views, even where they have been misrepresented. On the present occasion, I have received letters from so many sources, similar to yours, that justice to myself and my friends seems to require me an answer.

A national Bank should be effectually guarded against abuses, and consistent with the rights of the respective state governments. — The power of Congress to establish a Bank would seem to have been fully settled, by the respective action of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, as almost any other constitutional question which has been seriously agitated. And experience has most clearly demonstrated, that the local Banks cannot afford the necessary facilities to the fiscal action of the government, nor give to the country a sound and equal currency. It can scarcely be necessary to say that such a nation can be prosperous, which has not a sound and equal circulating medium.

As to the other enquiries in your letter, I have to say that I never advanced an opinion to Mr. Taylor Webster, favourable to the removal of the Deposites, or against their restoration. I expressed to him no opinion upon the subject, nor upon the propriety of the removal of Mr. Duane.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN McLEAN.

To W. F. Van Amringe, A. McCasheer, Peter Fritz, Thos. S. Smith, Jacob Frick and Nathan Smith, Esquires.

"We understand that Mr. McLANE has resigned his office of Secretary of State, the resignation to take effect as soon during the present session of Congress as it may be convenient for the President to appoint a successor. It is well understood that, in regard to some prominent measures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr. McLANE has entertained different views from the President. But the President, who has thoughtfully exercised his own independence of judgment, is too generous, and too just, to give up, esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot and faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion; and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measures in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr. McLANE's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLANE's patriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLANE.

#### Communication.

The Report of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, which has recently been submitted to the public, if correctly understood, reveals some of the most extraordinary facts that ever took place in an easily galled community. To correctly appreciate this remark, it is necessary to refer back about two years and an half—say the first of September, 1831, the period at which it is represented that the revolution in the administration of the Bank of Maryland took place. At that time, common repute made the intrinsic value of the stock or capital to have been about \$250,000. To this capital or debt due the stockholders, there is no sort of allusion in the report, which is confined, wholly to an abstract of the assets, as expressed upon the face of the bills receivable, and to a conjecture or estimate of their value, payable in Bank of Maryland paper; and only recognizes the creditors either in the capacity of holders of notes, certificates of deposit, and depositors on open account. The aggregate of this class of creditors on the 19th of May, is said to have been \$1,680,211 21, & the value of the assets as \$1,001,661 46; thereby presenting a deficiency of \$678,549 75. If to this deficit there be added the \$250,000, the reputed value of the Bank, (as due to stockholders,) the sum of \$831,549 75 is the sum actually due to the several creditors and stockholders. Now if it be correct that the Bank passed into the hands of the recent proprietor in September, 1831, from that date to the 22d of March last, two years, six months and twenty two days, equal to 984 days, so that during this time the pace of the bank's gravitation has been at the speed of about \$2000 per day; and when it is taken into consideration that nearly all that has been or will be collected is in a currency depreciated from forty to sixty per cent. — it is represented a large proportion would have remained unpaid if only good funds had been received;—the loss, therefore, may be estimated at a much greater sum than \$1000 per day. The curious may derive amusement by extending the calculation into the minute divisions of time, and ascertain "the wear and tear" per minute. — Allowing six banking hours to the day, will make 360 minutes; multiply them by \$2 75, and the product is equal to \$900; so that the losses have been more than \$975 a minute, during banking hours (and Sundays and holidays are not deducted,) since September, 1831. The descending velocity of this Bank meteor is then at the rate of 4 1-2 cents the second; beating time by 3 1-2 cents to the second, and is only excelled by the shooting stars, which in their transit, blind us, and break in their fall.

Another singular phenomenon, which the report and public rumor develops, is the fact that at the time the Bank of Maryland suspended payment, it was a debtor to other Banks near \$600,000, whilst it stood a creditor with others about \$40,000. If this be true, it must have excelled the "Babbling Family" who would have hardly possessed the extraordinary tact of maintaining an upright position on their hands on the balance pole of debtor and creditor, at a point so remote from the centre. As there has been no allusion to the capital, or any sort of account whether it be killed, wounded or missing—pray what has become of it? It has been observed that the effects of the Bank which remained on hand on the 19th of May, as expressed upon the face of the notes was \$1,685,230 58; and the debts unpaid at that time were \$1,683,218 21; being an excess of \$2,012 37 of the assets over and above the debts. It is but just that the latter sum should be credited or deducted from the \$250,000 due the stockholders, showing that \$247,987 63 has wholly disappeared and of which there is neither ground nor speculation.

The gross amount of the Bank liabilities at the time of its suspension may be ascertained by adding the amount due on the 19th of May to the sum paid up to that date, which were as follows, viz.  
Sum due on the 19th of May, \$1,683,218 21  
At which time there had been paid, 669,800 43  
Showing that on the 23d of March the entire of the Bank's debt amounted to the enormous sum of 2,353,018 54  
Perhaps at some future day other comments will be made. At present the paper is compelled to be surrended from the amazement produced on an

OBSEVER.  
*Bal. American.*

The following anecdote, related to us by a gentleman who spoke of what he saw, will remind our readers of a similar event in some of Franklin's memoirs.

