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himself down in his rifle instead. Having,
however, fortunately left his cap on, he was
instantly shot to the top of a pine tree, into the
society of a racoon who explained to him his
mistake.

St. Louis, November 15, 1838.
The Hon. Wm. W. Chapman, delegate to
Congress from the Territory of Iowa, arrived
here yesterday on his way to the seat of Gov-
ernment. In the brief conversation which we
had with Mr. C. since his arrival, our previous
expressed opinion with regard to his political
sentiment was fully confirmed. He is of the
true Jeffersonian school of Democrats; the as-
sertions of Federal papers to the contrary not-
withstanding.—Daily Argus.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED
STATES.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the
14th inst. says that it has good authority for saying
that the proposition made by the government
of Mexico, to refer the matter in dispute be-
tween it & the U. S. to arbitrators, has been
rejected by the latter, and sufficient particu-
lars of the arrangement have transpired to
show that it is certain that commissioners are to
be eventually appointed on the part of the United
States and Mexico, and the King of Prussia,
to appoint a Representative of himself and
they are all to meet in Washington city, and
decide upon the causes of difference between
the two governments. The action of the com-
missioners is to be limited to nine months
from their meeting. It is further agreed that
their decision be final, and that Mexico is to
pay such indemnities as they may decide to be
just, in bonds bearing the interest of the London
markets.

In criticizing a book you are at liberty to
remark upon every page. In criticizing a
newspaper, you must look only at its general
tone and character. An author may write
only when the spirit moves him. An editor
must write, whether the spirit moves him or
not.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION—8,000 DEM-
OCRATIC GAIN!—Massachusetts begins to
crack and crumble. The gain at the election
just taken place there is estimated, judging
from the returns already in, at EIGHT THOU-
SAND at least, to the cause of Democracy
since last year. The State is so gerry-
mandered by the federalists into Congressional
districts, that the strong popular vote of the
Democrats is not felt as it should be in the
election of members of Congress.—Columbian
Register.

For the Whig.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Man-
agers of the "Union Dorcas Society" held on
Saturday 1st of December, a communication
was laid before them from the Treasurer of the
Grand Inquest for Talbot County, enclosing
a very acceptable donation from that body, ac-
companied by highly gratifying and encourag-
ing expressions of approbation, and interest
in its benevolent objects. A "vote of thanks
was unanimously passed to that respectable
body, which we beg them individually to re-
ceive, and also the prayer that the blessing of
Him, who "went about doing good," and who
has graciously said, "inasmuch as ye have done
unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye
have done it unto me," may descend upon them.

By Order.

OFFICIAL—NAVAL GENERAL OR-
DER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 28, 1838.

The practice of bringing home, in the pub-
lic vessels of the United States, various ani-
mals; such as horses, asses, mules and other
quadrupeds, formerly authorized by this De-
partment, having been found by recent experi-
ence productive of great inconvenience, and li-
able to abuse, is hereby strictly prohibited in
future.

J. K. PAULING.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1st 1838.
GRAIN.—
There is probably some slight improvement
in the price of Wheat, as we are advised of
parcels of prime white at 1.75 a bushel, and of
prime red at 1.68 a bushel, sales of
Rye at 90 a bushel; old corn, white, 86; yellow, 86
a bushel; offered at 75, and sales of Oats at 40
cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr.
Allen. Dr. Wm. H. E. Cravens, of Baltimore,
to Miss Anna L. daughter of Richard
Denney, of Talbot county Md.

Died.

In this town on Thursday, 27th instant
Robert W. Kennard in the 35th year of his
age. The Independent Odd Fellows attended
his funeral, of which Society he was formerly
a member.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Solo-
mon Love, deceased, are hereby warned,
that the subscriber will most positively pro-
ceed against them according to law, unless
they call upon him very soon, to make pay-
ment, or effect some satisfactory arrangement
with him.

W. M. R. PRICE, Adm'r.

Dec. 4, 1838.

Dover Bridge.

THE public are hereby notified that Dover
Bridge is now repairing, and will
be in order for passage until Tuesday the
1st inst.

CHARLES GWINN.

Dec. 4, 1838.

John Brown Talbot County Court Sitting in
Chancery 30th Nov. 1838.
Alice Holt Ordered that the report of
Richard B. Carmichael, Trustee in the above
case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to
the contrary be shown before the ensuing
term of Talbot County Court, provided a copy
of this order be published in some newspaper
printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland three
successive weeks before the first Tuesday of
next May Term.

The report States the amount of
Sales to be \$802.

P. B. HOPPER

True Copy
JAMES PARROTT, Clk

Dec. 4

ON the 11th inst. a man, residing in a
house, between a mill and a mill, a Gold
Watch Case, which the owner can have by
paying for this advertisement and proving
property.

For particulars enquire of the Editor,
Dec. 4, 3w

MR. VINCENT A. SCHMIDT,
Has the honor to announce to the Ladies
and Gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity that
he will give a

CONCERT OF INSTRUMENTAL AND
VOCAL MUSIC.

On Tuesday Evening the 4th inst. at the
Eastern Hotel. Mr. SCHMIDT will per-
form on the Harp-Guitar, an improvement
made by Mr. Sheer of Philadelphia, and on
16 chromatic tuned Jews Harps forming a perfect
Instrument.

PROGRAMME.

- PART 1.
1. Grand March for the Harp Guitar.
 2. Bajelito—a Spanish Song, with accompaniment by Garcia.
 3. The Bouquet, a collection of Airs.
 4. Air with variations on the Jews Harp, two being played at one time, and other modulations.
 5. Genevieve, a Ballad.
 6. Pot Pourri for the Guitar.
- PART 2.
1. A Fantaisie on the last Revolution of July in Paris, composed by V. Schmidt
 2. A Pyroloese Mountain song.
 3. Waltzes on the Jews Harp.
 4. She loved you when the "Sunny Light" was on.
 5. Louisiana Gallopade for the Guitar.
 6. The Austrian Retreat, a Grand Military March, in which Mr. S. will imitate a Music Band composed from a distance composed by V. Schmidt.

Tickets \$5, each, may be had of the Editor of the Whig, or of the Hall in the evening.

Mr. Schmidt, who has been playing at the shortest notice, and can be seen by the Whig at the Eastern Hotel.

Dec. 4, 1838.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFER.

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM)

For the magnificent capital prizes in the annexed Grand Scheme, or in either of the two smaller ones, draw (Tickets from \$2 to \$10) address—Clark, Museum Building, Baltimore, Md., recently the fortunate vendor of several large capital prizes, amounting to Millions of Dollars.

DRAWS ON

Saturday, 15th December.

Alexandria Lottery, Class

8, for 1838.

75 NUMBERS—14 BALLOTS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1 10,000

1 5,000

1 2,500

1 1,000

10 750

10 600

25 300

75 200

100 150

125 125

125 100

125 80

125 60

211 50

211 30

4941 20

25620 10

Ticket, \$10 | Quarter, \$2.50

Half, 5 | Eighth, 1.25

For Prizes apply to

CLARK,

Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 4, 1838.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL

PERSONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by

six years. There are now more subscribers

for them, probably than for any other

publication in the United States, and

there are for any other publication in

this District. This large and valuable

subscription is conclusive evidence of its

utility. They are invaluable. All who

have an interest in the proceedings of Congress,

No other publication gives them so full,

no half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest

publication in the United States—perhaps in the

world. Our position, at the seat of Govern-

ment enables us to print them at so low a rate.

We are compelled to publish the proceedings

of Congress in detail, for our daily paper.

This done, it requires comparatively, but a

small additional expense to change them to the

procure the notes of banks in the Northern
and Middle States, they will please send them.
To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions
should be here by the 11th of December next.
No attention will be paid to any order,
unless the money accompany it, or unless some
responsible person, known to us to be so, shall
agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington, Dec. 4, 1838.

B. F. Faulkner,

TAKES this method of informing the peo-
ple of Talbot and the adjoining counties
that he has bought Mr. John B. Furbanks'
entire stock of Seasoned Materials, which he
is prepared to make up at short notice at the
old stand, on Dover street, adjoining the
Smith shop of Mr. Alexander Dodd, at very
reasonable prices for cash, or on a short credit
to punctual dealers.

His stock of materials is very extensive and
of the first quality, which with his own expe-
rience in the business, as well as a fixed de-
termination to give satisfaction to his custom-
ers, will he hopes ensure him a fair proportion
of the public's patronage. His Cuts, Cart
Wheels and other work will be warranted to
be as good as any made on the shore or else-
where.

Easton, Nov. 27 (Geo. 3w)

\$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber returning from Easton to
Caroline County on Tuesday the 29th No-
vember inst. alighted from his horse, and left
him at the end of Thomas Hopkins' lane. The
horse ran off in the direction of King's Creek.
This horse is a bay with three white feet, and
formerly belonged to Mr. Edward H. Nabb,
and was sold by him to Mr. John Lee, he is
known as a fine racker. Any person who will
give information so that I get him again, or
will leave him at Mr. Busted's tavern, at
Hillsborough shall receive the above reward of
five dollars.

HARRISON HARDCASTLE.

Nov. 27, 1838—3w

ASTON ACADEMY.

The examination of the scholars, be-
longing to this institution, will be held
on Friday, the 20th and 21st of
December next, at which the
parents of the pupils, and the
respectably invited to

BELLI Prest.

here

at Public School on

December next,

at the

BEING

ING,

Household

Horses Carriages, &c.

and a variety of other articles

of sale made known on the day of

sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

at the residence of M. H. CURTIS.

Easton, Nov. 27, 1838—2w

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold at private Sale, two

Negroes, one male and one female, who

have been used in House work, and

who are also good Negroes, about

10 years old, who will be sold on a long

term. The above Negroes will be sold to go

out of the State, and will be sold by the first of

January next, and will be sold for the next

year.

For terms, apply to M. H. CURTIS.

Easton, Nov. 27, 1838—3w.

IMMEDIATELY.

Miller,

any Wind Mill.

S. HAMBLETON,

near St. Michaels, Md.

1w.

NOTICE.

AS committed, as a runaway, to the

County Jail of Prince George's County

on the 25th inst. of August, 1838, a negro

named Isaac Carrington, of a dark complexion,

and on when committed a dark coat

and pants of coarse cloth, an old straw hat

and pumps, who says that he is a free man.

This is to notify the owner or owners of said

negro to come forward, to identify him, pay

the jail fees, and take him away, on or before

the 5th day of December next, otherwise he

will on that day be sold to the highest bidder

for cash to defray the jail charges.

SAMUEL FOWLER, Sh. P. G. C.

Nov. 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the County Jail of

Prince George's County, as a runaway,

August 21st, 1838, a negro man named Spencer

Curtis. Had on when committed, a pair of

linen pantaloons and a gingham shirt; had

also in his possession a pair of yellow house

upon pantaloons. Said Spencer says he is a

free man. This is to give notice to the owner

or owners of said negro man to come for-

ward, identify him, pay the jail fees and take

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to leave the
County in a few days gives notice to all
persons indebted in any way, that all accounts
settled by Saturday next, will be placed in the
hands of Mr. Joseph B. Harrington for col-
lection.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.
Nov. 20, 1838. 3w

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
Mantua-Making,

MRS. MARY J. HOPKINS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies
of Eastern and its vicinity that she has
procured the services of a Lady, who is
thoroughly acquainted with every branch of
Mantua-Making in all its variety and Fashion,
and assures those who may patronize her,
that she will be able with her own knowledge
of the business to give entire satisfaction. Her
residence is in the rear of Oldson and Hopkins'
store on Washington Street, where she re-
spectfully invites all who may wish her ser-
vices to call and examine the fashions.

Nov. 20, 1838—3w

FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent for the year

1839, the house and garden, situated

on Harrison street at present occupied

by Mrs. Donovan.

For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL A. LOWE.

Nov. 27 (Geo. 3w)

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM R. BUSTEED,

THROUGH this medium tenders his

thanks to his friends and customers re-
spectively for the liberal encouragement re-
ceived in his business at Hillsborough, and having
been in partnership with Jas. H. Bar-
wick, the entire stock of goods belonging to
Messrs. Reynier & Fountain, the business in
future will be done in the name of

Busteed and Barwick.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of
their generous patronage, having just re-
turned from the city, and are now opening a large
and extensive assortment of

Goods,

Which have been selected with the greatest

care from the latest importations, consisting

in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, red,
Brown, Ash, Drab, and mixt Cloths,
Victoria, Black, Drab, mixt Fancy Rich-
bed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassimeres, of all
Colours, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue
and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flannels,
Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, striped and plain
Linceys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a
full assortment of Vestings, French and Eng-
lish Merinoes, Circassians, Mouselains, new
and latest style, superior French Bombazines,
Bombazines, Satinets, plain and fig'd Gro de
Nap, of the latest style of various colours,
Gro de Berlin, superior Black, Irish Lin-
strings, Silks, Satins and Florences of various
colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain
and fig'd Bombazines, Mull, Swiss and Jack-
sonet Muslin, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings,
Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobinet Laces,
Ribbons, Braids, a variety of Trimmings
Bindings, &c. Silk, Worsted and Cotton
Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and
Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and
green Flannels, Braies, Bombazines and
French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Sical,
do. Merino, do. of different colours and sizes,
variety of other Shawls, Hdkls, &c. British
Victoria and French Prints, latest style, do-
mestic Print, Rose, Whittney, Mccraw,
Duffitt and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron
and Furniture, Checks, Domestic, Plaid and
stripes, 3-4 4-5 4-6 4 Bleached and brown
Osnaburgs, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15
Some Twine, Wicking, Linens, Ready made
Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentlemen,
Misses and Boys, 3/4 pair extra heavy bro-
gans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

Fur, Russia, and Silk

HATS,

Fur, Seal, and Otter Caps,

For gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,

part superior Bridles, Sursin-
gles, Collars, Halters, Bridle
Reins, Martingales, Harness
Blankets, of Leather and Seal

[illegible]

their exclusive possession of that country, and exempt from any interference by white men, with such provisions for their security and internal violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of particular administrations only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution, and its true, from time to time, greatly modified, by facts of opinion and by the computations; but the effort for the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was only to be expected that the Government of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the early settlement of this country, as in all others where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon this Government since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly through the efforts for their civilization, constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation should rise in this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for further details. To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guaranty of exclusive and peaceful possession, 35,000,135 acres of land, on the side of the Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they have left, in exchange for only 6,492,160 acres on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated to pay them five million six hundred thousand dollars for their interest in, and improvements on, the lands thus relinquished, and one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most happy and prosperous separate communities, of the same extent in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miami, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen million four hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They leave, however, but a small quantity of Indian title in the United States, the Territories; and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits. The treaties which were, with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these treaties and negotiations are concluded, I can speak from personal knowledge and experience in affirming that the interest of the Indians in the extensive territory embraced by them, is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the United States than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men, full capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title 116,349,397 acres acquired since the 4th of March, 1829, the United States have paid \$72,560,056, in permanent annuities, for reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments, and implements. When the heavy expenses incurred by the United States, and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unseizable, are considered, and this price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands, no one can but see that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Again it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that, notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise humane, and unselfish policy of the Government in this, the most difficult of all dealings with foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the West, is highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have, for the most part, abandoned the warlike state, and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to the United States. A great number are smaller agriculturalists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms. To recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings towards the Union, and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of agriculture, the pursuit of domestic agriculture, and habits of industry will gradually subdue their warlike propensities, and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a permanent peace, and guaranteed to them its peaceful consum-

from a good, growing industry. The words of their exerts, some of form government, insisted upon. The earliest effects will be to furnish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they all have themselves assented, and to multiply successful and efficient means for their general improvement. Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defence recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous tribe-like tribes that surround them, and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes a pressing case, an exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory without distinction of age or sex, and making their way to the very Gulf and beyond the country; so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light-houses along that dangerous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked on the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from the country, and other means of their removal. The Government to pursue this course, the Seminoles. The United States are filled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, and have, in other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligations. To relax from this rule because the Seminoles have detained themselves so long in the territory has relinquished, and, in defiance of the frequent and solemn engagements, still to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of sagacity and courage, but also of our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so infested with inaccessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the season. I recommend, therefore, to your attention the plan submitted by the Secretary of War, and the accompanying report, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the Territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their Indian attacks.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, it will appear that a large portion of the disposable naval force is either actively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purposes of experience and discipline, and the protection of our commerce. So effectual has been this protection, that, so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has been attempted on a vessel carrying the flag of the United States, within the present year, in any quarter, howsoever remote.

The exploring expedition sailed from Norfolk on the 19th of August last; and information has been received of its safe arrival at the island of Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers and crews, and there is every reason to anticipate, from its efforts, results beneficial to commerce and honorable to the nation.

It will also be seen that no reduction of the force now in commission is contemplated. The United States have a preponderance of force, and this preponderance renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the vast and increasing interests embarked in the trade of the Indian and China seas; in the whole fisheries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety; and a small squadron may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting sudden demands for the reinforcement of our stations, in aiding merchant vessels in distress, and affording active service to an additional number of officers, and in visiting the different ports of the United States, an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and to other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking new avenues of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; as the regard to the national rights and honor, and the protection of its former exploits, and the anticipation of its future triumphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past, all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads, covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,818 miles, and the annual transportation upon them 33,560,202 letters. A moderate increase to an additional 12,553 and rapidly increasing gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was \$4,262,145. The accruing expenditures, \$4,680,068; excess of expenditures, \$417,923. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the first inst., was \$314,068. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was \$161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the department had been gradually upon the anticipation of a largely increased revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon railroads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now become almost essential to the public interests, and at the same time protect the department from combinations and unreasonable demands. I beg to leave it to your earnest request your attention to the subject, and to provide for the rebuilding of this department. The will be the destruction of the mail will be the destruction and gashed, with direction on the wheel whether to be once or twice carried. For once carding the price will be 6 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.

the District of Columbia.

Duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings of law which have recently been projected in this District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stockton, to the State of Maryland, and by the Postmaster-General, who have resulted in the payment of money out of the National Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial compulsion exercised by the circuit court of this District.

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the reports of decisions; and any additional information which you may desire will be supplied by the proper department. No interest has been taken in the contemplated. The money has been paid; the claims the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole object, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of. No further action is required. It is therefore regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law in its own words, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster-General to carry into effect the legislative direction of Congress, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the relators on the Post Office Department, which award the Postmaster-General declined to execute in full, until he should receive the legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed upon the Postmaster-General, by that law, was to be regarded one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the executive department, or rather as an official competence of the Judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Postmaster-General was considered of a ministerial character, it would follow, if yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this district had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power never before having been exercised by that tribunal. In order to settle the question of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.—The opinion of the Tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster-General, was an official, executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature. Hence grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, might be intermingled with those of the Judiciary, and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this—Has Congress conferred upon the Circuit Court of this district the power to issue such a writ to an officer of the General Government, commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispensable to the public interests and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme Court, that neither that tribunal nor the circuit courts of the United States held any part of the sovereign power of the Nation. In question, but it is now held that the writ of mandamus to both of these high tribunals, (to the former by the Constitution, and to the latter by Congress,) has been, by its legislation, vested in the circuit court of this District. No such direct grant of power to the circuit court of this District is claimed; but it has been held several times, by necessary implication, on all sections of the law establishing the circuit court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be in force in that part of the Territory called the District of Columbia; and this provision, the constitutionality of which in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the Court of King's Bench—because the sovereign, who, according to the theory of the Constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present, in construction of law—alone possesses the high power of issuing the writ of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to magistrates and others, commanding them, in the King's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a legal right, and no other specific remedy. It is, in the United States referred to, that, as the Supreme Court of the United States is, by the Constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District is a court of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the highest court of original jurisdiction in the District, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers. Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in question, is, that it was included, by the act of March 3, 1792, "granted to the circuit courts of the United States the right to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of February, 1801; that the act establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the 28th day of February, 1801, conferred upon that court and the judges thereof the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States and in the judges of the same courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place in the next year, did not deprive the circuit court of this District of the authority to dispute that late statute clothed with the powers over the subject which it conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of 13th February, 1801.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of the District confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion the transcendent extra-judicial prerogative powers of the Court of King's Bench, in England—or that either of the acts of Congress by necessary implication, authorize the former to issue such a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States Government, to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are, in one respect, the same. The result in each case is that the officers of the United States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision: those in the States to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a power judiciously in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

M. VAN BUREN.
Washington, December 3, 1833.

A strip of ground twenty-five feet front recently sold in New York for the enormous sum of one hundred thousand dollars! The Journal of Commerce is in ecstasies about it; we suppose the editor has just discovered that Van Buren has not yet "ruined" the country.

GARDEN OF OLIVES, at Jerusalem eight miles from the Temple, which are produced here unmarked, though there are many slips from under each tree.

TWO—The owners of the above-mentioned olives are desirous of disposing of them.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 11, 1838.

ELECTION OF CLERK—From the pro-

ELECTION OF CLERK.—From the proceedings of Congress it will be seen that the Republicans have elected the Clerk for the House of Representatives. This result must be most gratifying to our friends, and extremely mortifying to our opponents, who urged the immediate election, for the reason we suppose of the absence of a greater number of Republican members than Whigs.

The Globe says Mr. Garland of Virginia, the Clerk chosen by the House, was a member of the late House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature. He is a man of fine abilities, high attainments and character, and well qualified for any station in the body, which he just conferred one of its most responsible trusts upon him. He would have been elected by a much larger vote, if the House had been full. There were nineteen friends of the Administration absent at the vote, and only eleven of the Opposition, and three Conservatives.

We lay before our readers to-day the annual message of the President. As a state paper it cannot be spoken of in terms of too high commendation. It is characteristic of its author, meeting every subject with a concise and manly boldness that so uniformly distinguishes the productions of its author. The Independent Treasury system is again recommended. The portion which relates to Canada must meet with general approval, while the part which relates to the Navy must win the warmest approbation.

MR. ADAMS.—From the Congressional proceedings as published in the *Ultimate Chronicle*, we find that Mr. Adams has commenced his old game of agitation. On the second day of the session, he arose and by his manner and voice, as he addressed the Chamber, gave token of his intention to occupy the House for some time, if not to throw it into tumult.

The first topic which he presented was that of the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

He offered a resolution directing that all petitions, papers, and resolutions together with all Joint Resolutions adopted by State Legislatures, in relation to the subject of the annexation of Texas to the Union, be taken from the files of the House and referred to a select committee, with instructions to report thereon.

MR. MEACER inquired of **MR. HOWARD** (Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at the late session) whether the application for the admission of Texas has not been withdrawn.

MR. HOWARD replied in substance, that he had no information on the subject from an official source. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. **MR. ADAMS** asked the Yeas and Nays which were—Yeas 130 Nays 61.

This vote will be taken as a decisive indication of the determination of the House to discontinue any agitation of this subject.

The President's message was carried from Baltimore to Washington, a distance of forty miles, by the Locomotive Engine in one hour and thirteen minutes.

A Correspondent in writing to the editor of the *Globe* on the subject of the recent election in Massachusetts, says, in the Twelfth District, Mr. Adams was opposed for the first time to the entire Democratic vote having been given to Mr. Jackson of Plymouth. This is a promontory symptom which the illustrious President would perhaps do well not to neglect.

MR. CUTBERT, United States Senator from Georgia, has not resigned his seat as he been reported.

COL. BENTON has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Missouri.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—We give to day some account of the movement at Harrisburg. They will enable our readers to form some idea of the particulars. Such state of things is deeply to be deplored; but we feel no inclination to extend our comments in the present, preferring to await a calm and unprejudiced account after the bustle and excitement shall have subsided and tranquility and order are restored. By our next publication we will in all probability be enabled so to do.

The *Baltimore Patriot* of Saturday afternoon says:

Passengers who left Harrisburg yesterday morning report that there was a prospect of adoption of a compromise of the existing difficulties between the two parties, on the basis that the Legislature should not go into the election of U. S. Senator, Treasurer, or Commissioners, until the question of the legality of the returns of the election in the case of the Senators and Representatives from Philadelphia county should be finally decided.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, December 5, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet, it is true, but we know not the moment when the sword may be unsheathed. We are standing upon a mine with a heavy charge, the train laid, and the torch ready to be applied! The House and Representatives divided, and the utmost confusion prevailed in the hall, until Mr. Stevens the arch-mover of all intrigues here, withdrew his faction from the House. For the proceedings of the House, I will refer you to the paper published in the *Keystone*, which is believed to be entirely accurate, having been taken down by one of the stenographers to the late reform convention.

In the Senate still greater confusion prevailed. After the Democratic delegation from the county of Philadelphia had been

pected, and the Whigs admitted to take their seats. Mr. Brown, one of the rejected members, asked, and it is believed, in consequence of the fears of the Whigs Senators to their own safety, obtained leave to address the body. Mr. Brown is a ready, rapid, able and fearless debater; and the manner in which he flayed and dissected Burrows, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who stood trembling beside the fireplace, was a caution. The hall was crowded to the utmost excess, and a deep and stern feeling pervaded the assembled multitude. Mr. Brown spoke not of riot, but he spoke of the people maintaining their rights. The Whig Speaker of the Senate quitted his seat, turned pale, and several members fled. A democratic man, to take the chair, made his way out of a back window of the hall, which is ten or twelve feet from the pavement. It is also stated that Secretary Burrows, and many of the Whig members, left the hall in the same way. Mr. Brown finished, the Senate adjourned, and Colonel McCaughen addressed the people in the hall, before they dispersed. The town is crowded with people from all parts of the Commonwealth, and meetings have been called, at which the feelings of the people have been fully expressed in a language not to be misunderstood. The Governor had his corrupt confidants cannot sustain themselves in the infamous usurpation which they have attempted. The will of the people cannot be trampled upon with impunity.

To-day the Democratic portion of the House went on to do business in the usual manner. They elected Mr. Shunk their Clerk, appointed Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeepers, and a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to demand of the Secretary all the returns of elections in his office. At about three o'clock to-day, during the hour that the Whig action had adjourned, a large number of men entered the hall of the House, but there were very few of the Whig members present, the "Great Unchained" at their mock Speaker making themselves scarce in the House, or any where about town. One of the Whig claimants, however, attempted to call the House to order, but the Democratic Sergeant-at-arms took him by the shoulder and informed him that no meeting could take place there. I don't think there was more than a dozen of their members present. To-day, about noon, some of the Anties went to the arsenal, by the direction or permission of the Governor, no doubt, and found the citizens anxiously waited upon them and informed them that they must either evacuate the place forthwith, or take in an equal number of our men. They chose the former, and left the back door in full rout. One of these liars, guards of Mr. Stevens's was of the notorious gang who broke up the Halifax ballot boxes. The Governor has issued a requisition calling on the Cumberland Volunteers and militia, and he is hereby equipped for action to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. The sooner they come the better, no doubt, and from a distance.

This is the state of our affairs at present, the people still coming in from all parts of the country.

Extract from another letter, same date.

Major Emerson and his Federal warriors have evacuated the arsenal, leaving it in a usual quiet situation.

Stevens, Penrose and Burrows are supposed to have left town. At least they don't appear to-day.

The people met in the hall of Representatives to-day, and adjourned the Legislature the usurpers via the windows. Liberty to the people! Porter and Democracy!!

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone Extra.
Proceedings of the Committee of Safety.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK.
DECEMBER 5, 1838.

The committee of safety appointed by meeting of the citizens of Pennsylvania, held at the court house on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, having met at the house of M. Chase, (Globe Inn.) Harrisburg, on Wednesday morning.

The committee was informed that George Ritner had issued a proclamation or order calling upon the militia to arm and assemble at Harrisburg, to defend him and his friends against legal proceedings against the people, and that George Ritner, the ex-ammunition division, P. M. had, under the name of an order, issued his orders to the first battalion of the Cumberland volunteers to take themselves in readiness, to assemble in parades on one hour's notice, to march to this place (a copy is herewith annexed)—and that there was a body of men stationed in the State arsenal, that large quantities of powder, cartridges, and other ammunitions had been taken there since last evening.

At this moment, Maj George Ford, Lancaster, and Mr. Joseph Henderson entered the room, where this committee were assembled, professing to be a committee from Stevens, Ritner and Co. and wished to confer with this committee, in reference to the protection of the arsenal, and the public property of the Commonwealth, such as arms, ammunitions, &c. They went on to state, that the arsenal had been assailed by a large force of the people, and that great danger was to be apprehended.

This committee informed them that under existing circumstances, they had no power against the excitement of a mass of people who only thought of the wrongs of their own certain intelligence had been received from George Ritner had issued his orders, the assembling of the militia, which orders were sent last evening by express to Carlisle, and other places, and that the people expected Harrisburg would be filled with the mercenary hordes of Stevens and Co. who would supply themselves with arms and ammunitions from the arsenal. That the people were acting solely on the defensive, but that they would not permit the public stores to be employed against themselves in the lawful pursuit of their rights.

Messrs. Ford and Henderson, on the part of themselves, and those who sent them, made the following pledge:

"That as men of honor, no ordinance, arms, muskets, or ammunition, should, by any order of the Governor, or any other authority, whatever, be taken from the arsenal for the purpose of arming any forces that might collect in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor, and that if any use of them should be made, they would hold themselves personally responsible for the consequences."

It was true a large multitude had collected at Carlisle, and a great number of them thither by the intelligence that a quantity of ammunition had been taken there, and that their adversaries had stationed in the building a body of armed men as a rendezvous to use the people. The excitement had become tremendous, and for the purpose of acting in faith on our part.

On motion of L. Kidder, it was Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to go and address the people, make them pledge of Messrs. Ford and Henderson, and to the quieting of the people.

Whereupon L. Kidder, Genl. Adam Diller, and Lewis S. Corvell, were appointed.

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committee, who immediately retired to discharge their duties.

Afterward the above mentioned committee, reported that they had successfully discharged the duties assigned them, and that they had severally addressed the people, who manifested every disposition to preserve the peace, and act only on the defensive, and that the multitude had already quietly dispersed. On motion, this report was adopted as entirely satisfactory.

On motion of Col. Pioletti, Resolved, That we will protect the Senate in the legitimate discharge of its duties with the same fidelity that we will the House of Representatives.

On motion, this Committee adjourned to meet at the Globe Inn at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

ADAM DILLER, Chairman.
Geo. Strouf, Secretaries.
L. Kilder, Secretaries.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3rd, 1833.

This being the day assigned by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, both Houses assembled at twelve o'clock.

In the Senate, the Chair was taken by the Hon. Wm. R. King, and thirty-two Senators appeared and took their seats.

The Hon. E. H. Foster, of Tennessee, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Grundy, was qualified and took his seat.

Messrs. Wright and Allen were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the U. States, and inform him that the two Houses were assembled and ready to receive any communication from him.

The Senate, after waiting some time for the action of the House on their message, adjourned.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was called to order by the Speaker, and the attendance appeared to be unusually full. Two hundred and six answered to their names, but 210 finally appeared.