On Sunday last, two western gentlemen went to hear the Rev. Mr. H. preach in the hall of the expatriated Poles. After the singing in behalf of the expatriated Poles, one of the gentlemen recollected that there was to be a collection made; he accordingly instigated an inquiry into the state of his finances; he had a plenty of money, but unfortunately it was badly assorted, a five dollar note and half a dollar, and even the latter was thought to be too much. — So he inquired of his friend what change he had. The friend had two six penny bits, and the gentleman borrowed one for the contribution plate. Shortly after the clergyman had commenced his discourse, the gentleman found that a six penny bit was not the kind of contribution which was expected, and he wished for a quarter. The sermon was continued, and the merits of the Poles as a nation, and the service that some of them had rendered our country, were brought up. The gentleman slipped the six penny bit into his pocket. Another period excited new feelings—"the whole of the national race had been stripped of all—their houses given to others—their land and the first of their nation cut off, and others denied even the privileges of a grave in their native land." The gentleman pulled out the half dollar, so much at least, was due to such men, and he awaited eagerly the approach of the contribution plate.

The speaker proceeded to show that much was due from us who boasted of our liberties, to those who had jeopardized all and lost all in the cause we love, who reared at home the standard of freedom, and sent a Kosciuszko and a Pulaski to defend it on our soil. The gentleman saw that it would ill become an American to stand on trifles in such a case. He took out the fifty cent piece to his pocket, and drew out his five dollar note, and carefully rolled it up to avoid the appearance of ostentation. "The clergyman proceeded," we are not, said he, "to measure our charities on the occasion, by ordinary sympathies. Our pride is a Washington and a Jefferson, the asserter and defender of our independence; but Providence might have reversed the state of affairs, and Washington and Jefferson might have been defeated, their cause ruined, and they compelled to take refuge in a foreign land, perhaps in Poland—then what would a cold have done for them and their followers? Just what you would have had her do to them, do you to her sons, driven forth by tyranny from a land where they vainly asserted their independence.

The gentleman grasped the five dollar note, and turning to his companion, he whispered, while a tear glistened in his eye, "there is your sympathy; put that into the plate with the other, and take my fifty cents to go with them; it make my five dollars answer for my purpose."

The personal effects of Dr. Spurzheim were sold at auction in Boston on Friday last. They consisted of wearing apparel, books, and a variety of miscellaneous articles—and went off at high prices, as many were anxious to obtain something, by which to remember the great Philosopher and Philanthropist. A handsome Opera Glass sold for \$25— a common Gold Pencil Case for \$8—and a little box, containing a small quantity of thread & tape, an empty phial, &c., being put up at about its intrinsic value, six cents—was finally knocked off for \$1.50. — *Am. Sen.*

The State Rights party in South Carolina are holding meetings in various parts of the state, and are denouncing the Court of Appeals, for its decision on the Military Test Oath; Judge Cowan, formerly of this state, is at the head of the movement.

It is rumored that Com. ROGERS is about to resign his seat in the Board of Navy Commissioners, and will be succeeded by Com. Elliott. Com. Downes, it was supposed, would be appointed to the command of the Charleston Navy Yard.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1834.  
The message received from the President of the United States, yesterday, transmitting an extract of a despatch from Mr. Livingston, and the copy of a communication made to him by Captain Ballard, Commander of the Frigate United States, by which it appears that in firing a national salute from that ship, at Toulon, in honor of the birthday of the King of the French, two men were killed, and four others wounded, on board the French ship of war Suffren, with a recommendation that such provision be made by law for the sufferers and their families, as would be made for American seamen killed or wounded in battle, was read. On motion of Mr. E. EVERETT, the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GRAIN.—The arrivals of Wheat are very limited—transactions small. We quote at \$105 a 110—Rye 7c. Corn 66 a 68. Oats 31 a 32c.

#### MARRIED.

At Easton Point on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Humphries, Mr. ROBERT LEONARD, to Miss ARIANNA VICKARS, all of this county.

#### WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

#### NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

#### CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles, which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and think there is but little doubt but that they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public. The Public's humble servant. JAMES BENNY. June 21.

#### Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Sudler's Woods about two miles from Chester Town, in Kent County for a camp meeting, it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Terms will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encampment free of expense. Their religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting. June 14.  
P. S. T. Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott commences to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

#### Grand Luck again at THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

By the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 11, drawn numbers 26, 55, 14, 10, 13, 56, 57, 11, 15, a ticket, combination 14, 36, 56, a prize of \$3000 was sold to a gentleman in town, on Tuesday last—also a \$8000 prize in the Washington City Lottery on last week. All those that feel themselves in need of CASH, would do well to call and get a chance at the splendid prizes in the following schemes.