Mr. Doty and Mr. Jones both appeared and claimed seats, as having been duly elected as delegates from the Territory of Wisconsin.

The whole subject was postponed till Thursday next.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they were assembled and ready to proceed to business.

The SENATE communicated to the House a paper announcing the death of Mr. Walter S. Franklin, late Clerk of the House.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Mr. KIM, of Penn. offered a resolution providing that the senior under Clerk shall perform the duties of Clerk of the House until he is elected.

Mr. MILLIGAN moved to amend the resolution by substituting for it a resolution directing that the House proceed now to the election of Clerk.

Mr. DRUMMOND, of Va., who is friendly to the election of Mr. Garland, moved to amend the amendment so as to require that the election of Clerk shall be made viva voce, instead of by ballot, as heretofore.

Objections were made, but Mr. DRUMMOND persisted in the motion and demanded the Yeas and Nays upon it, which were ordered.

The Yeas were 119, and the Nays 91. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS, of Md., objected to the adoption of the resolution, as amended, though he said he had voted for the amendment. He thought a little more time ought to be allowed for selecting a Clerk from among the many candidates. He was for postponing the whole matter for some days.

Mr. PEABODY, of Md., on the other hand, urged that there would be balloting elsewhere, if not here; and that if we did not make a Clerk, we should soon have one made for us, out of the House.

Mr. PEABODY is friendly to the election of Mr. Clarke.

The resolution was ultimately agreed to in such a form as to direct the Election of Clerk to be made now and to be made viva voce.

The following nominations were announced: By Mr. SERGEANT—Saml. Shock, of Penn. (W.) By Mr. MILLIGAN—Arnold Naudain, of Delaware, (Whig.)

By Mr. WAGGONER—Henry Buehler, of Pa. (V. B.) By Mr. CHANEY—John Bigler, of Ohio, (V. B.) By Mr. CORWIS—Mat'w. St. Clair Clarke, (W.) By Mr. DRAO—James H. Birch, of Mo. (Whig.)

By Mr. POPE—John C. Clarke, of Mo. (Whig.) By Mr. BROWN—Edward R. Livingston, of New York, (V. B.) By Mr. JOHN C. CLARKE—Reb. M. Whitey, (Conservative.)

The acting Clerk proceeded, under the order of the Chair, to read the names of the members, who answered, audibly, by repeating the name of the candidate for whom they voted.

Mr. ADAMS, whose name was first called, voted for Samuel Shock.

The result of the first call was as follows: For LIVINGSTON. 26 " CLARKE. 89 " SHOCK. 13 " GARLAND. 59 " BIGLER. 6 " NAUDAIN. 4 " BUEHLER. 13

So there were 210 votes given, of which 103 being necessary to elect, there was a choice. The remaining calls resulted as follows: 2d Ballot. For LIVINGSTON. 26 " CLARKE. 89 " SHOCK. 13 " GARLAND. 59 " BIGLER. 6 " NAUDAIN. 4 " BUEHLER. 13

Prior to the second ballot attempts were made to adjourn and also to act on the message of the Senate, with a view to send a Committee to the President, but they were fruitless.

The Speaker, at the close of the second vote, announced that, under the late order of the House, he had no right to vote, unless in the case of a tie, or when his vote would make a tie, so as to require the Speaker to vote.

The SPEAKER decided this to be out of order, and stated that in case his vote would make or prevent an election, he would feel it his duty to vote.

Mr. CHANEY of Ohio, before the third ballot, withdrew the nomination of John Bigler.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost. The nominations of Messrs. Livingston, Buehler, Naudain and Shock, were then withdrawn by the gentlemen who respectively nominated them.

The contest on the third ballot, was, therefore, between Matthew St. Clair Clarke, the Whig candidate, and Hugh W. Garland, the V. B. candidate.

The Republicans lost the vote of Charles McClure, of Pennsylvania, who was ill at Gadsby's.

Mr. HUGH A. GARLAND, who, as above stated, was elected on the third ballot, was somewhat prominent in the Virginia Legislature.

The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President, and the House adjourned.

An industrious journeyman shoemaker at Claremont, N. H., has made, during the ten months ending on the first ultimo, one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven pairs of ladies' kid shoes, with spring heels, for which he received nearly four hundred and seventy dollars, or at the rate of about five hundred and sixty dollars a year.—Old Dominion.

NAVAL.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that Captain J. J. Nicholson, having applied for the command of the Coast or Home Squadron, will be assigned thereto as soon as it can be organized. Capt. Wm. B. Shubrick is destined to relieve Commodore Dallas, in command of the West India Squadron.

A letter in the Savannah Georgian states that Gen. Floyd, to whom was entrusted the command of the troops to drive the Indians from the Southern Counties of Georgia has penetrated into the interior of the Okefinoke Swamp, where no white man was ever known to have been before, and where he found a large island, high and dry, containing fine arable land, some of which had been cultivated. He found no Indians.

In Boston, the first trial resulting in the election of only twenty out of the legal number of Representatives to the Legislature from that city—a second election for the remaining forty or so was held on Monday last, without a choice. The vote stood, Democrats, 1830; Wet Whigs or Stripped Pigs, 3163; Dry Whigs or ultra temperance 2171. The Mayor and Aldermen have refused to order another election.

A BOY TAKEN BY A BEAR.

BANGOR, (ME.) Nov. 25. The following account from our correspondent at Linneus can be relied on as correct. Linneus is in Washington county, about 100 miles east of this city, and adjoins the town of Houlton.—[Courier]

LINNEUS, (ME.) Nov. 19. Mr. Editor: Presuming that your readers, like most others, are fond of the marvellous, especially when tinged with truth, I hasten to lay before you the following occurrence, which took place in this town last evening about 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Isaac Saunders' son James, who is about 8 years of age, was sent to the barn to feed the cattle, and while returning therefrom to the house (the distance from the barn to the house is about 40 rods) his attention was attracted by the appearance of a huge black object directly ahead of him. He stood still for a moment, not knowing whether to advance or retreat. At length he concluded to go ahead, when the bear rose up on his hind legs, and put himself in an attitude to receive the youngster with his fore paws. The boy perceiving the attitude of the bear, and his apparent determination to maintain his ground, gave a loud scream, and turned and ran towards the barn. At this, the bear started in pursuit, and came up with the boy, who was still screaming. Just as the men in the house, who had heard the alarm, were approaching the theatre of action, the bear seized the boy with his forepaws, raised himself again upon his hind legs, and started with his prey with all possible despatch for the woods. The men hotly pursued him for some three-quarters of a mile, when the bear, finding himself but a few feet ahead of his pursuers, turned round and stood face to face with them, when the men, each of whom was armed with an axe, made a motion to give him a gentle tap upon the head, but his left paw was ready for a fend off, while the head he held tightly with his right one. The men finding it useless to fight with axes, one of them started for the house after a gun, which he loaded with buckshot, and returned to the woods. On his arrival at the scene of battle, the bear, in attempting to turn and try leg bail again, was shot through the left side of his body, which brought him to the ground, and caused him to relinquish his hold of the boy, who scampered home, more frightened than hurt, having received no other harm than a most unconscious hugging. Mr. Saunders took the bear to his house, skinned and dressed him, and I have just finished my supper, which was made partly of a portion of his flesh. The bear weighed, when dressed, 362 pounds, and is said to be the largest ever caught in this town.

For some time past, a number of persons have had deceptions committed on their stock, by some wild animal or animals. Sheep have been slaughtered repeatedly; and in one or two instances, swine, and even cows, have been attacked and killed. One man, Mr. David Rollins, for instance, has lost two fine cows, and I have been compelled to drive my cattle into the barn for security. Yours, &c. J. T.

Too good for a joke.—A couple of distinguished Federal gentlemen met a few days since in one of the cars from Philadelphia, and, after the usual salutations, one of them remarked, "Well, I think the Whig cause is looking up." "Yes," replied the other, "it can't look otherwise, for it is flat on its back."—Old Dominion.

It appears by a statement in the Kentucky Commentator, a Federal Whig print, that the Democratic gain in the Legislature of that State, is thirteen. Kentucky will be herself again, one of these days.

ARKANSAS.—Full returns from the Congressional election in this State, represent the vote as standing thus— For Cross (V. B.) 6771 For Cummings (W.) 4418

Cross' maj. 2353

The Little Rock Gaz. (V. B.) states that the Senate stands 13 Van Buren men, and 4 Whigs; The House; 31 Van Buren men, and 17 Whigs. Doubtful 5.

Age of the several Presidents of the U. States

Washington	1732	1779	57	8	66
Adams	1735	1796	62	4	66
Jefferson	1749	1801	58	8	66
Madison	1751	1809	58	8	66
Monroe	1758	1817	59	8	66
Adams	1775	1825	60	4	64
Jackson	1772	1829	62	8	70
Van Buren	1782	1837			

Age of the candidates spoken of for the next Presidency.

William H. Harrison was born in 1773 and in 1831 will be 58—Henry Clay born 1776 will be 57—Daniel Webster born 1782, will be 59.

NEW JERSEY.

The democratic members of the Legislative Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, have just issued an address to the people recommending them to hold County Conventions to appoint delegates to a State Convention, to assemble at Trenton, on the eighth of January next, in reference to the recent conduct of the Governor and Council, "to take in."

There is an institution in operation in Philadelphia under the name of "The Foster Home," the object of which is to provide a comfortable home and suitable education for children whose parents are either dead, or who, at the small expense of seventy five cents per week, enjoy the advantages of a truly comfortable home, and of a course of instruction which is calculated to make them virtuous and useful members of Society.

BONAPARTE'S COSTLY COSTUME.—Much has been the discussion of late as to the cost of the dresses recently displayed on the coronation of Queen Victoria of England, and of the Emperor of Germany, at Milan, but these were surpassed by the ornate appearance of the Emperor Napoleon, on state occasions, when attired in the full dress uniform of a French General, as the following estimate drawn, from official sources, will testify:

Velvet embroidered suit full dress	£ 126 0	
Uniform	6 0	
Halt boots, gold embroidery	1 10	
Military hat, finest velvet	232,000 0	
Diamond buttons, weight 277 carats, for hat	10 0	
Sabre, the blade of best Damascus Manufacture	108 0	
Sable belt, a crocodile, solid gold, weight 27 ounces	126,000 0	
Diamond, called the Regent, in mouth of the crocodile	1,500 0	
Diamonds, set as eyes in the crocodile	30,000 0	
Epaulettes, formed of the finest brilliants		

Total cost £389,751 10

Thus, on analyzing the above, it will appear that the clothing, hat and boots, including the gold embroidery, was only £133 10s, leaving, on the score of ornament, the enormous sum of £256,651 10s.

A CHURCH BLOWN UP.—The Baptist Church in the west part of Redding, Ct., was blown up to pieces with powder, on the night of the 28th ult. The Rev. Mr. Colburn had delivered a discourse there on abolition, and had given notice that he should deliver another on the same subject on the evening of the 29th. To prevent this, some unknown person placed a keg of powder under the pulpit, and set fire to it. The church was demolished.

Mr. SCHMIDT will give a Concert during the present week, of which he will give due notice by handbills. For particulars see advertisement.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Dec. 8 1833.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The market has been steady throughout the week, at prices ranging from \$1.70 to \$1.75 for good to prime reds, and at \$1.75 a \$1.82 for good to prime whites. Supplies moderate.

Corn.—Sales of new Corn, suitable for shipment, have been made throughout the week, at 76 a 78 cts, but this morning there appears to be a shade of decline from those rates, and we now quote at 75 a 76 cts. Sales of various parcels of old white corn made yesterday at 81 cts. as the fair price for old, of both colors.

Rye.—Ranges from 90 to 94 cts. as in quality. Oats.—Sales at 40 a 42 cts.

MARRIED

At Otwell, the residence of her father, in Tal of county, Md., on Tuesday, 4th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason, WILLIAM B. SMYTHE, to ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN, second daughter of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James V. Potts, Mr. BENJAMIN BAKER to Miss SUSAN MARTIN, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, at Mount Pleasant, the seat of Mr. John C. Van Wyck in Baltimore county, by the Rev. Dr. Wyant, RICHARD C. TILGHMAN Esq. of Queen Anne's county, to FANNY A. VAN WYCK.

THE SILK TRADE.

PROSPECTUS for publishing in Baltimore, a Monthly Magazine to be entitled THE MARYLAND SILK MANUAL AND FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

The work will be published under the auspices of a number of gentlemen, who are engaged in the cultivation of MORUS MULICAULIS, feeding of the worms, and manufacture of silk. It will be edited by E. Yeates Reese, and furnished to subscribers at one dollar per annum.

Ample arrangements have been made, and correspondents established to enable the editor to present a work containing all the information necessary to the planting and cultivation of the trees, the feeding of the worms and the successful management of the entire silk business. The work will also contain valuable information on agriculture and farming generally.

It will be the particular object of the editor to promote the interest of those engaged in the silk culture in the Southern and Western States; as there the cultivator possesses peculiar advantages in respect to climate, soil, labour, &c.

The first No. will be issued on the 15th of the present month. The citizens will be waited upon in a few days for their patronage. It is a subject that has excited great attention of late, and has proved itself to be one worthy of practical attention. It is hoped that a liberal patronage will be afforded.

Orders by letters (post paid) with the subscription for the year, will receive prompt attention. Address E. Yeates Reese, Editor, Baltimore, or J. P. Cook and Wm. and Jos. Neal, Booksellers, Baltimore or St. Baltimore.

A MEETING of all the Trustees of Primary Schools in Talbot County is earnestly requested at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 18th inst, at 12 o'clock. Business of importance will be laid before them.

A TRUSTEE. Dec. 11, 1833.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent for the year 1833, the house and premises now occupied by Mr. Patterson, on the corner of the street, by most their tenants, who were all full of the success of the election for Cork county. Several of us were gathered around a decent man, who was conversing calmly with the landlord of the house, who seemed to be in a state of mind, and talking to each of us.

be sold at Public Vendue, on the Court House green, on Saturday next, to wit, on the 10th inst, if not on the following Tuesday.

All the Household and Kitchen furniture, with other Tavern fixtures of William H. Curtis, (which have been assigned to me to pay and satisfy certain claims against him,) consisting of

Bells, Bedding and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs and Looking Glasses, One Pine Side Board, Several Desks and Benches, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO Several Horses and Carriages.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock and terms made known on the day of Sale, attendance given by.

WILLIAM H. GROOME. Easton, December 11 1833.

ADDITIONAL.

AFTER the above Sale is over, there will then be offered at the same place and upon the same terms as above mentioned,

One Double Carriage and a great variety of other articles, belonging to myself and others.

WM. H. GROOME.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at his residence near the Chapel, Talbot County, on Thursday the 13th inst, if fair it not the next fair day, the following property viz:

Horses, Cattle, and Hogs

One superior breed, 1 yoke of Oxen, 1 Ox which works in the shales, 1 four wheel Carriage and harness, 1 Gig and harness 1 Wagon, 3 Carts, 1 Wheat-fan, 1 Corn-crader, Ploughs, Harrows, &c, 1 8 day clock and other Furniture; among the Horses there are some good Hauling horses, and a pair of Carriage horses. I will also offer my celebrated mare

supposed now to be in foal by Bustemonta. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. terms made known on the day of sale.

December 11, 1833.

ROBERT W. RASIN.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Lowe, deceased, are hereby warned, that the subscriber will most positively proceed against them according to law, unless they call upon him very soon, to make payment, or effect some satisfactory arrangement of the claims against them.

WM. R. PRICE, Adm'r. Dec. 4, 1833.

Dover Bridge.