To be drawn June 28th, 1834, The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 12.  
GRAND SCHEME.  
1 prize 30,000 75 prizes of \$1000  
1 " 10,000 84 " " 500  
1 " 4,000 128 " " 100  
1 " 3,000 128 " " 80  
1 " 2,400 128 " " 60  
1 " 2,000 128 " " 40  
No prize less than 10—Tickets \$9—Shares in proportion.

Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 27, draws July 3d, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.  
Capital prize \$8,000 75 prizes of \$500  
1 " 1,250 1 " " 776  
1 " 1,200 20 " " 150  
1 " 1,100 20 " " 100  
Tickets \$2 50; Halves \$1 25; Quarters 62 1-2 cents at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

#### Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new copper and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock and the Maryland wharf (Corner) at Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—also a table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

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

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, May 6

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 29th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself MONROE JEFFERSON; says he was born free, and was raised by his grand-mother Eliza Stogins of Uniontown, on Big Pine Creek, Westminster, Turnpike, Frederick county, Maryland. Said negro boy is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-4 inches high, has a small scar in the left side of his head, a small scar in the corner of his left eye, a small scar on his left arm. Had on when committed, a drab cotton cap, pantaloons, striped waistcoat, vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and seal skin cap. The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and County Jail.

June 17th w3

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 27th day of May, 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John JACKSON, says he belongs to the estate of William Smith, deceased, who lives in Prince George's county, Maryland, between Piscatawa and Alexandria. Said negro man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on the left side of his head, above the ear, caused by a cut, a large scar on the right arm above the elbow caused by a burn, a scar on the right hand near the wrist, caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, a striped Virginia cloth vest, dark yarn pantaloons, cotton shirt, white woollen stockings, coarse shoes, and black fur hat. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and County Jail.

The above described negro is supposed to be a man who broke the Jail in Charlottesville, S.C. about September last, by the name of Elijah, the property of Mary Clendinen.

June 17 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself Nat FRISBY; says he was born free; and was raised by his father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left leg, small scar near the corner of his right eye. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Balt. City and County Jail.

may 31 3w

#### SPRING GOODS. VARIETY STORE.

Wm. H. & P. Groome  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,**  
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, CHINA, &c.  
which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.  
Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.  
may 3 6w

10,000 feet good WHITE PINE BOARDS AND RAILING, for sale on moderate terms.  
June 14 6w3t

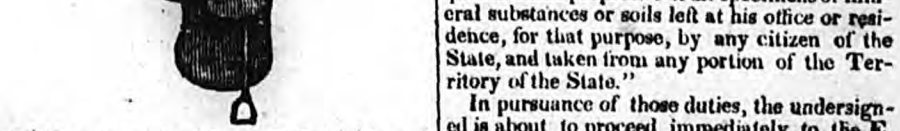
#### AUGUSTUS GUIREN, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton, and Gentlemen passing to and from the same, that he has provided a comfortable room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose of Shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters himself that from long experience in his profession, having served a regular apprenticeship in Paris, and having followed the business ever since, he will be able to give all those who favor him with their custom, perfect satisfaction. N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it, make engagements by the month, week or otherwise.  
may 27 3w pd.

#### Harvest Tools.

Sinclair and Moore.  
HAVE succeeded in obtaining very superior tough wood for their GRAIN CRADLES, and have manufactured a large stock of such as they can warrant of first quality, to which Waldron Scythes are attached, and ready for delivery at wholesale or retail at immediate notice.  
Grass Scythes and Snaeds ready hung, hay forks, rakes, sickles, scythe stumps, and riffs, &c.  
Also, Corn and Tobacco CULTIVATORS with a general assortment of Implements.  
Maryland Agricultural Repository corner of Pratt and Light streets, Baltimore.  
June 14 3w

#### W. W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**SADDLERY,**  
Easton, may 20

#### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st inst., as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls himself William Sockam; he appears to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high—has a scar over his right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can read and write—his clothing when committed was a drab cloth coat and pantaloons, black banyan vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps —he states that he was born, raised and learned his trade in the city of Philadelphia. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.  
R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.  
may 25—June 7 4w

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

#### 150 dollars or 100 Reward.

RAN away from the Farm of Col. N. Nichols Goldenborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst., a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawny complexion—about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last. I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. may 27.

#### Notice.

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

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 30, 1834.—may 6 4w

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right fore finger caused by a burn. Had on when committed a light blue Virginia cloth coat, red mixed country cloth pantaloons, black bombazet vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

may 13 3w

#### EDWARD STUART,

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE Cartwheel-wright and Seythe Cradling Business.

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary. Feeling grateful for past favours, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand. Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late. E. S. Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 3w



## Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

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

3rd. The 3d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

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

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

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 9, 1833.

## Mis E. Marcell's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction, which may be derived from a numerous and literary community.

The Patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils.