THE public are hereby notified that Dover Bridge is now repairing, and will not be in order for passage until Tuesday the 18th inst.

Dec. 4, 1833. CHARLES GWINN.

John Brown Talbot County Court Sitting in Chancery 30th Nov. 1833.

Alfred Holt Ordered that the report of Richard B. Carmichael, Trustee in the above case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the ensuing term of Talbot County Court, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland three successive weeks before the first Tuesday in next May Term.

The report states the amount of Sales to be \$802.

P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy JAMES PARROTT, Dec. 4, 1833.

MR. VINCENT A. SCHMIDT, Has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity that he will give a

CONCERT OF INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC,

On one Evening this week [of which he will give due notice by handbills of time and place.] MR. SCHMIDT will perform on the Harp-Guitarre, an improvement made by Mr. Sheer of Philadelphia, and on 16 chromatic tuned Jews Harps forming a perfect Instrument.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Grand March for the Harp Guitarre

2. Bajolito—a Spanish Song, with accompaniment by Garcia,

3. The Bonquet, a collection of Airs.

4. Air with variations on the Jews Harp, two being played at one time, and other modulations.

5. Genevieve, a Ballad.

6. Pot Pourri for the Guitarre.

PART 2.

1. A Fantaisie on the last Revolution of July in Paris, composed by V. Schmidt

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress.

No other publication gives them so full, nor so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The year and name on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

THE APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

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

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

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix \$1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But where subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th of December next.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES. Washington, Dec. 4, 1833.

CLARK'S

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

For the Magnificent capital Prizes in the annexed Grand Scheme, or in other Lotteries to be drawn (Tickets from \$2 to \$10) address Clark, Museum Building, Baltimore, Md., recently the fortunate vendor of several high capital prizes, amounting to Millions of Dollars.

DRAWN ON Saturday, 15th December, (Alexandria Lottery, Class 8, for 1838, 75 NUMBERS-14 BALLOTS.

Scheme.

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1	15,000
1	10,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
1	1,615
10	1,000
10	750
12	500
25	300
75	200
100	150
125	125
125	100
122	60
122	50
244	30
4941	20
25620	10

Ticket, \$10 | Quarter, \$2.50 Half, 5 | Eighth, 1.25

For Prizes apply to CLARK, Museum Building, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 4, 1833.

B. F. Faulkner,

TAKES this method of informing the people of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has bought Mr. John B. Firbank's entire stock of Seasoned Materials, which he is prepared to make up at short notice at the old stand, on Dover street, adjoining the Smith shop of Mr. Alexander Dodd, at very reasonable prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

His stock of materials is very extensive and of the first quality, which with his own experience in the business, as well as a fixed determination to give satisfaction to his customers, will he hopes ensure him a fair proportion of the public's patronage. His Carts, Cart Wheels and other work will be warranted to be as good as any made on this shore or elsewhere.

Eaton, Nov. 27 (Geo3w)

\$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber returning from Easton to Caroline County on Tuesday the 20th November inst, alighted from his horse, and left him at the end of Thomas Hopkins' lane. The horse ran off in the direction of Kings' Creek. This horse is a bay with three white feet, and formerly belonged to Mr. Edward H. Nubly, and was sold by him to Mr. John Lee, he is known as a fine racker. Any person who will give information so that I get him again, or will leave him at Mr. Busteed's tavern, or through the hands of the above named persons, shall receive the above reward of \$5.

EDWARD HARRISON HARDCASTLE. 11. No 31

sound in the fat, and

LADY'S BOOK, AND

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM R. BUSTEED,
THROUGH this medium tenders his thanks to his friends and customers respectively, for the liberal encouragement received in his business at Hillsborough, and having purchased in partnership with Jas. H. Barwick, the entire stock of goods belonging to Messrs. Reynier & Fountain, the business in future will be done in the name of

Busteed and Barwick.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous patronage, having just returned from the city, and are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

Goods,

Which have been selected with the greatest care from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, mixed Fancy, Ribbed Cassimeres, Cassimeres of all Colours, Plaid, plain and striped; Heavy Kersey, Plaid, plain and striped Linsey, Coarse Cassinet and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment, English and French Merinoes, New and latest style superior New French Bombazine, Grodanap's of various colours, and latest style, superior Plaid, Lustrous Silks and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, plain and figured Bobenett's, Mull, Swiss and Jacknet Mullins, Cambrics, Insertions, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, Braids and a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, French, plain and Black Striped, British French and Domestic Prints, Rose and Horse Blankets, Carpetings, Bedtickings, Checks, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton, Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other articles.

Boots and Shoes,



Of various shapes and kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, coarse and fine Boots, heavy brogans for labourers, plain and fashionable.

Russia Silk and Fur HATS,

Men and Boys Seal Caps.

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Rio, Laguayra and St. Domingo coffee, New Orleans, Santa Cruz and loaf sugar.

IMPERIAL AND Y. HYSON TEAS.

Spices, &c. Molasses, superior cheese, cakes, crackers, flour, herring, salt, all kinds of poultry and tobacco.

ye Stuffs, Paints Oils; Mineral and Botanic

MEDICINES.

Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, China, Tin and Earthen-Ware

LIQUORS,

A general assortment such as Old Holland Gin, French Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Wines, Rum, Common Whiskey and Cordials, a large supply. In addition to the above they carry on

Blacksmithing.

In all its variety, also all kinds of Cart work done at the shortest notice, having made arrangements with Messrs Talbot and Mathews to that effect.

All of the above articles will be disposed as low as such can be purchased on this shore otherwise we will return the money to the complainant for the article sold, being determined to sell low for cash, country produce or six months credit to punctual customers.

BUSTEED & BARWICK.
Hillsborough, Nov. 20, 1838.

N. B. All kinds of grain purchased, and the highest prices given in cash, or taken in exchange for goods by

BUSTEED & BARWICK.

NOTICE.

WAS committed, as a runaway, to the County Jail of Prince George's County on the 28th day of August, 1838, a negro man named Isaac Carrington, of a dark complexion; had on when committed a dark coat and pantaloons of coarse cloth, an old straw hat and pumps, who says that he is a free man. This is to give notice to the owner or owners of said negro man to come forward to identify him, pay the jail fees, and take him away, on or before the 5th day of December next, otherwise he will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash to defray the jail charges.

SAMUEL FOWLER, Shff.
Nov. 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the County Jail of Prince George's County, as a runaway, August 21st, 1838, a negro man named Spencer Curis. Hal on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons and a gingham shirt; had also in his possession a pair of yellow homespun pantaloons. Said Spencer says he is a free man. This is to give notice to the owner or owners of said negro man to come forward to identify him, pay the jail fees and take him away on or before the 5th day of December next, or else he will be on that day sold to the highest bidder for cash, to defray the jail charges.

SAM. FOWLER, Shff. P. G. C.
Nov. 27, 1838.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Miller,

To attend my Wind Mill.

S. HAMBLETON,
Near St. Michaels, Md.

27, 1838-19.

New Goods.

WILLIAM POWELL through this medium tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, respectively, for the liberal encouragement received in his business at Wye Landing. And having sold to Henry B. Fiddeman (his former partner) an equal interest, the business in future will be done in the name and firm of

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous patronage. Having just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are now opening a very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, mixed Fancy, Ribbed Cassimeres, Cassimeres of all Colours, Plaid, plain and striped; Heavy Kersey, Plaid, plain and striped Linsey, Coarse Cassinet and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment, English and French Merinoes, New and latest style superior New French Bombazine, Grodanap's of various colours, and latest style, superior Plaid, Lustrous Silks and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, plain and figured Bobenett's, Mull, Swiss and Jacknet Mullins, Cambrics, Insertions, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, Braids and a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, French, plain and Black Striped, British French and Domestic Prints, Rose and Horse Blankets, Carpetings, Bedtickings, Checks, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton, Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other articles.

Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, 300 pair extra heavy brogans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

Fur, Russia, and Silk HATS,

Fur, Seal, and Otter Caps,

For gentlemen and boys.

Saddles and Bridles,

part superior Bridles, Sursins, Collars, Halters, Bridle Leathers, Martingales, Harness Trunks of Leather and Seal Skin Carriage Drivers, Cart and Riding Whips, a large Lot of Upper and Under Leather, genuine quality.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Two dozen double and single barrel duck and BIRD GUNS,

part superior. Fine Wire Twist, Patent, British China, Glass and Queens Ware, Earthen, Stone and Tin and Wooden Ware, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Java, Rio and St. Domin, go Coffee, N. Orleans and Santa Cruz Sugars, Loaf and Lump do.

Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas.

Old Maderia Wine in Bottles, Draught, best port Lisbon and dry Malaga Wines, Champagne of the Choicest Brands by the case, superior Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Old Rye and common Whiskey, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Peach and Apple Brand by the single one, Molasses, superior Cheese by N. O. & W. I. Molasses, superior Cheese by the single one, or Cask, all kinds of Crackers, Cegars, Snuff, Tobacco, Raisins, St. Ubes and Sack Salt, Herring, &c.

Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,

Mineral and Botanic

MEDICINE,

Ploughs and Plough Castings,

a quantity of lumber, 3-4-4-4-5-4-6-4 and 8-4 Yellow and White Pine, Cypress Shingles, Laths, Lime &c. &c. The whole of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms. The subscribers respectfully solicit a call for examination from those who may want cheap goods.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,
Wye Landing.

Talbot Co. Oct 30th, 1838:

The subscribers having at considerable trouble and expense completed a new and substantial SLOOP, to run as a regular packet, to and from Baltimore, will commence her regular trips from this place on Saturday the 27th inst., leaving regularly every Saturday at 9 A. M. and Baltimore every Wednesday in succession at the same hour. H. 300 pair extra heavy brogans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

Having two other vessels in good order, they will be pleased to take in grain at the landings on Wye and elsewhere, if desirable, at the lowest rates of freight, and hope by a strict attention to the business to receive a share of the public's custom.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the scholars, belonging to this institution, will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st of December next, at the Academy, at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and of friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.

By the Trustees, J. J. F. call and

For 27, 1838.

Nov. 27, 1838.

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Nov. 27, 1838.

The Union

IN EASTON, M. D.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitting; and, as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair & equal competition with any other individual in his line.

At the private house of the Union Tavern, Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

For the patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

For Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

J. McDOWELL
Easton, Talbot county, Md.

Nov. 14, 1837.

Nov. 14, 1837.

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to the District of Columbia, also, to bring to y



PERRY HALL

Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL,
is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant.

J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LEONARD,
MASTER.

Will leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above

J. E. LEONARD.

COACH GIG



AND HARNESS MAKING

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work,

of the latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 11 (G)

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings, Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, May 29

Found.

ON Wednesday the 28 ult. on the road between Easton and Centerville, a Gold Watch Case, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property.

For particulars enquire of the Editor, Dec. 4, 3w

"Matchless Sanative."

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

CONSUMPTION,
and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.

HENRY THOMAS.

August 21, 1838.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now the prior to any similar establishment ever in the city.

Two new young ladies are now under instruction, the others are in the city. The owner or owners of the above property are requested to run forward, charges and take them up, N. G.

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American Museum.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts, will combine the solidit of a review with the lighter miscellany of magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and shortest notices of minor literary productions by the editors, it will embrace essays, tales, histories, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have, by their talents shed lustre upon American literature.—These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed; with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 500 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. Persons desirous of acting as agents, will please apply post paid for terms, \$5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—5 copies \$20

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.

Nov 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Old Establishment, No. 2 West Fayette-street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the Battle Monument.

"Now is the day and now is the hour."

Idle times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY, Porters, Waiters, Oulers, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Barkeepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.

FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded far or near.

HOUSES, Lots, Farms, &c. for sale, rent or lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office until called for.

SLAVES.—Persons having Slaves for life, that wish to dispose of them, either out or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate and particularly be it understood, all communications through the post office must be post paid.

In order that strangers may be informed as to general character of the advertiser for industry and prompt attention to business and general knowledge and experience, he is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

Reverdy Johnson, Esq. Samuel Morse, Esq. James M. Buchanan, Esq. James Purviance, Esq. David Barnum, City Hotel; William Frick, Port Collector.

LEWIS F. SCOTT.
Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1838.

MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has 50,000 cuttings and 500 of the genuine Morus Multicaulis trees for sale, to be delivered this fall.

WM. J. ROBERTS.
Nov. 6 1838. (G)

Notice to Contractors

Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND.

FORTY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all that lies in Somerset county—and about 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, will be ready for grading by the 24th of SEPTEMBER. In Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road bed except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, or culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing separately, or together.

The work with the plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other necessary information will be shown by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne, Se

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1838.

VOL. IV-NO. 50.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

—All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

POETRY.

From the Bangor (Me.) Democrat.

SHAKS'S MISERY, November, 1838.
The Editor, Sir, being authorized by the Whig and People's friends to go to Salt River, and get, if possible, some satisfaction out of that which was stolen about one year ago, to celebrate the Whig victory—last evening I arrived here, and was much pleased with the reception I met with. About bed time the Captain of the place observed to me that they had practised singing prayers before retiring to bed. He then named the following hymn, called

WHIG LAMENTATION.

Oh Lordy, our troubles and sorrows are great;
We've lost by our folly control of the State—
If we had but published one lie out of ten,
We might have elected our Edward again.

Oh Naylor, oh Bond, what a curse you have
been
To the cause of religion and morals in Maine;
Your great panic speech went to an fry;
And that is one cause of our great overthrow.

Oh Luther, your "Voice of the People," so
called,
Is another great cause of our being enthralled;
Your overcharged trash we know it has been
Exceeding good sport for the Demos of Maine.

King Biddle, your subjects are bound by
your laws,
To aid and assist in your Majesty's cause;
For you and your Bank, for Daniel and Henry
We've spent all we have to the very last penny.

For seven long years we are banished again,
To the head of the tide of Salt River in Maine,
Here to be grinn'd at by males, boys, and
rats.
And to be governed by French Democrats.

The subject of the Northeastern boundry
was made
A hobby to ride into power—but the jade
She kicked up her heels, and gave a loud
sport—
For the Whigs it was death, for the Demos
good sport.

At our advertised Cow hear them giggle and
laugh,
For taking the Cow and leaving the Calf;
Our Calf now looks well, but we have been
told
It will sicken and die before a year old.

The Bostonian Whigs have been faithful and
true—
They gave us advice and shiplasters too;
To be sure they have spoken of Maine with
contempt.
But didn't mean us, 'twas the Demos they
meant.

John Fairfield's elected, how sick we all feel—
We're beaten all hollow—we're down at the
heel—
Oh Graves, Wise, and Webb, and Henry,
you four
Have done much for your country, but might
have done more.

The learned correspondence of Kent and Nep-
tune
Looks stormy and angry, so that we presume
That our country again will be deluged in
blood,
Unless foreign powers interfere for our good.

Oh Governor Kent! we think on the whole,
Your warning against "that ere liberty pole"
Will strengthen our cause, and frighten our
foes,
And add a great name to the list of heroes.

The great God of nature, we have reason to
know,
Has been the prime cause of our last over-
throw,
By giving a season that we could raise peas,
Wheat, barley, and corn—make butter and
cheese.

When the Pedler returns from his long foreign
tour,
We then will unite with the balance of power,
We'll then be so strong that the Demos we'll
route
From their fat offices, and turn them all out.

Oh Lordy! the prayers of the Righteous will
be
Received, and accepted, and answered by thee;
We pray thee to bless us, the Demos to hate,
And let us once more have control of the State.
TIM TOTTL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VEILED BRIDE AND MURDERED GROOM.

A VENETIAN STORY—FOUNDED ON FACT.