To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French Language, this Institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are competent to use it in the classroom, and during their hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Astronomy, Chronology, Metaphysics, Logic, Ethics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, Spanish, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Piano and Ornamental Needlework.

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

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

**TERMS.**  
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$20.00  
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 10.00  
Day scholars, 5.00  
Children receive the Rudiments of Latin, 20.00

**EXTRA CHARGES.**  
French, per annum, \$20.00  
For Boarders, this language is not an extra charge.  
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.

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

Washing, per annum, 20.00  
Boarders pay the current charges, half yearly in advance; Day Scholars, quarterly.  
Parents and Guardians, residing at a distance, are required to appoint a responsible agent in the city.

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

**References.**—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Maryland; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deland; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Toney; W. C. George; Eben Putney; D. Hoffman; J. W. George; T. Elliott; Esqrs; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chetard; The Hon. B. R. Ragan, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitney; Esqrs, Charleston, S. C.

april 12 law14w

For Sale.

THE Subscribers offer at private sale a large tract of land, lying in Talbot county, adjoining the farm of John H. Fisher, formerly the residence of John Fisher, Esq. said tract is supposed to contain upwards of six hundred acres. The dwelling and farm houses are in tolerable repair. The soil is diversified, and very susceptible of improvement. Any person or persons desirous to purchase, can apply to Mr. C. W. Holt, residing upon the Hillsdon farm, who will show them the premises.

An opportunity is now offered of making a profitable investment of funds, as the price will be very fair and moderate. If the above farm is not sold before the first day of August next, it will be for rent.

WM. L. BORDLEY, Agent for Mrs. D. Bordley.

may 24 6w

**JOHN R. FIRBANKS, Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon WRIGHT.**

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

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch. Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of his shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials at his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different sizes and heights.

april 23 3w (G)

## NEW GOODS.

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

A new and handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentin Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEEN'S WARE,**

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

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county Jail.

april 29 3w

**FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.**  
THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to

SAM'L H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

## REMOVAL.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

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

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,** suitable for the present season.

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

JAN 11

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of May, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph Banton, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Prisses Banton, living near Trap Town, Talbot county, (E. S.) Maryland—said negro man is about 53 years of age, 5 feet 10-12 inches high, has a scar on his left arm and a small scar over his left eye, bald on the top of his head and stout make. Had on when committed, a brown cassinet roundabout, drab fustian pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail.

may 31 3w

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

**WILLIAM AND HENRY, JAMES STEWARD, Master.**

THE Subscribers leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fast schooner, now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 1 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore. All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & White, Easton, or with Mr. James Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

**WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD.**

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Bowdler, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdler and John Newman, of this county.

March 15 (G) 11

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 2d day of June, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE HARDY, or WILLIAMS; says he is free, but did belong to James Jackson, of Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Md. Said negro man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5-12 inches high, has a small scar on the edge of his left nostril, a scar on his left arm, several scars on his ankles. Had on when committed a yellow summer roundabout, white cotton pantaloons, black roundabout, cotton shirt, fine lace boots and black fur hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county Jail.

June 17th 5w

## THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND**

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 22.

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

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

By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

april 15

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

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

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornu Piperine, Oil Cubeb, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Denarcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Helleborus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

**PATENT MEDICINES, AND GLASS,** of all sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, &c.

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

Easton, Dec 18

## PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

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

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

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public Slave Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The Journals will be printed in octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

March 1, 1834.

63-Subscriptions received at this office.

**WAS** COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phemeus, who lived on Penonkey Creek, Charles county. Maryland. Said colored man is about 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county Jail.

feb 11

**WAS** COMMITTED to the Jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, a woman who calls herself BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

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

THOS. SUDLER, Shff. of Queen Anne's county.

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

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

WM. VICKARS.

april 20 8w

## SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

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

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

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

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

Easton, July 2

## INDEPENDENCE.

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

—TERMS—  
Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by note, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$5 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABB.

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq. of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7-12 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab cotton cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey tunic, blue and red Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county Jail.

## Removal.

**JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER.**

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

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

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

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

P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

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

JAS. H. BENSON.

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

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

**RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.**

April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

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

**Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER**

**EMILY JANE.**

**ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.**

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

The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA LEONARD.

Feb 18

## MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

10th day of June, A. D. 1834.

On application of Jefferson Dean, admr. of Jos. Harrison, late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the news papers printed in Easton.

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

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

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harrison, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of December next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JEFFERSON DEAN, Admr. of Joseph Harrison, dec'd.

June 14 3w

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**

**THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,**

Captain William Virdin, WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corisca and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corisca at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The WOLCOTT has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

March 22

**JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Admr. of Thomas Swan, dec'd.**

april 12 w

**WOOL.**

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

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

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

**THE CELEBRATED HORSE IVANHOE.**

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and St. Michaels on Wednesday 29. April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON. Talbot county, April 1

**NOTICE.**

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

March 4 11

**FOR SALE.**

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

W. JONES.

april 22

**Maryland Eclipse.**

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







There appeared in Congress for French Spots bill, and the government to be the subject of the Senate. The bill appeared to be most

The following more American to our readers death of general in a peculiar in his native land of the deepest publican party States, in Man of liberty which, regarding and of fame, fortune in death was his first him as the rights, we are we will now our most distinction.

But may view, be of st ledged by all al in placings of her presence the head of the ing between French people easily excited publican for looked upon people in the felt for his freedom. fluence is no is known on bounds. With deep in

CHAMBER Mr. Duran took advantage to address the Deputies, I member will attempt to make inquiries into the illustrious and illustrious cries of the President.

After a again address to the Chamber Lafayette. "Mr. President, I am full for the taken in the satisfaction to slight injury the kindness of the homage of the ber—and my very best (Signed)

A half President The President said, "I have the Chamber General I have at five o'clock the name of his funeral number of to accomplish drew the Mr. F that the he to the ill to the prof great lo France h

The m The S when the the Budget From G DEATH

With melancholy to five ment with of his fi which is valuable continued when a which a A blis but he were his was lost cons qu months wonderd the Old promiss remark may s opinion not in passed opinion reason whose to dep

Coc neighbor other remain gentle stocks "Wh tleme ton. he of first v her b my s cent pit m warl quen



# EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1834.

There appears to be little of interest going on in Congress. The bill providing indemnity for French Spoliations, the Cumberland Road bill, and the general appropriation bill, appear to be the subjects of most importance before the Senate. The House of Representatives appear to be mostly occupied with local business.

The following article, copied from the Baltimore American of Saturday, will communicate to our readers the afflicting intelligence of the death of general LAFAYETTE. Distinguished in a peculiar degree as the friend of Liberty in his native land, his death will excite feelings of the deepest emotion and regret with the republican party in France; but in the United States, in Maryland, what should be the feelings of our citizens? That disinterested love of liberty which knows no territorial bounds, which, regardless of the pleasures of wealth and of fame, urged him to peril his life and his fortune in defence of the sacred rights of man, was his first introduction to us. We knew him as the active and able champion of our rights, we adopted him as our fellow citizen, we will now lament his loss, as that of one of our most distinguished Fathers of the Revolution.

But may not his death, in another point of view, be of still more interest? He is acknowledged by all to have been mainly instrumental in placing the crown of France on the head of her present Sovereign; he was recognised as the head of the Republican party, and as standing between the King and that portion of the French people so strongly attached to, and so easily excited to revolution in favor of, a republican form of government. He has been looked upon for some time past, as holding this people in check, by the reverence which they felt for his virtues, and his undoubted love of freedom. That check is now gone; that influence is now lost. What will be the result, is known only to Him whose wisdom is without bounds. We shall look to the events in France with deep interest, for some months to come.

**CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, May 19.**  
Mr. DUPIN, President in the Chair.  
The President, in the course of the day, took advantage of a pause in the public business to address himself thus to the Chamber:—According to what expressed by several Deputies, I feel no doubt that the Chamber will authorize me to send, in its name, make inquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague, General Lafayette (numerous cries at yes, yes!) I have already, added the President, sent in my name.

After a short pause, the President again addressed the Assembly, and read the answer to the inquiries made in the name of the Chamber relative to the health of General Lafayette. It was as follows:—

"Mr. President—All my family feels grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform the Chamber that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration."  
(Signed) **GEORGE LAFAYETTE.**

**SITTING OF MAY 20.**  
At half past twelve o'clock, M. DUPIN, the President took the Chair.

The President rose, and in a moved voice, said, "I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber the decease of the Honorable General LAFAYETTE. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the Members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt that a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains. The President then drew the names of the delegation.

Mr. F. A. DELESSER rose and moved that the President be invited to write a letter to the illustrious General's family expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France has experienced.

The motion, was, of course, agreed to. The sitting was then suspended for an hour, when the Chamber resumed the discussion of the Budget of receipts.

From *Galignani's (Paris) Messenger* May 20.

**DEATH OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.**

With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, and which inspired his friends with a hope that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued until about two o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing, which announced the approach of dissolution. A blister was about to be applied to the chest, but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of 77. The wondrous scenes in both the New world and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unscathed than his whose death his country is to day called upon to deplore.