In the commencement of the seventeenth century, a young noble, of whom the chronicle gives us only the baptismal name of Leonardo, returned to his country from Paris, whither he had accompanied the Venetian ambassador. The chronicle adds that he was of a most generous soul, adorned with polished manners, surrounded with powerful friends, eloquent, brave and humane, he soon became the object of love to the people, of envy to the

aged aristocracy, and of imitation to the youthful nobles who honored him as their chief.

Venice had no honorable office, no brilliant dignity, to which Leonardo, not yet thirty years of age, might not aspire. He led a gay life, however, amid ambitious projects and cares of state, and had in accordance with the custom of the day, his casino, a temple consecrated to mystery and pleasure.

One day his most intimate friend entreated him to grant him the use of this for a few hours, in order that he might conduct thither secretly a young lady, with whom he wished for some conversation, and of whom he drew with all the eloquence of love, a most enchanting picture.

Leonardo consented striving in vain to learn the name and condition of the lady. Urged by curiosity, he resolved, at last, to conceal himself in one of the rooms through which the unknown fair one must pass, and in which, when she had passed, her zendado (messenger of this silk) he could see her, unseen, and retire without being observed. His plan was successful.

The lovers entered this room towards midnight—the youth murmured a few words in the ear of his mistress, took her after a slight resistance the close wrapping zendado. More perfect beauty had never met the eyes of Leonardo. A mixed expression of candor, virtue and sweetness, was the great attraction of this almost divine face. Her hair was fair, her eyes a vivid blue.

Such was the force of the impression, that Leonardo, to dissipate it, was obliged to keep in mind who was her companion, and for what purpose they were there, then this simple and pure expression was to him only an error of nature, an hypocritical mask, and he conceived towards this beautiful creature only repugnance and disgust. These feelings, united with astonishment at her marvelous beauty, stamped her features indelibly on his memory.

Many months passed away, and Leonardo, in the vigor of his age, beautiful in his person, conspicuous for his endowments and honors, was deemed as a son-in-law by the most illustrious of the aristocracy.

He yielded to the representations of an aged friend who proposed his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of a powerful senator. Leonardo obtained the consent of her father, and permission to present his homage to the beautiful Eliza—that is, he was allowed to pass beneath her balconies two or three times in the course of each day. She frequently showed herself there, but her form and features were always totally concealed by an impenetrable veil.

Leonardo was in despair at this extraordinary reserve, which it seemed to him, could proceed only from dislike and contempt; but he was told that a vow to the Virgin forbade the maiden to uncover her face before any man but her father. It is very easy to imagine with what enchantment this mystery and delicacy enveloped Eliza in the eyes of her admirer.

We know how powerful is the influence of imagination in love, and how it feels itself on indefinite and indeterminate.

At length the day of the nuptials arrived; the friends and relations of both families assembled, at setting sun, in the house of the aged senator; Leonardo, after the custom of his country, received the guests at the door of the palace. He was the last to enter the grand saloon, and his emotion was, for a time, suspended by the imposing spectacle before him.

The nobles occupied seats raised above each other, around the hall, in the manner of an amphitheatre; at the end of it, a priest, clad in pontifical robes, was kneeling before a magnificent altar. Warlike trophies, arms and weapons, of every variety, hung from the walls, blackened by age, and the splendor of the wax-lights was not sufficient to dissipate the gloom which reigned in the vast circle.

When Leonardo appeared, the bridesmaids threw open the doors of the interior apartments, in which the bride, surrounded by the matrons of Venice, awaited the moment of the ceremony. All eyes were directed toward them, and those of the bridegroom, with an expressible impatience. After a moment of hesitation, the bride advanced. The cry which burst from the lips of Leonardo, was loud and the shouts of admiration and enthusiasm which were raised on all sides, at the extraordinary beauty; but in the eyes of the miserable Leonardo, this pure and lovely maiden, who appeared, half veiled in white, symbol of a spotless life, was no other than the mistress of his friend! He saw her again with that eternal mask of ingenious innocence, which had already so much provoked his disgust; a thick cloud obscured his sight; terrible, though short, was this moment of weakness!

He said, with public shame, her who had dared to be willing to bring him infancy as a dowry; but the sight of her aged father, the thought of his desperation, pity for the fair creature who stood before him, the generosity of his soul all determined him to incur rather the reproach of inconsistency and caprice in the eyes of his fellow citizens; and when the maiden, having received the paternal benediction, advanced toward him, he went backward two paces, and commanding silence by a gesture, exclaimed—

"She can never be my wife! Never shall I be her husband!"

Eliza raised to him for a moment her bewildered gaze, fell motionless at his feet, and was carried to her own apartments. Excess of astonishment had held the assembly mute; but the fainting of Eliza was the signal for noise and confusion. The aged senator alone remained in his place. He made a violent movement when he heard the unexpected words of Leonardo, and afterwards followed his daughter with his eyes as she was borne from the saloon. It might have been almost imagined that his tranquility was not disturbed, but for his fixed look and the trembling of his convulsed lips. All at once, putting aside the crowd, he advanced close to Leonardo, and, grasping his arm with force, he

"Hast thou, then, resolved," he said, "to disgrace me, and all belonging to me—to hurl contempt on all that the republic holds most worthy? Speak! Is this madness to have an end?"

"Never!" replied the other, with a firm voice.

At this word, cries of vengeance re-sounded through the hall. The friends and relations of Leonardo were furiously assailed by those of Eliza. Insult, defiance, the clang of steel, the cries of women and priests, who sought

safety in flight, drowned the few conciliatory voices which still spoke of peace, when the aged senator, braving his own anger, employed all the force of eloquence and authority to prevent the effusion of blood; when he had succeeded—

"Go!" said he, to Leonardo; "I renounce vengeance; I commit it to Him who punishes the injuries offered to gray hairs."

A few days after this, Leonardo perished by the hand of an assassin. He was pierced by twenty strokes of a dagger.—Metropolitan.

A YOUNG WOMAN MURDERED BY HER LOVER.

The Assize Court of Versailles was occupied two consecutive sittings with a tragical event that happened some little time back in the wood of Chars, near Pontoise. Anthony Ferrand, 17 years of age, a woollen draper's clerk in Paris, had conceived a most violent attachment for a young woman named Marietta, of his own age, who lived with the sempstress opposite to the shop where Ferrand was engaged.

Marietta returned his love, but his mother most positively opposed their marriage, and threatened to send her son to sea. In a fit of despair these young couple conceived a project to put an end to their days; it was agreed that Marietta should die by the hand of Ferrand, and that he should then put an end to his own life. Pistols and a dagger were chosen for the purpose.

The prisoner was thus addressed by the Court: "You both arrived at Chars on the day of the fair, at eleven o'clock, P. M., and immediately went up into the wood near the village; you wished to write a few words, but perceiving you had lost your pencil, you came again out to the wood with Marietta. Between twelve and one you were seen to go into a house, where you each took a cup of coffee. There a pencil was given you, you hastily wrote a letter to Mr. Lance, in which you expressed a desire to be buried near Marietta. Then you went into the wood. What happened afterwards?" Ferrand—"Having gone back into the wood, we walked about for a long time; then we sat down for about two hours and a half, because people were continually passing. Marietta then promised me that I had promised not to refuse her any thing; she said she wished to be struck while sleeping, but she could not fall asleep. She then asked me to fire a pistol at her; I hesitated a long time.

Both my pistols were loaded; one was intended for her, the other for myself. I fired at her head, but it only stunned her, she asked me to fire the other at her." By the Court—"Did your pistol knock her when you fired?"

"No, sir, I stood at a certain distance." "How did you load your pistol?"

"I filled it with powder, then spilled a little to put in the bullet, and made room for the ball." "Was the bullet the same size as the barrel?"

"No, it shook a little, and was obliged to hold it upright. Marietta was only wounded at the first shot. I was not willing to fire again, and I said to her, 'to-morrow I'll put you in the coach.' I wanted to die alone but she insisted, and I fired a second time at her head."

"I thought she was dead. I put her on my shoulder to carry her down to the wood, but I had her down where she was found. It was four in the morning. I then saw that she was not dead. She seemed to be in great pain, and said, 'Finish me, finish!'" "Was it then you stabbed her in the bosom, after having removed her clothes?"

"Yes. * * * Then I laid away, I did not recover myself till it was quite daylight. I tried to kill myself—I went again to the top of the woods to get my pistol, which I had left there. I came down again and hung my shirt upon a tree—then I suspended myself by my neck, and fired a pistol in my mouth."

"I know, a very long part; I was going to it when I saw two men; I then turned away, took off my coat, put my hands into my trousers pocket, and jumped in where I was found." "Where did you go after you were brought back to the village?"

"I saw my uncle, Laquerre, standing at his door. I went in for a moment, and asked for a little water to wash my mouth, which was filled with blood; then I was taken to prison."

"Had you ever taken improper liberties with Marietta?" A juror—"It does not appear that the accused ever attempted to do so, or that he was driven by Marietta's refusal to his fatal resolution." President—"The certificates of medical men who examined the body clearly prove that the unfortunate girl was not guilty of an impropriety." The counsel for the prosecution maintained that the accused was guilty, but admitted extenuating circumstances.

The prisoner was most ably defended, and the jury, after deliberating for about ten minutes, acquitted him. President—"Go, Ferrand, you are now free, as the jury leave you to the tribunal of your own conscience. Let the remorse of your whole life be your just punishment, until that day when your repentance may disarm Him whose justice no one can escape."—[London Sun]

IRISH PATRIOTISM.

Every body must remember Miss Edgeworth's exquisite tale of the Irish patriots who burnt the country banker's notes to spite him. The following narration, which we extract from a paper entitled "Letters from Ireland," in the London New Monthly for September, is about equal to it:

In the road from Macroom to Killybeg, we rested a couple of hours at the village of Balliscorney, in the midst of a waste, where its cottages, large paper mill, police station, wind streams, and wilder hills beyond, form a welcome picture. The interior of the sloop, or village inn, was dreary and dirty, and we quickly left it for the little street, containing about a score of dwellings; now emptied of most of its tenants, who were all full of the success of the election for Cork county. Several were gathered around a landlord of the conversing calmly with the landlord of the street; several women, who stood near, were earnestly regarding him, and talking to each

other, tones of reproach and sorrow, with every now and then an uplifted hand & warning of the head. But he was not undisturbed; on the other side was an old woman, dancing and singing in surprising joy; applauding the man's rash deed, and exclaiming that he was a true patriot; he was the man who was a lover of his country! Inquired into the cause of all this excitement, he pointed to an adjacent spot, all blackened by a fire. There on the previous evening, he stood a neat cottage, arick of hay, a stack of potatoes, in whose possession their owners might laugh at poverty and want, and bid him turn to other homes. Yet his own hands had isolated the comfort of the present, the hope of the future; the tale would seem incredible had we not verified its truth on the spot. On the preceding evening the Killarney election, which he had no sooner heard of, than a caper several feet high in the air, and crying and laughing at once for joy, he had taken a rick of hay, a stack of potatoes, in whose possession their owners might laugh at poverty and want, and bid him turn to other homes. Yet his own hands had isolated the comfort of the present, the hope of the future; the tale would seem incredible had we not verified its truth on the spot.

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upon its top would be visible to all.—This part of the mountain is about 1200 feet above the plain—the summit now called Sinai is about 2000 feet higher than the plain, and is not visible from below. With this summit Moses probably had no concern. South West of this is Mount Sinai, 2700 feet above the plain, and nearly one thousand feet higher than Gabel Mousa, or Sinai. We made minute and particular inquiries of Arabs and others acquainted with the whole peninsula, and could not learn that there was so much room in any other spot among the mountains, certainly not in the vicinity of any of the loftier peaks.

Description of the Desert.
Our journey through the great desert, this side of Akaba, was deeply interesting. Of the nature of the whole region which we traversed you may judge from the fact, that from the borders of the Nile till we arrived on the borders of Palestine, we saw not one drop of running water, not a single blade of grass, except a few small tufts in two instances. The Wady or water courses of the desert and mountains are sprinkled with shrubs and tufts of herbs, on which the camels and flocks of sheep and goats browse; but no horses or neat cattle are found throughout the whole region. It is true, the present is a year of dearth, scarcely any rain having now fallen for two seasons.—When there is rain in plenty, then, comparatively, the desert may be said to bud and blossom, and grass springs up over a great portion of its surface. In such a season the Arabs say they are 'kings.'

Ancient Ruins.
On this route we find the ruins of the ancient Roman places, Elhoda and Elusa; and those of Beersheba, 25 miles S. W. of Hebron, still called Beersheba. There are two wells of fine water, over 40 feet deep, one 12½ feet diameter and the other about 6, walled up with masonry work, the bottoms dug out of the solid rock. Close by are ruins of a straggling village, corresponding entirely to the description of it by Eusebius and Jerome.

Antiquities of Jerusalem.
In Jerusalem we are surprised to find how much of antiquity remains, which no traveller has ever mentioned, or apparently ever seen.—The walls around the great area of the mosque of Omar are without all question, those built by Herod around the area of his temple; the size, position and character of the stones, (one of them 30-12 feet long, and many over 20 feet) show this of themselves, but it is further demonstrated by the fact, that near the South West corner there still remains, in a part of the wall, the foot of an immense arch, evidently belonging to the bridge which anciently led from the temple to the Xystus on Mount Zion; (Josephus J. 6. 6. 2.)—This no one appears ever to have seen. In the castle near Yatzka gate is also an ancient tower of stones like those of the temple, corresponding precisely to Josephus's description of the tower Hippicus.—B. J. 6. 4. 3.—Which Titus left standing as a monument; the ancient part is over 40 feet high, and built solid without any room within. We have no doubt that it is Hippicus.

We have thus gained some important fixed points from which to start in applying the ancient descriptions of the city. We have been able also to trace to a considerable distance the ancient wall North West and North of the present city. The pool Siloam at the mouth of the Tyropoeon, (see Catherwood's plan.) is without doubt the Siloam of Josephus, and the wall of Nehemiah, farther down, in the Enkrof of Scripture, where the border of Judah and Benjamin passed up the valley of Hinnom. We have found further that there is a living fountain of water deep under the mosque of Omar, which is doubtless ancient, the water has just the taste of that of Siloam, and we conjecture a connection between them. This point we have yet to examine. We have not completed the half of what we wish to investigate in this city, and could spend another month or two with profit in the like researches here.

Further Researches Proposed.
Our plan is to make excursions from this city to the neighboring sites of ancient places—to Jericho and the Jordan, and also a longer one to Gaza, thence to Hebron, and thence to Wady Mousa, so as to explore the north end of the Ghor, and the region of the Dead Sea. I hope to find some trace of Kadesh and other cities in that region. From all the information we can get, it would seem that in the rainy seasons, when water runs in the Ghor, it flows northward towards the Dead Sea; thus, contradicting the hypothesis that the Jordan once flowed through it to the Elanitic Gulf.—Afterwards we hope to go North, examine the sources of the Jordan, and other points as far as Damascus, and then pass from Beirut to Smyrna. All this, if the Lord will, and as he will.—American Biblical Repository.

THE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

The following is a transcript of the primitive judicial code which existed in the State of Connecticut during the time of its first settlers and their immediate descendants, commonly called Blue Laws of Connecticut.

1. The Governor and magistrates convened in General Assembly are the supreme power, under God, of this independent dominion.

2. From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall be made.

3. The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people.

4. The Governor shall have only a single vote in determining any question, except a casting vote when the Assembly may be equally divided.