Cool as a Cucumber.—A grave digger in a neighboring parish was busily employed the other day in preparing the last home for the remains of a deceased parishioner, when two gentlemen passed the man of spades and mattocks, at his melancholy employment.—"Whose grave is this?" asked one of the gentlemen of the venerable and hoary headed sexton. "It's for my third wife, sir," responded he of the mattocks, "and I'm taking up my first wife to let her inter her place.—There's her bones (casting them out) enough; and there's my second wife lyin' aside (clapping an adjacent grave with his shovel); he fears but I may pit my fourth in her place! Oh, it's an awful world! Ay, ay! Ech, ech! Och, ech!"—*Aberdeen Observer.*



## BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public, No. 9.]

AN ACT to equalize representation in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Escambia, Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, and St. John's, in the Territory of Florida, shall each be authorized to elect two members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, as now directed by law; all other counties in said Territory shall, respectively, be authorized to elect one member each, in the manner now directed, or which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and such counties as have not at the time a member of said Council, shall be authorized to elect one before the next session thereof, on the first Monday of September next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to employ more than three clerks, nor to direct the printing the laws of said Territory in more than three newspapers, at the public expense.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That much of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the compensation of the officers of the Council, and for other purposes," as provides, in paragraph number seven, for the superintending the printing the acts, revising the proof sheets, and the allowance therefor; so much of the said act in paragraph number eight, as provides for stitching said acts; and the allowance therefor; and so much of the act as provides in the sixth paragraph a clerk in the Executive office, be, and the same is, hereby annulled.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to superintend the printing and revision of the laws, and it shall be his duty to send a printed, and not a manuscript copy to the Department of State, and another printed copy to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be laid before Congress and the amount appropriated by the said Legislative Council shall not exceed, annually, the sum of seven thousand dollars, including their pay, mileage, printing and incidental expenses.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That an act entitled "An act to alter and fix the terms of the sessions of the superior court of the district of East Florida," be, and the same is, hereby approved.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts now in force, regulating judicial proceedings," passed February fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

**JNO. BELL,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**M. VAN BUREN,**  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, 18th June, 1834.

**ANDREW JACKSON.**

**DICKINSON COLLEGE,** Carlisle, Pa.

Messrs. Editors: It has afforded me much pleasure to hear that the Trustees of this venerable Institution have been encouraged by the liberal support of its friends, to advertise that on the second Wednesday in September next, it will be opened for the reception of Students; and that as soon as practicable, the manual labor system will be introduced, thus affording the opportunity of education where the culture of morals, the expansion of intellect, and the health and vigour of the body will all have special care and attention. It is not mistaken in the estimate I have formed of the character and zeal of the gentlemen who compose this Board, they will not rest satisfied until they have made every effort within the compass of their power and influence to render this Institution a blessing to the community. The students, I perceive by a late publication, will lodge in the college edifice, and can obtain boarding in the town at \$1.25 per week. By this arrangement, the common one of the most frequent and fruitful sources of complaint and insurrection is avoided.

The following gentlemen constitute at present the Faculty: The Rev. Jno. P. Durbin, A. M. Principal; Thomas Sudler, Esq. A. M. Professor of Exact Sciences, embracing pure and mixed Mathematics; Meritt Caldwell, Esq. Professor of Belles Lettres, embracing Rhetoric, English Literature and Eloquence; Honorable Judge Reed, professor of Law.

**A FRIEND TO EDUCATION**

**KNOXVILLE, May 28.**

Mr. John Neely, a Revolutionary soldier who will be ninety-seven years of age on the 25th July next, walked into Knoxville one day last week, did his business, and said he intended to return home the same evening.—He lives thirteen and a half miles from town. It has, for many years, been customary with him to walk into town and return the same day, and he is still able to do so.—He is quite active and vigorous; his movements are quick and lively, and he seems to be in full possession of his mental faculties. He bears no marks of his extreme old age, except his being very much stooped. His walk is particularly remarkable for its speed and agility. He moves with as much ease as many a man of fifty. He was not married until he attained the age of sixty two, and he has now been living with his wife thirty five years.

*Knoxville Gaz.*

**DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.**—We learn that the water has been let into the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and that in a few weeks it will be in full operation. On Tuesday evening last, the Directors made up a party, and took an excursion a few miles upon its waters. The Canal commences in front of the town of New Brunswick, and communicates with the Delaware at Bordentown. It is about

33 miles long, 75 feet wide, and 7 feet deep.—It has two tow paths, and is so constructed as to admit the passage of sloops of 50 to 100 tons burden, affording a complete and safe water communication between the two cities of New York and Philadelphia, greatly facilitating the conveyance of merchandise, and producing a very considerable saving in the amount of insurance.

By an inscription on a marble tablet which is inserted in the stone work of the lock at the city of New Brunswick, it appears that the Canal was commenced in January, 1831, and completed in May, 1834. It has 14 locks—13 are 34 by 110 feet,—the other is still larger.—The feeder which supplies the Western division, is 24 miles long.

From the N. Y. J. of Com.

**GRAIN.**—

Wheat.—There is no prime wheat at market. We quote ordinary to fair reds at 95 a \$1.06 per bushel.  
Corn.—Sales of white at the beginning of the week at 67 cents, and of yellow at 65 a 66 cents. Sales of white yesterday at 66, 67, and 68 cents, and of yellow at 66 cents.—Today some parcels of both white and yellow Corn have been sold 65 cents.

Rye.—Is scarce; so's at 70 cents.

Oats.—Are dull at 31 a 32 cents.

**DIED.**

Suddenly, at Galloway, the residence of Col. Wm. Huglell, on Saturday evening last, the Rev. W. M. BISHOP, one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal ministry in this Conference. Mr. Bishop has sustained through a long course of ministerial labor, a truly estimable character, both as a man and a Christian. As a minister he has been zealous and useful, teaching the duty of man to his fellow man and to his God, both by precept and example.

**HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.**

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shannahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He is a stranger, and feels a sure that he will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country, thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.

**WOOL CARDING.**

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that his Wool Carding Machine is now in prime order for carding Wools, having been newly dressed over with Carls.

For the accommodation of customers in Talbot county, he will keep a place of deposit at the Store of W. M. J. ROBERTS, corner of Washington and Dover streets, Easton, whence it will be taken, and where it will be returned, once in two or three weeks, at 6 cents for once through the machine, and 8 cents for twice through. Customers will please have their wool well washed, picked, greased, and when it is to be mixed, well pulled together.

A label must be substantially affixed to the bag or other envelope of each package, describing how the work is to be done.

The cash to be paid to my agent.

**ATWILL CHANCE.**

Fowling Creek, Caroline county,

June 21, 1834.

**NEGROES.**

The subscriber will be at Mr. Faulkner's Union Tavern, Easton, in a few days, for the purpose of PURCHASING SLAVES.—The highest prices will be given for young negroes, males and females.

**THOS. W. OVERLY.**

June 24

**Camp Meeting.**

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Sudler's Woods about two miles from Chester Town. This woods is one of the handsomest situations in Kent County for a camp meeting. It is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encampment free of expense. Other religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting.

**P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott**

comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES,** CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS of all descriptions; LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers; BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions; CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

**Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.**

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

The public's obedient servant,

**JOHN WRIGHT.**

April 20

**To Rent,**

for the remainder of the year, The House on Washington street, now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tavern, and retail grocery store, and is a good stand for business.

**H. D. HARWOOD.**

Apply to

April 1

(G) 3w

# CLOCK AND WATCH



## MAKING.

The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles,

which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public. The Public's humble servant.

**JAMES BENNY.**

June 21.

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

**NEW GOODS,**

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

June 21.

**Grand Luck again at**

**THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.**

By the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 11, drawn numbers 36, 55, 14, 10, 13, 56, 47, 11, 15, a ticket combination 14, 36, 56, a prize of \$300 was sold to a gentleman in town, on Tuesday last. Lottery on last week of CASH, would do well to call and get a chance at the splendid prizes in the following schemes.

To be drawn, June 28th, 1834, The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 12.

**GRAND SCHEME.**

1 prize	30,000	75 prizes of	\$1000
1 "	10,000	" "	500
1 "	4,000	" "	100
1 "	3,000	" "	80
1 "	2,400	" "	60
1 "	2,000	" "	40

No prize less than 70—Tickets 89—Shares in proportion.

Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 27, draws July 3d, 1834.

**SPLENDID SCHEME**

Capital prize	\$8,000	75 prizes of	\$500
1 of	1,250	" "	776
1 "	1,200	" "	150
1 "	1,100	" "	100

Tickets \$2 50; Halves \$1 25; Quarters \$1 25 cents at the Lottery office of

**P. SACKET, Easton, Md.**

June 21

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**

**Sloop Thomas Hayward,**



**GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.**

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

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

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

**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**

Easton Point, May 6

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 29th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself **MONROE JEFFERSON;** says he was born free, and was raised by his grand-mother Elizabeth Scogins of Uniontown, on Big Pipe Creek, Westminster Turnpike, Frederick county, Maryland. Said negro boy is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-4 inches high, has a small scar in the corner of his left eye, a small scar in his left arm. Had on when committed, a drab cotton cord pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and seal skin cap.

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

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden**

Baltimore City and County Jail.

June 17th w3

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 27th day of May, 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself John Jackson, says he belongs to the estate of William Smith, deceased, who lives in Prince George's county, Maryland, between Piscatawa and Alexandria.

Said negro man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on the left side of his head, above the ear, caused by a cut, a large scar on the right arm above the elbow caused by a burn, a scar on the right hand, near the wrist, caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, a striped Virginia cloth vest, dark yarn pantaloons, cotton shirt, white woollen stockings, coarse shoes, and black fur hat.

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

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden**

Baltimore City and County Jail

The above described negro is supposed to be a man who broke the Jail in Charlottesville, S. C. about September last, by the name of Elijah, the property of Mary Cindinen.

June 17

3w

# SPRING GOODS.

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

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

**Wilson & Taylor,**

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their large supply of

**Spring and Summer Dry Goods;**

Together with a general assortment of **GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.** which added to their former stock renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.

Easton, may 20

**Harvest Tools.**

**Sinclair and Moore,**

HAVE succeeded in obtaining very superior tough wood for their **GRAIN CRADLES,** and have manufactured a large stock of such as they can warrant of first quality, to which Waldron Scythes are attached, and ready for delivery at wholesale or retail at immediate notice.