5. The Assembly of the people shall not be dissolved by the Governor, but shall dismiss itself.

6. Conspiracy against the dominion shall be punished with DEATH.

7. Whoever says "there is a power holding jurisdiction over and above this dominion," shall be punished with DEATH and loss of property.

8. Whoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion shall suffer DEATH.

9. The Judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

10. No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he be converted or a member in free communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

11. No one shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to this dominion.

and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of one pound. For the second offence he shall be disfranchised.

12. No Quaker, or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any office.

13. No food and lodgings shall be allowed to a Quaker, Adanite, or other heretic.

14. If any person shall turn Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to turn on pain of DEATH.

15. No Priest shall abide in this dominion. He shall be banished and suffer DEATH on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

16. No one shall cross a river but with an authorized ferryman.

17. No man shall run of a Sabbath day or walk in his garden or else, except reverently to and from church.

18. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

19. No woman shall kiss her child on Sabbath or fasting day.

20. A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

21. When it appears that an accomplice has confederated, and he refuses to discover them

controlled by one man, they had the sinews of war, have continually endeavored to carry their point by panic and threatened revolution. They will remember that Mr. Clay announced the commencement of this struggle by declaring that "we were in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet." They will remember that Mr. Webster declared there were no saboteurs in revolutionary times. They will remember that Mr. Binney, on the same Sabbath, said that the Bank could not be restored to its rights, (the deposits,) "peaceably, it must be by the sword." They will remember the military Whig Association of Baltimore, who were to encamp ten thousand men on Capitol Hill, while the vote was pending. They will remember that even during the last year, it was proposed in New York to march ten thousand men to Washington, to drive President Van Buren to submission to the bank. It was found, however, that the attack on the General Government was beginning on too large a scale; but it now seems that Riner, Burrows, Stevens, and Penrose, the notorious instruments of the Bank in the acquisition of its charter, have resolved to make an experiment of force, on a smaller scale, to maintain their mercenary-acquired political power, and, with it, Bank dictation within the State. Democracy, we hope, will meet this daring treason with calmness and firmness. They will not, we trust, yield one inch; but resolutely assert the rights of a majority.

A vigorous head in the Senate well observed, on hearing the news of the revolutionary movement on the part of the money power, that it was too late now for success—public opinion has already crushed the hydra, and the wretched, disgraced mercenaries who seek now to eke out the existence of the power it gave them by force, will only expose the generous designs so long cherished by those in whose employment they are. We doubt not like other unwhipped conspirators, they will be deserted by the leaders who once used and put them forward, and will be made scapegoats to satisfy the rights of the country, so long outraged through its secret machinations.

We add a simple statement of the facts in relation to the returns of the county of Philadelphia, that the public may understand the issue pending at Harrisburg.

The whole election judges from the seven election districts of the county, and the judges from the city of Philadelphia, met on Friday morning, the 12th of October, 1838, in Independence Hall, in the State House, according to law; were organized by the appointment of a chairman and two return clerks; and the names of all the judges being called over, each judge answered to his name.

This is precisely the course directed by statute, and all the Federal judges attended and participated in the proceeding.

"The judges' names were then called in order—the votes were read by them from the certificates for the different offices, and for and against the amendments, taken down on the tally lists by the return clerks, the additions made up, and the duplicate returns made out as we have already stated, and signed by a majority of the judges in the presence of all the judges. When the whole was finished, the meeting adjourned, at about eight o'clock in the evening."

The Democratic ticket, composed of C. Brown and S. Stevenson, for Senate, and Messrs. Pray, Ryan, Carpenter, Brittain, Hellenstein, Nesbit, Heston, and Crispin, by a vote of 7,875 votes, the Federal ticket having received 6,364. The returns excluded the Northern Liberties, including the rejected Northern Liberties, embracing the whole county, the Democratic vote was 10,036; the Federal, 9,490.

"These were the only regular official returns made by the majority which conclude the authority. By one set was next day deposited in the Secretary's office—another handed to the Sheriff, who should have received only the amendments, and the County Commissioners; and then another duplicate set was sent by mail to the Secretary of the Commonwealth—because which sets are now in his office."

"Six out of seventeen judges, with the city judges, then met, about half past nine in the evening, clandestinely, in another part of the building, and from the certificates from seven election districts only, and the city, made out papers, calling them returns, omitting the First District returns and the returns for County Commissioners and Auditor, which last are not required by law to be sent to Harrisburg. These acts are, of course, all null and void, and, if there were no other returns, these could never be received or recognised as returns. They were the acts of a minority (who had been concluded by a majority)—not in a meeting of the judges, but done after the regular adjournment of the regular meeting—with-out notice, clandestinely, secretly in the dead of night, and after their functions as judges had terminated as to all that was to be done on the third day after the election, which includes the making out of the duplicate returns."

This midnight meeting of the seven judges, made out returns from only seven, out of the seventeen, election districts, thus:

"We, the return judges of the several wards, townships and districts of the county of Philadelphia, do certify that, at an election held on the 2d Tuesday in October, A. D. 1838, the following named persons APPEAR to have the number of votes set opposite to their names for members of Assembly, in the district of Spring Garden, the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties, Blockley, Moyamensing, Bristol, Germantown, and Oxford."

It then gives the names of Mr. Day and the rest of the Federal candidates, the highest as having received 6,455; and after these the name of Mr. Pray and the rest of the Democratic ticket as having received 4,912 votes.

"This paper is exceedingly peculiar in its phrasing, it does not certify that the following named persons have so many votes, it confines itself to seven election districts."

"This paper, which returns no one as elected to any office, is indeed an entire and total nullity on its face, and might as well be used to show that the individuals named in it were commissioned as judges as elected as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth."

The returns of these seven judges being only part of the district when compared with returns of the other ten return judges, showed a clear majority of more than five hundred for the Democratic ticket.

The following from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, is not bad. The lines deserve to be passed round:

"The man that 'akes no papers,
Or taking pays not when they're read,
Would sell his corn to buy a 'horn,
And live on borrowed bread."

There is not a more disgusting object in the world than a vulgar, ignorant person in the possession of wealth, and making use of his golden influence to oppress the poor, who are, in every respect, his superiors.

A machine has been put in operation in Wheeling which will cut out fifty thousand shingles in seven hours. This is doing the last business.—Balt. Sun.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 18, 1838.

We have received the Annual Reports of the Secretaries of the different Departments, of the Government, together with the Postmaster General, which we will lay before our readers as early as possible.

APPOINTING POWER.—We give the subjoined sections of the amended constitution of Maryland that our readers may distinctly understand the extent of power vested in the Governor in making appointments for office. We may at some future time notice this subject more fully. The 13th section of the amended constitution abolishes the Council, and "the whole Executive power of the Government is vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned."

Sec. 14th provides "That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the State whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government, provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under the previous executive appointment, when this act shall not go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or any of them."

The 14th article provides, "That all civil officers, of the appointment of the Governor and Council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour, shall be appointed annually in the third week of January (1823, ch. 111.) But if any of them shall be re-appointed, they may continue to act without any new commission or qualification, and every officer, though not reappointed shall continue to act until the person who shall be appointed and commissioned shall be qualified."

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

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

DEATH OF COM. NICHOLSON.—Com. J. J. Nicholson, died at his residence in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, of apoplexy, after only a few hours' illness.

Twenty-Six laborers, employed upon the Girard College at Philadelphia, were recently discharged because they voted for General Porter the Democratic Candidate.

"Right fresh Baltimore Oysters were recently advertised for sale in Huntsville, Alabama!"

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, it appears have misrepresented the facts at issue at Harrisburg, between the two party divisions of the Legislature. The subjoined letter from Senator Buchanan sets them right in regard to the matter and throws much light upon the whole affair. We will here take occasion to say that the inflammatory tone of the Whig presses, their lavish epithets of treason, traitors and rebels, and their untiring zeal in perverting the truth, will we hope, have but little effect upon the calm and dispassionate reader, who may chance to read their panic appeals. The presence of an armed force, and a resort to terror, are means too weak and impotent to overawe a free people in the quiet maintenance of their rights.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE HARRISBURG QUESTION. We received, in the course of yesterday, the subjoined letter, which we give to our readers with the single remark, that we stated the case which has arisen in the Pennsylvania Legislature, as we were enabled by publications at Philadelphia to comprehend a matter of which we had no personal knowledge.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: In your editorial of this morning, under the title of "The News from Harrisburg," you have entirely mistaken a material fact upon which the controversy depends. It is to correct this mistake, doubtless unintentional, that I take the liberty of addressing you the present note, which you will please to publish.

After stating the rejection of the vote of the Northern Liberties by the return judges, and the consequent return by them of Mr. Ingersoll as a representative to Congress, you say that "by thus annulling a Naylor majority of upward of thirteen hundred in one district, (the effect is) to secure the pretended election of Charles J. Ingersoll to Congress, and the whole Loco Foco county ticket to the Legislature."

Every man who reads this paragraph must inter that if the return of the district of the Northern Liberties had been rejected, the Whig, and not the Democratic, county ticket would have been elected to the Legislature; and yet such an inference is directly at variance with the fact. I now write with copies before me of the returns of the majority as well as the minority return judges, as they were transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. In order to be brief, I shall merely refer to the votes given to the first candidate on the Democratic, and the first on the Whig ticket, for the State Senate.

In all the seventeen election districts of the county of Philadelphia, including the Whig returns of the Northern Liberties, C. Brown, the Democratic candidate, received 10,036 votes. And his opponent, J. Hanna, the Whig candidate, received 9,495 votes.

C. Brown's majority 571 votes. The exclusion of the district of the Northern Liberties had no effect but that of increasing C. Brown's majority over J. Hanna from 571 to 1,550 votes. Whether this district be admitted or excluded, the whole Democratic ticket for the county of Philadelphia is elected by a handsome majority.

The six of the seventeen return judges who met after the regular official return had been made out and signed by ten of their number, in order to furnish a return which would elect the Whig candidates, rejected all the votes given in ten of the seventeen election districts of the county of Philadelphia. These rejected districts are, Kensington, Southwark, Passyunk, Kingsessing, Roxborough, Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Moyamensing, University City, North Penn. Township, South Penn. Township, and West Philadelphia. It is upon this return, made by six only of the seventeen return judges of the county of Philadelphia, and embracing the votes given in seven only of seventeen election districts, that the Whig candidates are now claiming seats in the Legislature at Harrisburg.

There are other matters in your editorial liable to objection; but my purpose is merely to put you right upon the important fact which is at the root of the unfortunate controversy.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Messrs. GALES AND SEATON.
FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 12th.

REINFORCEMENT.—Several companies, we understand from York and Cumberland are quartered on the opposite bank of the river, not being able to obtain lodgings in town. The volunteers who are here we believe are quartered in the arsenal, the exchange, the court house, the Lancasterian school house and the Presbyterian church. It is expected that large reinforcements will be here tomorrow.

Citizens are flocking from all quarters, so that in the course of a week we presume there will be from twenty to fifty thousand persons here.—Keystone.

THE TRUE CAUSE.—The Harrisburg, Key Stone, gives the following as the true cause why the desperate attempt of the true holders of that place have been made to cheat the people out of their rights, and why they are endeavoring to place in office those who have not been chosen by a majority of the votes:

"The true secret of all the manoeuvres and tricks of Stevens and Co., and of the frauds, lies in the HEAVEN DARING FRAUDS, which have been committed on the public works, the last year, and which if unveiled by a democratic legislature, would astound every honest man in the state of all parties.—Mr. Stevens would be unable to live in the state.—He would be regarded as a MONSTER OF INIQUITY and public indignation and everlasting infamy would be his portion. He knows this, and knows that his situation cannot be worse. He would rather the government were dissolved, than that his act as a national commissioner should be examined. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS BORROWED AND SPENT WITHOUT authority, haunts him by night and by day. The missionary fund of \$175,000 rises up in judgment against him, and he exclaims like Lamach of old, 'HAIN BE AVENGED SEVEN FOLD—truly I shall be FURNISHED SEVENTY AND SEVEN FOLD.'"

ILLINOIS.

Extract from a letter, dated
Galesburg, November 25, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: The special election in this Senatorial district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Peter Prunty, terminated on Thursday last in the election of Ebenezer Peck, esq. an ardent supporter of the Independent Treasury system, and one of the ablest speakers in the State as our present member of Congress (by recurrence to his last visit to this city, which was so unwelcome to all parties) can testify.

MICHIGAN.

Extract from a letter, dated
St. Josephs (Mich.) Nov. 13, 1838.

"I write to give you the pleasing intelligence that Michigan has achieved a most glorious victory at our recent State election. Our mutual friend, Hon. J. E. Cary, is elected to Congress by an increased vote over his last election; and from the returns received, we are satisfied of a strong Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature. This ensures us a Democratic Senator to Congress, at the election this winter. In our county (Berrien) we have carried all by the board, and elected our Representative, Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, one of the most efficient and decided Democrats in Michigan or the West. He is himself a hero. Last year the Loco Focos carried the county by nearly 100 majority. Now we have from 150 to 175. In every county yet heard from there are Democratic gains; and it is firmly believed by our best informed men, our gain throughout the State will be from four to six hundred. This, under the fearful odds with which we had to contend of money and banks, is a great triumph. The Sub-Treasury system is fast gaining supporters in Michigan. Thus we go."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Hon. PATRICK NOBLE, Senator from Abbeville and President of the Senate, was elected Governor of South Carolina on the 8th inst. The vote stood for NOBLE 96.

ELMORE 58.

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Important resolutions in relation to the Slave question were introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina on the 8th inst. We shall publish them to-morrow.

CONGRESS.—We present to our readers the resolutions submitted to the House of Representatives on the subject of Abolition by Mr. Atherton, an administration member from New Hampshire, together with a sketch of the proceedings at the time of their adoption. The adoption of these resolutions, will have a tendency to prevent the business of the House being interrupted by the introduction of the perplexing question of Abolition, and prevent a repetition of the excitement which it has so frequently given rise to on the floor of Congress. Mr. Wise refused to vote on the second resolution. Indeed he was not the only Whig that seemed uneasy under the action of the House on these resolutions. A slight circumstance will sometimes lead to important developments, and a man's sincerity is never better tested than when it is put to a fair trial.

1. Resolved, That this Government has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of Slavery in the several States of the Confederacy; and that the petitioners for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of Slavery in the several States and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their several limits.

2. Resolved, That Congress has no right to do indirectly what it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States is against the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected and a breach of the public faith in which they entered into this confederacy.

Mr. Waddy Thompson asked to be excused from voting for this proposition. Refused. The 3d resolution was divided as to take the question first on the first clause, viz:—"That Congress has not the power to do indirectly what it cannot do directly."

The question being taken this was decided in the affirmative—yeas 173, nays 30.

Mr. Adams being first called, raising his voice to its highest pitch, answered "NO!" The constitution does not embrace any such proposition." [Loud laughter followed this reply.]

The remaining clause of the resolution was agreed to—Yeas 161, nays 39. It is as follows:—"Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged power, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other."

The second branch was agreed to, yeas 150, nays 23.

The fifth Resolution was then as follows:—"Resolved, Therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy; and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching or relating, in any way, or to any extent whatsoever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed or referred."

The first branch of this resolution was agreed to—yeas 156, nays 57.

Mr. Poole moved to lay the latter branch of the proposition on the table—lost—yeas 55—nays 129.

The question was next taken on this portion of the resolution, and it was agreed to, yeas 126, nays 78.

Mr. Pope, of Ky. asked to be excused from voting for the above. The House refused to excuse him.

Mr. Chambers, of Ky. asked to be excused, on the ground that he could not vote for the resolution consistently with his opinion that Congress had no power to receive petitions. Refused.

All the resolutions having been adopted, Mr. Kennedy, of Md. asked leave to offer a resolution amending the form of the 4th resolution. Objections were made. Mr. K. moved the suspension of the rule.

The House then adjourned.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last Wednesday night at the Capitol, and was very numerously attended.

SENATE COMMITTEES.—On Thursday the following Committees were announced by Mr. King, of Ala., President pro tem. On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, (Chairman,) Tallmadge, Clay, of Kentucky, Rives, Niles.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, (Chairman,) Webster, Nicholas, Benton, Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, (Chairman,) Davis, Brown, Norvell, Ruggles.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, (Chairman,) Lumpkin, Preston, Strange, Ruggles.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith, of Conn. (Chairman,) Spence, Linn, McKean, Moulton.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, (Chairman,) Prentiss, Tipton, Allen, Wall.

On Militia.—Messrs. Clay, of Ala. (Chairman,) Swift, Moulton, Smith, of Indiana Foster.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Rives, (Chairman,) Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, Williams.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Walker, (Chairman,) Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Allen, Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, (Chairman,) Sevier, Bayard, Moulton, Lyon.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, (Chairman,) Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Swift.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, (Chairman,) Tipton, Crittenden, Young, Merrick.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Brown (Chairman,) White, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith, of Conn.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wall, (Chairman,) Morris, Clayton, Strange, Pierce.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, (Chairman,) Lumpkin, Wright, Brown, Merrick.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, (Chairman,) McKean, Young, Lyon, Foster.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, (Chairman,) Prentiss, Pierce, Roane, Williams.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Roane, (Chairman,) Nicholas, Spence, Bayard.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Strange, (Chairman,) Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, Lyon.

Committee to Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. McKean, (Chairman,) Fulton, Knight.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Norvell, (Chairman,) Smith, of Indiana, Merrick.

In the Van Buren division of the House on the 10th.

Mr. Hopkins (Speaker of the House) rose and stated, that he would take this occasion to remark—not, however, that he had any thing official to communicate to the House—that on this morning, he was called upon by a gentleman who was a personal friend of his, and informed that the Governor desired to have an interview with him.

He accordingly proceeded to the dwelling of Governor Ritner, when that gentleman informed him that he desired to say to him, that the troops brought here under his (the Governor's) requisition, had received his express order, that no soldier, either armed or unarmed, would be permitted to enter within the walls which surrounded the Capitol, unless under the requisition of the Legislature, or either branch thereof.

The Governor had informed him, further, that there was no intention, on his part, to displace any representative of the people of his place, and that it was not his intention to interfere in the remotest degree, with the rights of the members of the Legislature, in the performance of their duties.

The Governor had also assured him, that he had not made any communication to either branch of the Legislature, nor would he, until he was officially informed that the Legislature was properly organized, and he (Mr. Hopkins) had informed the Governor that he would state these facts to the body over which he presided.

From the New Orleans Bee, Nov. 28.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE POST OFFICE.—Yesterday morning an individual named Smith appeared at the Post Office, and asked the clerk for a letter which he had thrown into the box, as he wanted to pay the postage and correct a mistake. The clerk, as is customary, requested him to write his address, which he did, and imitated the superscription of the letter so artfully that the counterfeiter was not at first detected. The letter being handed to him, he altered the address and opened the letter, abstracting a hundred dollar note which it contained. He then pretended to write something in the inside, folded and returned it. He was about to leave the office when the clerk having observed his conduct and suspecting something wrong, told him that the letter was a double one before, that the enclosure had been removed, and that it must be returned. The clerk added that he could not permit him either to take away the enclosure or to alter the letter, as he could readily perceive that he was not the writer.

Smith upon this, left the office, saying that he would return in half an hour. The suspicions of the Post master being confirmed by this equivocal conduct, he ascertained by examination of the letter, the real name of its author, sent for him and learned that Smith was a boarder in the house, and that having some previous knowledge of the epistle and its valuable contents, he had watched the young man who had brought it to the office, and had shortly after made the attempt we have related.

A statement of the affair being made to the District Attorney, Smith was arrested and is now safely lodged in prison.

From the Jeffersonian.

DEFINITIONS.

We have, time and again, given the definition of the term Democracy, and its derivation:—compounded from the Greek noun *Demos*, the People, and *Crates*, to rule, sovereignty of the People—popular Government—Democracy. In giving this definition, we have heretofore neglected to give that of *Federalism*, which we now do.

The term federal is derived from *foedus*, a league. Is not this the true

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Unfeling.—The Montreal Herald of a recent date, has the following paragraph:—"We have seen the new gallows made by Mr. Prondson, and we believe it will be erected this day in front of the new goal, so that the rebels may enjoy a prospect which will no doubt have the effect of encouraging sound sleep and pleasant dreams. The gallows can accommodate six or seven at a time comfortably; but more at a pinch."

[For the Whig.]

A large majority of the Delegates from the State of Maryland, to the National Silk Convention, assembled at the Masonic Hall in the City of Baltimore, on the 13th of December 1838.

Luther J. Cox Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Thos. H. Dawson Secretary.

The necessity and expediency of forming a State Convention, to meet at Annapolis during the session of the Legislature, was taken into consideration, and on motion it was Resolved, that a State Silk Convention be formed, to meet at the City of Annapolis, on the 3d Tuesday in January next.

Resolved that, the citizens of each county in this State, friendly to the culture of Silk, be requested to hold meetings and appoint, not exceeding five delegates, to meet said Convention to be held in the City of Annapolis, at the time mentioned in the foregoing resolutions.

LUTHER J. COX, Chairman.

THOS. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The parishioners of St. Michaels Parish are notified that Divine Service will be held in the new Church at Miles River ferry on Christmas day, on which occasion, also the Sacrament will be administered.

As usual, no southern mail. We hope soon to remedy this defect.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, 11th inst. by the Rev. James V. Potts, RICHARD W. STEWART, Printer, to Miss ANNA STEWART, all of this town.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. P. Potts, Mr. JOSEPH B. HARRINGTON, Deputy Sheriff of this county, to Miss HESTER ANN HARRINGTON, of the City of Baltimore.

On Thursday evening last, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Henry M. Mason, D. D. EDWARD M. DAWSON, of the firm of Dawson & Sons, to SUSAN H., daughter of James Parrott, Esq. all of this town.

On Tuesday evening the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. JOHN R. CAULK, to Miss SARAH ELLEN HOPKINS, all of this county.

In Centerville on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. RICHARD T. EARLE, Jr. to Miss CATHERINE, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Spencer of Kent county.

In Chestertown on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. David Bailey, Rev. GEORGE BARTON of the M. E. Church, for Caroline circuit, to Miss HESTER ANN VOSS, of that place.

Died.

On the 8th inst. at his father's residence, CHARLES NICHOLAS, 2d son of John S. Martin, in his 6th year.

NOTICE.

There is a large amount charged upon the books of the Editor of this paper, the payment of which is respectfully requested. It is especially desired, that accounts of long standing should be liquidated.

Dec. 18, 1838.

Sunday School Meeting.

THERE will be a Sunday School Meeting held in the M. E. Church in this town on Christmas day at 10 o'clock A. M. The children attached to the M. E. Sunday School, will be examined, after which an Address may be expected.—The friends of the cause, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Dec. 18th, 1838. (G)

SWEEP STAKES.



WILL be run for on SATURDAY the 22nd inst. on the Chappel Course, between Sicron, a horse owned by Mr. James Boardly, and Buster, owned by Mr. Edward R. Nicholson, and the Mare Arietta owned by Mr. E. O. Martin,—one single mile for fifty dollars a side, (play or pay.)

HENRY D. HARWOOD.

Dec. 18, 1838.

MAIL LINE FROM EASTON TO CAMBRIDGE.



THE subscriber will run a comfortable four-wheel carriage from Cambridge Ferry to Easton, regularly on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS. His ferry-boat is in good repair, and travellers can be promptly set across the river on all possible occasions.

No pains on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction to such as patronize him.

He can convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula, at the shortest notice.

DAVID PRICHARD.

Cambridge Ferry, Dec. 18 3w

A CARD.

F. H. CLARK, Dentist

OF No. 67 Lombard Street Baltimore. (formerly associated with Dr. Parly of New York) will visit Easton on professional business and for the purpose of extending his acquaintance on the Eastern Shore, about the 18th inst. He will exhibit testimonials in his favor from the most distinguished members of the profession to those who may require his professional aid. He will remain in Easton but one week.

Baltimore, Dec. 18, 1838.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support extended to him since he has been engaged in the Mercantile Business, begs leave most respectfully to inform them, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of

GOODS

usually kept in his line—such as Candles, best bunch Raisins, by the pound or box. Malaga Grapes, Almonds, Prunes, Figs; a large supply of the best English Walnuts, Ground Nuts, Chesnuts, Ginger Cakes, Ginger Nuts, Pound Cakes and Jumbles, Sugar, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, &c.

Also, a great variety, such as, Bead and Silk Purse, Buckskin, do. Ever Pointed Pencils, Silver and Brass Thimbles, Bodkins, Fancy and Plain Gold Finger Rings, Plain Gold Ear Rings, Tooth Brushes, Pen-knives, Scissors, Skates (silk, tuck, Bedding, Dressing, hoop and fine tooth combs) Head Bands, Fancy Glass Boxes, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Percussion Bird Guns, Watch Chains, Steel Pens, Thermometers, Corset Laces, Corset Bones, Shaving Glasses & Boxes, Razors, Shaving Brushes, Razor Straps, Pins, Needles, Maps, Sewing Cotton Silk, and Thread Suspenders, Umbrellas, Whips, Beads, assorted colors, Blacking and Brushes, Painted Buckets, Market Baskets, Sauff Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Lanterns, Aromatic Salts, Bears Oil, Macassar Oil, Cotton Cord, Steel Traps, Dusting Brushes, Spitoons, &c. &c.

ALSO, GROCERIES, as follows: Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Chewing Tobacco, Smoking, do. Cigars, Snuff, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Pepper, Alum, Allspice, Saltpeetre, Copperas, Strong Beer and Cider, &c.

Also the largest assortment of

BOOKS

ever before offered by me in this market, (too numerous to mention in an advertisement;) also a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of the above articles will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Rags.

The public's obedient servant.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Dec. 18

MILLER WANTED.

Wanted a competent miller to attend my wind-mill at Miles River Ferry.

Apply to

CHAS. LOWMEES.

Dec. 18

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

THE new road in the upper part of the county as laid down by Jos. Turner & William Rose, Esqs. Commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, will be sold out to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 12th January next, at the Chapel under the direction of Richard Arrington, Esq.—The road will be laid off in sections, to suit the convenience of those persons who may be desirous of undertaking the work, sale to take place at 12 o'clock.

THO'S C. NICOLS, CLK. to Commissioners for Talbot county, Dec. 18, 1838—5t

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

30th day of November, A. D. 1838.

On application of John S. Martin, Ex'r. of Joseph Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased. 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 he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Heg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Ex'r. of Joseph Martin dec'd.

Dec. 18—3w

A MEETING of all the Trustees of Primary Schools in Talbot County is earnestly requested at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock Business of importance will be laid before them.

A TRUSTEE. (G)

Dec. 11, 1838.

Found.

ON Wednesday the 28 ult. on the road between Easton and Centerville, a Gold Watch Case, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property.

For particulars enquire of the Editor, Dec. 4, 3w

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes! Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

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

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice to the public, that W. C. Ridgway, Jr. is our regularly appointed Agent for collecting all dues and obtaining subscribers to the American Museum of Natural History, and the Arts.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS.

Editors and Proprietors.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1838.

Notice to Contractors

Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND.

FORTY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all that lies in Somerset county—and about 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, will be ready for grading by the 24th of SEPTEMBER. In Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road bed except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, for culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing separately, or together.

The work with the plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other necessary information will be shown, by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne. Sealed and endorsed proposals, accompanied by satisfactory references, will be addressed, until the 20th September, to the Chief Engineer at his office, in Princess Anne, and from that time until the 24th at the city Hotel in Baltimore, at which time and place, the several bids for the work will be acted on.

Neither partnership, nor sub-contracts will be recognized.

Princess Anne Somerset county Md

August 21st, 1838.

American Museum.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts, will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and shortest notices of minor literary productions by the editors, it will embrace essays, tales, histories, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have, by their talents shed lustre upon American literature.—These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed; with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 600 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. Persons desirous of acting as agents, will please apply post paid Terms, \$5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—5 copies \$20

NATHAN C. BROOKS, J. E. SNODGRASS, Editors and Proprietors.

Nov 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

WAS committed, as a runaway, to the County Jail of Prince George's County on the 28th day of August, 1838, a negro man named Isaac Carrington, of a dark complexion; had on when committed a drab coat and pantaloons of coarse cloth, an old straw hat and pumps, who says that he is a free man. This is to notify the owner or owners of said negro to come forward, to identify him, pay the jail fees, and take him away, on or before the 5th day of December next, otherwise he will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash to defray the jail charges.

SAMUEL FOWLER, Shff.

Nov. 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the County Jail of Prince George's County, as a runaway August 21st, 1838, a negro man named Spencer Curtis. Had on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons and a gingham shirt; had also in his possession a pair of yellow homespun pantaloons. Said Spencer says he is a free man. This is to give notice to the owner or owners of said negro man to come forward, identify him, pay the jail fees and take him away on or before the 5th day of December next, otherwise he will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash, to defray the jail charges.

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SAMUEL FOWLER, Shff. P. G. C.

Nov. 27, 1838.

GROCERY & COMMISSION.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken Warehouse No. 20 Chesapeake, and is prepared to execute all orders in the grocery line (liquors excepted). The stock on hand has been carefully selected, and with a view to family use particularly, and flatters himself that long experience in business will ensure him a share of patronage.

RICH'D. M. FANSON.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1838.

N. B. On hand and constantly kept of all sizes the new improved and highly recommended Winchester bar hrt Plough.

MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has 50,000 cuttings and 500 of the genuine Morus Multicaulis trees for sale, to be delivered this day.

WM. J. ROBERTS. (G)

Nov. 6 1838.

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Old Establishment, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the Battle Monument.

"Now is the day and now is the hour."

The times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY, Porters, Waiters, Ostlers, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Bar-keepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.

FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded far or near.

HOUSE, Lots, Farms, &c. for sale, rent or lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office until called for.

SLAVES.—Persons having Slaves for life, that wish to dispose of them, either out or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate and particularly be it understood, all communications through the post office must be post paid.

In order that strangers may be informed as to general character of the advertiser, for industry and prompt attention to business and general knowledge and experience, he is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

Reverly Johnson, Esq. Samuel Moale, Esq. James M. Buchanan, Esq. James Purviance, Esq. David Barnum, City Hotel; William Frick, Port Collector.

LEWIS F. SCOTT

Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1838.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Lowe, deceased, are hereby warned, that the subscriber will most positively proceed against them according to law, unless they call upon him very soon, to make payment, or effect some satisfactory arrangement of the claims against them.

WM. R. PRICE, Adm'r.

Dec. 4, 1838.

Dover Bridge.

THE public are hereby notified that Dover Bridge is now repairing, and will not be in order for passage until Tuesday the 18th inst.

CHARLES GWINN.

Dec. 4, 1838.

John Brown Talbot County Court Sitting in Chancery 30th Nov. 1838.

Alice Holt Ordered that the report of Richard B. Carmichael, Trustee in the above case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the ensuing term of Talbot County Court, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland three successive weeks before the first Tuesday in next May Term.

The report States the amount of Sales to be \$802.

P. B. HOPPER

True Copy JAMES PARROTT,

Dec. 4, 1838.