Grass Scythes and Sheads ready hung, hays forks, rakes, sickles, scythe stones, and riles, &c.

Also, Corn and Tobacco CULTIVATORS with a general assortment of Implements.

Maryland Agricultural Repository

corner of Pratt and Light streets,

June 14

3w

**W. W. HIGGINS**

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**SADDLERY,**

Easton, may 20

**NOTICE.**

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st inst., as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls himself William Sockah; he appears to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high—has a scar over his right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can read and write—his clothing when committed was a black cloth coat and pantaloons, black bombazet vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps—he states that he was born, raised and learned his trade in the city of Philadelphia. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

**R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.**

may 28—June 7

4w

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

**150 dollars or 100 Reward.**

**RANAWAY** from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawny complexion—about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.

**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**

Easton, Md. may 27.

**Notice.**

**WAS** committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the



## THE CELEBRATED IRSE Red Rover,



Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June next.

**PEDIGREE** of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nab's Forest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centerville course the four mile heat, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best judges, or Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimaldi, Speculator, Accident, Scap's cot, Chance, &c. all first race runners in their day. Chance was got by Larcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Larcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Verunius, or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus—Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb; Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley, the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomed's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

**JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.** CERTIFICATE.—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,** NICHOLAS MARTIN. N. B. Few horses in this county have propagated better colts than Red Rover. Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

**J. M. FAULKNER.** Easton, March 29, 1834. mr29

**NOTICE.** The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March, and continue a season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st March, and end on the 20th June.

**ROGER ADAMS.** March 22

**THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE UPTON,** five years old the twenty-fourth of next June. A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Chance. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle. Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand-bills.

**TERMS.** 50 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGEMAN.** April 8

**BASHAW** THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

**M. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH.** April 1

## MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

10th day of June, A. D. 1834. On application of Jefferson Dean, adm'r. of Jos. Harrison, late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the news papers printed in Easton.

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

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

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harrison, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of December next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

**JEFFERSON DEAN, Adm'r.** of Joseph Harrison, dec'd.

June 14 3w

## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

**THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,** Captain William Ford, WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhill, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhill at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, and is now in the best condition, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

**WM. OWEN, Agent.** march 22

**JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r.** of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

April 12

## WOOL.

**LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS** No. 36, South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

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

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

## THE CELEBRATED HORSE IVANHOE,

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

**FAYETTE GIBSON.** Talbot county, April 1

## NOTICE.

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

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

**JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.** march 4

## FOR SALE.

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

**W. JONES.** April 22

## Maryland Eclipse.

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

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

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

**JAMES SEWALL.** march 4

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

**M. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH.** April 1

## SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

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

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

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

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

Easton, July 2

## INDEPENDENCE.

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

**TERMS.** Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$5 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

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

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden.** Baltimore city and county Jail.

## Removal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.** April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

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

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.** SCHOONER

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

The public's obedient servant.

**JOSHUA LEONARD.** Feb 18

## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

By order, **L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.** April 15

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of **SAMUEL W. SPENCER.** A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.** AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Pippine, Oil Cubeb, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharid, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

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

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

Easton, Dec 18

## PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, HELD IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS IN THE YEARS 1774, 1775, AND 1776.

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

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

**J. GREEN.** The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

March 1, 1834. 65-Subscriptions received at this office.

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

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

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

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

**THOS. SUDLER, Shff.** of Queen Ann's county. A CARD.

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

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

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

**WM. VICKARS.** April 29 3w

## NEW GOODS. RICHARD P. SPENCER

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

A new and handsome assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merinos, Thibet Wool, and Valencia Shawls. Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

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

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

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

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

**FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR,** THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to

**SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent** for Miss Thomas.

## REMOVAL.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.** And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,** suitable for the present season.

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

Jan 14

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 18th day of May, 1834, by William A. Shaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph Banton; says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Prises Banton, living near Trap Town, Talbot county, (E. S.) Maryland—said negro man is about 53 years of age, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm and a small scar over his left eye, bald on the top of his head and stout made. Had on when committed, a brown cassinet roundabout, drab fusian pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden.** Balt. City and County Jail. May 31 3w

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

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

**WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD.** N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilgeman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newman, of this county.

March 15 (G) 11

**WAS committed** to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 2d day of June, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE HARDY, or WILLIAMS; says he is free, but did belong to James Dickson, of Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Md. Said negro man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches high, has a small scar on the edge of his left nostril, a scar on his left arm, several scars on his ankles. Had on when committed a yellow summer roundabout, white cotton pantaloons, black roundabout vest, cotton shirt, fine lace boots and black fur hat.

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

**D. W. HUDSON, Warden.** Baltimore city and county Jail. June 17th 3w.

## Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

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

1. The Dwelling House and lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

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

3d. The 3d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, sit