MR. VINCENT A. SCHMIDT,

Has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity that he will give a

CONCERT OF INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.

On one Evening this week (of which he will give due notice by handbills of time and place). MR. SCHMIDT will perform on the Harp-Guitar, an improvement made by Mr. Shner of Philadelphia, and on 16 chromatic tuned Jews Harps forming a perfect Instrument.

PROGRAMME.

PART 1.

1. Grand March for the Harp Guitar

2. Bajelito—Spanish Song, with accompaniment by Garcia.

3. The Bouquet, a collection of Airs.

4. Air with variations on the Jews Harps, two being played at one time, and other modulations.

5. Genevieve, a Ballad.

6. Pot Pourri for the Guitar.

PART 2.

1. A Fantaisie on the last Revolution of July in Paris, composed by V. Schmidt

2. A Tyrolese Mountain song.

3. Waltzes on the Jews Harps.

4. She loved you when the Sunny Light, a Song.

5. Louisiana Gallopade for the Guitar.

6. The Austrian Retreat, a Grand Military March, which Mr. S. will imitate a Music Band coming from a distance—composed by V. A. Schmidt.

The Concert commences at Seven o'clock. Tickets 50cts, each, may be obtained at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at the door of the Hall in the evening.

Dec. 14, 1838.

Mr. Schmidt, will tune PIANOS at the shortest notice, and can be seen by application at the Easton Hotel.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber has taken a shop on Washington street, a few doors above the Post office and nearly opposite the Union Tavern, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its varieties. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

Persons in the country having clocks to repair will be waited on at the shortest notice. All kinds of Jewelry carefully repaired. His terms will be moderate, and work warranted.

JOSHUA CLIFT.

Easton, Nov. 20—3w

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold for Cash at private Sale, two Negro Women, that have been used to House Work, viz: Cooking, Washing, Ironing, &c.—also a promising Negro Boy, about 10 years old, who has been raised on a farm.

The above Negroes will not be sold to go out of the State; and if not sold by the first of January next, will be hired out for the next year.

New Goods.

WILLIAM POWELL through this medium, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, respectively, for the liberal encouragement received in his business at Wye Landing. And having sold to Henry B. Fiddeman (his former partner) an equal interest, the business in future will be done in the name and firm of

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous patronage. Having just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are now opening a very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Adelaide, Drab, and mixt Cloths, Victoria, Black, Drab, mixt Fancy, Ribbed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all Colours, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing Heavy Kerseys, Plaid, striped and plain Linseys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinos, Circassians, Mouselains, new and latest style, superior French Bombazines, Bombazettes, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colours, Gro de Berlin, superior black Indian Lustings, Silks, Sattinets and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain and fig'd Bobanetts, Mull, Swiss and Jackonett, Muslins, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobanett Laces, Ribbons, Braids, a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silks Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woollen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, Balizes, Bannockburn and French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Sheneal, do. Merino, do. of different colours and sizes, variety of other Shawls, Hdkfs, &c. British, Victoria and French Prints, latest style, domestic Print, Rose, Whittney, Macinaw, Duffitt and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron and Furniture, Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Bleached and brown Sheetings, and Shirtings, heavy Osnaburghs, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15 Seme Twine, Wicking, Linens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, 300 pair extra heavy brogans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

Fur, Russia, and Silk

HATS,

Fur, Seal, and Otter Caps,

For gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,

part superior Bridles, Surslings, Collars, Halters Bridle Leathers, Martingales, Harness Trunks of Leather and Seal Skin Carriage Drivers, Cart and Riding Whips, a large lot of Upper and Under Leather, prime quality.

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Two dozen double and single barrel duck and BIRD GUNS,

part superior. Fine Wire Twist, Patent, British China, Glass and Queens Ware, Earthen, Stone and Tin and Wooden Ware, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Java, Rio and St. Domingo, go Coffee, N. Orleans and Santa Cruz Sugars, Loaf and Lump do,

Gunpowder, Imperial and

Hyson Teas.

Old Madera Wine in Bottles, Draught, best port Liston and dry Malaga Wines, Champagne of the Choicest Brands by the case, superior Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Old Rye and common Whiskey, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. O. & W. I. Molasses, superior Cheese by the single one or Cask, all kinds of Crackers, Corgers, Snuff, Tobacco, Raisins, St. Ubes and Sack Salt, Herrings, &c.

Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,

Mineral and Botanic;

MEDICINE,

Ploughs and Plough Castings,

a quantity of lumber, 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 and 8-4 Yellow and White Pine, Cypress Shingles, Laths, Lime &c. &c. The whole of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms. The subscribers respectfully solicit a call for examination from those who may want cheap goods.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,

Wye Landing.

Talbot Co. Oct. 30th, 1838:

The subscribers having at considerable trouble and expense completed a new and substantial SLOOP, to run as a regular packet, to and from Baltimore, will commence their regular trips from this place on Saturday the 27th inst., leaving regularly every Saturday at 9 A. M. and Baltimore every Wednesday in succession at the same hour. Having two other vessels in good order, they will be pleased to take in grain at any of the landings on Wye and elsewhere, if desirable, at the lowest rates of freight, and hope by a strict attention to the business to receive a share of the public's custom.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A Public examination of the scholars, belonging to this institution, will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st of December next, at the Academy, at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.

By the Trustees

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

Nov. 27, 1838—8t

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this commodious ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling house lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitting; and, as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair & equal competition with any other individual in his line.

At the private house of the Union Tavern, Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

At the patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Courts sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

At the tables belonging to this establishment, will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

At the Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

At the carriage hire, will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

E. McDOWELL.

Easton, Talbot county, Md.

Nov. 14, 1837.

New Fall Goods.

W. M. LOVEDAY.

HAS just received and opened a his store house a fine assortment of

Staple and Fancy

GOODS.

He thinks as good as his ever been able to offer—Amos

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets

Merinos, &c. &c. &c.

He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call.

Easton, Oct. 2, 1838.—4t

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her usual routes, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner.

April 3, 1838.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WYE LANDING AND ST. MICHAEL'S.

The steam boat Maryland will leave Baltimore on Sunday morning the 7th inst. at 8 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michael's and Wye Landing. Leaving Wye Landing on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock touching at St. Michael's at 4 past 9 o'clock, by way of Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Oct. 9, 1838.

CATTLE SHOW POSTPONED

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the E. S. held on the 23d ult. it was unanimously Resolved—That in consequence of the failure of the corn and root crops and the deplorable condition to which the stock have been reduced by the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the country it is expedient to postpone the Cattle Show for twelve months and that it be held on or about the 1st of November 1839.

By order

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

September 4, 1838.

Papers friendly to Agriculture are requested copy the above.

GROCERY & COMMISSION.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken Warehouse No. 20 Chesapeake, and is prepared to execute all orders in the grocery line (Liquors excepted.) The stock on hand has been carefully selected, and with a view to family use particularly, and flatters himself that long experience in business will ensure him a share of patronage.

RICH'D. M. PANSON.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1838.

N. B. On hand and constantly kept of all sizes the new improved and highly recommended Winchester bar hns Plough.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber has taken a shop on Washington street, a few doors above the Post office and nearly opposite the Union Tavern, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its varieties. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

Persons in the country having clocks to repair will be waited on at the shortest notice. All kinds of Jewelry carefully repaired. His terms will be moderate, and work warranted.

JOSIAH CLIFT.

Easton, Nov. 20—3w

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold for Cash at private Sale, two Negro Women, that have been used to House Work, viz: Cooking, Washing, Ironing, &c.—also a promising Negro Boy, about 10 years old, who has been raised on a farm. The above Negroes will not be sold to go out of the State; and if not sold by the first of January next, will be hired out for the next year.

For terms apply to the Editor.

Easton, Nov. 27, 1838—8w.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM R. BUSTEED,

THROUGH this medium tenders his thanks to his friends and customers respectively, for the liberal encouragement received in his business at Hillsborough, and having purchased in partnership with Jas. H. Barwick, the entire stock of goods belonging to Messrs. Reyner & Fountain, the business in future will be done in the name of

Busteed and Barwick.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous patronage, having just returned from the city, and are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

Goods,

Which have been selected with the greatest care from the latest importation consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, mixt Fancy, Ribbed Cassimeres, Cassinets of all Colours, Plaid, plain and striped; Heavy Kersey, Plain, plaid and striped Linsey, Coarse Cassinets and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of English and French Merinos, New and latest style superior French Bombazine, Grodenap's of various colours and latest style, superior Bl'k. Lustings Silks and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric plain and figured Bobanetts, Mull, Swiss and Jackonett Muslins, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings Ribbands, Braids and a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silks, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woollen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, French, plain and Blanket Shawls, British French and Domestic Prints, Rose and Blue Blankets, Carpetings, Bedtickings, Checks, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other articles.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes and kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, coarse and fine Boots, heavy brogans for labourers, plain and fashionable.

Russia Silk and Fur

HATS,

Men and Boys Seal Caps.

A large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Rio, Laguayra and St. Domingo coffee, New Orleans, Santa Cruz and loaf sugar,

IMPERIAL AND

Y. HYSON TEAS.

Spices, &c. Molasses, superior cheese, cakes, crackers, flour, herrings, salt, all kinds of fruit and tobacco.

ye Stuffs, Paints Oils; Mineral and Botanic

MEDICINES.

Hard Ware, Crockery

Ware, China, Tin and

Earthen-Ware

A large and general assortment of

LIQUORS,

A general assortment such as Old Holland Gin, French Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Wines, Rum, common Whiskey and Cordials, a large supply. In addition to the above they carry on

Blacksmithing.

In all its variety, also all kinds of Cart work done at the shortest notice, having made arrangements with Messrs Talbot and Mathews to that effect.

All of the above articles will be disposed of as low as such can be purchased on this shore otherwise we will refund the money to the complainant for the article sold, being determined to sell low for cash, country produce; or six months credit to punctual customers.

Hillsborough, Nov. 20, 1838.

N. B. All kinds of grain purchased, and the highest prices given in cash, or taken in exchange for goods by

BUSTEED & BARWICK.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Miller,

To attend my Wind Mill.

S. HAMBLETON,

Near St. Michael's, Md.

Nov. 27, 1838—1w.

NOTICE.

WAS committed, as a runaway, to the County Jail of Prince George's County on the 28th day of August, 1838, a negro man named Isaac Carrington, of a dark complexion; had on when committed a drab coat and pantaloons of coarse cloth, an old straw hat and pumps, who says that he is a free man. This is to notify the owner or owners of said negro to come forward, to identify him, pay the jail fees and take him away on or before the 5th day of December next, otherwise he will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash to defray the jail charges.

SAMUEL FOWLER, Sheriff.

Nov. 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the County Jail of Prince George's County, as a runaway August 21st, 1838, a negro man named Spencer Curis. Had on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons and a gingham shirt; had also in his possession a pair of yellow lumps-on pants. Said Spencer says he is a free man. This is to give notice to the owner or owners of said negro man to come forward, identify him, pay the jail fees and take him away on or before the 5th day of December next, otherwise he will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash, to defray the jail charges.

SAM. FOWLER, Sheriff. P. G. C.

Nov. 27, 1838.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER

PERRY HALL

Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL,

is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant.

J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LEONARD,

MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above.

J. E. LEONARD.

"Matchless Sanative."

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

CONSUMPTION,

and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.

HENRY THOMAS.

August 21, 1838.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 7, 1838.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, May 29

Found.

ON Wednesday the 28 ult. on the road between Easton and Centerville, a Gold Watch Case, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property.

For particulars enquire of the Editor,

Dec. 4, 3w

COACH GIG

AND HARNESS MAKING

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work,

of the latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of

Brass or in work Repaired,

Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 11 (G)

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE,

Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

AND THE OTHER,

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes place:

How is this accounted for?

By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—the urinary discharges of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

Purge!—Yes—I say purge!

The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes purged be that also in the head, the back, the bowels, the seat, the stomach, the side, the throat—Does it arise from internal or external causes? I still say purge!—For know this self evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and I will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot be possibly seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. Hippocrates says: "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health.

For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative.

The purgative I make use of is my granddaddy's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on any first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

**WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!
Millars—Millions of Dollars!**

PRIZES—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—and some one of \$10 to \$100, shares in proportion to a respectfully requested to forward their tickets by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be fully received and executed by return, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (when asked) immediately after the drawing.—see address

JOHN CLARK.
Established Prize Vender, N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the eum.
Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice to the public, that C. Ridgway, Jr. is our regularly appointed Agent for collecting all dues and obtaining subscribers for the American Museum of Literature, and the Arts.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS.
Editors and Proprietors.
Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1838.

Notice to Contractors
Eastern Shore Rail Road,
MARYLAND.

FORTY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all lies in Somerset county—and about 12 or miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, PTEMBER, in Somerset, the work to be light, as the country is generally level along the road had except the crossing of Rivers Creeks will be formed chiefly from the drains. In Cecil, there will be a great of heavy excavation and embankment, in soft clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly Somerset, there will be much grubbing and straining to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings to be for the grading of the road, for culverts, drains, and for grubbing and clearing generally, together.

The work, with the plans, specifications, drawings of proposal, and other necessary information will be given by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne. sealed and endorsed proposals, accompanied satisfactory references, will be addressed, until the 24th September, to the Chief Engineer at his office, in Princess Anne, and from that time until the 24th at the City Hotel in Baltimore, at which time and place, the several bids for the work will be acted on. Neither partnership, nor sub-contracts will be recognized.

} Princess Anne Somerset county Md. }
August 21st, 1838.

American Museum.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts, will combine the solid review with the lighter miscellany of wit and humor, and the most important notices of minor literature. By the editors, it will embrace the best of the literature of the day, and the most interesting and valuable information accessible. The plan series of ample provision to remedy any of the failures arising from the author's literature. Each review will be accompanied by portraits of the authors engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed; with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 600 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. Persons desirous of acting as agents will please apply post paid terms, \$5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—5 copies \$20.

**NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,**
Editors and Proprietors.
Nov. 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the County Jail of Prince George's County on the 28th day of August, 1838, a negro man named Isaac Carrington, of a dark complexion; had on when committed a drab coat and pantalon of coarse cloth, an old straw hat and pumps, who says that he is a free man. This is to notify the owner or owners of said negro to come forward, to identify him, pay he jail fees, and take him away, on or before the 5th day of December next, otherwise he will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash to defray the jail charges.

SAMUEL FOWLER, Shf.
Nov. 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the County Jail of Prince George's County, as a runaway on August 21st, 1838, a negro man named Spencer Curtis. Had on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons and a gingham shirt; had also in his possession a pair of yellow homespun pantaloons. Said Spencer says he is a free man. This is to give notice to the owner or owners of said negro man to come forward, identify him, pay the jail fees and take him away on or before the 5th day of December next, otherwise he will be on that day sold to the highest bidder for cash, to defray the jail charges.

SAM. FOWLER, Shf. P. G. C.
Nov. 27, 1838.

GROCERY & COMMISSION.

I the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken Warehouse No. 20 Chesapeake, and is prepared to execute all orders in the grocery line (liquors excepted). The stock on hand has been carefully selected, and with view to family purchases practical, and flatters himself that long experience in business will ensure him a share of patronage.

RICH'D M. FANSON.
Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1838.
N. B. On hand and constantly kept of all sizes the new improved and highly recommended Winchester bay bree Plough.

**MULBERRY TREES
FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber has 50,000 cuttings and 1500 of the genuine Morus Mulicauc trees for sale, to be delivered this fall.

WM. J. ROBERTS.
Nov. 5 1838. (G)

