

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1837

VOL. III.—No 23

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is printed and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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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

POPULAR SONGS.

"THE BRAVE OLD OAK."

Song Composed and Sung with much applause,

BY MR. HENRY RUSSELL.

The song of the Oak, the brave old Oak,

Who hath ruled in the green wood long,

Here's health and renown to his broad green crown,

And his firm arms so strong!

There's fear in his frown, when the sun goes down,

And the fire in the West fades out.

And the snow with his might on a wild midnight,

When storms through his branches whist,

Then sing to the Oak, the brave old Oak,

Who hath ruled in this land so long,

And still flourish'd here, a hale green tree,

When a hundred years are gone.

He saw the rare times, when the Christmas chiming,

Were a merry sound to hear,

And the spire's wide hall and the cottage small,

Were full of English cheer;

And all the day to the rebeck gay,

They frolicked with lonesome swains,

They are gone, they are dead, in the churchyard

laid.

But the Tree he still remains.

Then sing to the Oak, &c. &c.

"A TEAR SHALL TELL HIM ALL."

SUNG BY MRS. KEELY.

At moonlight, near the broken cross,

Young Edward fondly roves,

To love but me, and only me,

'Till life should beat no more;

To note that vow, on Heaven's high name

So fervently he seemed to call,

That ere my ill-fitting voice replied,

A tear, a tear, had told him all.

Though heedless of his oath he prove,

His falsehood I'll not harshly blame,

And should he wander back to me,

I will not ask him—whence he came;

No angry frown shall cloud my brow,

No unkind words shall spirit his thrall,

But ere this heart in silence breaks,

A tear, a tear shall tell him all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEMALE DUELLIST.

The Duchess of Abrantes is publishing in

Paris, "The Lives and Portraits of celebrated

Women," from which we make a selection

never before in this country. It is an ac-

count of one *Donna Catalina de Eraso*, the

Nun-ensign who seems rather a fiend than a

"celebrated woman." The adventures of the

Nun-ensign—so called from her habiting her-

self in the military uniform—are so curious as

to partake of the appearance of romance;

though it is stated that the documents which

prove her existence and extraordinary adven-

tures are numerous and authentic. This

strange being was, it appears, born at Sebast-

ian, in 1559. She was compelled to take the

veil, but made her escape from the convent,

and having assumed male attire for the purpose

of avoiding capture, her real sex was not dis-

covered till the lapse of many years, during

which she fought with great bravery as a sol-

dier in the New World, and was promoted to

the rank of Ensign. Her violent temper led

her into many scrapes, and she committed sev-

eral murders—but ultimately obtained her

pardon both from King and Pope, and died in

obscurity. From the history of this daring

Amazon, we extract the following murder ad-

dult:

The Nun-ensign loved play with a sort of

fray; and the violence of her temper rendered

her disgusting to those who only sought a

amusement in it. She was therefore dreaded

in the gaming house, where she always made

a point of visiting whenever she arrived in a

town in which any existed. One day after her

return to La Concepcion she was losing. A

dispute arose about a throw; the banker want-

ed to speak, but she ordered him to be silent.

He replied in a word so insulting that Catali-

na became frantic with rage. "Dare to re-

peat that word!" said she. The unhappy man

did so, and had scarcely uttered it ere Catali-

na's sword was buried in his heart. At this

moment a young and noble Castilian, Don

Francisco Paraga, auditor general of Chili,

entered the room. With the authority of his

rank and office, he ordered the ensign to leave

the house. Catalina cast a glance of bitter

contempt at him, and made no other reply than

to draw her dagger—her sword still reeking

with blood of the unfortunate banker. Don

Francisco repeated his order in a louder and

more commanding voice, and at the same time

seized Catalina by the upper part of her dou-

ble, and the moment her fury was appeased, per-

ceived the full extent of the danger she had

brought upon herself. There was only one

mode of averting it; that was to seek the sanc-

tuary of the cathedral, and thence retire to the

adjoining convent of San Francisco. She had

scarcely reached her asylum, when the gov-

ernor arrived, surrounded by his soldiers, and

Catalina was blockaded six months. It seem-

ed no doubt singular to her, but to her alone;

who knew herself to be an apostate nun, that

she should be thus besieged in a monastery,

not for violation of her first vows, but for hav-

ing killed two men with her woman's hand

and her tiger's heart.

She had a friend in her regiment, Don Juan

de Silva, ensign of another company. One day

he came to see her; she was walking alone and

sad under the gloomy arcade of the church,

uttering blasphemous against the seclusion,

which was becoming insupportable to her. Don

Juan had just had a quarrel of so serious

a nature, that the satisfaction he required

could not be deferred till tomorrow, but was

to have been given at 11 o'clock the same

night. On the rising of the moon, the two ad-

versaries were to meet in a wood at a short

distance from the ramparts. "But I have no

request you will perform that office for me."

The nun started at the appeal, this confidence

in her courage sent a thrill through her heart.

But a cloud suddenly passed her brow, a thought

came between her and her friend, she trem-

bled as she looked at Don Juan with suspi-

re—she thought he wanted to betray her.

Why fight beyond the walls? and at such an

hour! said she, fixing upon his countenance

his eyes which always sparkled with a flame

of the deadliest ferocity. Don Juan made no

reply, from her look, and tone of her voice,

he had guessed her suspicions.

Alonso! he said at length, since you refuse

your services, I will go unattended; for I have

confidence in no one but you.

"I will go; I will attend you!" cried Catali-

na.

The clock of the convent had just struck ten,

when Don Juan came to fetch her. Both were

wrapped in large brown capes, under which

they carried their swords, whilst the *sombrero*

concealed their faces.

"These precautions would be more necessa-

ry at any other time," observed Catalina, as

they both continually stumbled from the dark-

ness of the night.

The moon had not yet risen; the sky was

overcast, the weather stormy, and not a star

to be seen. They found Don Juan's adver-

sary, with his second, waiting for them. He

who was to fight with Don Juan was a knight

of St. Jago, named Don Francisco de Rojas.

The moment he perceived them coming to-

wards him, he advanced to the skirt of the

wood, took off his cloak and *sombrero*, and ad-

dressed Don Juan, observing, that all con-

versation between them was impossible, they

had better not waste in useless words, the

time which might be more advantageously

employed in the work of vengeance. Don Juan

lowered in silent acquiescence, drew his sword,

and the combat began. Meanwhile the two

seconds on the skirt of the wood, and close to

the combatants, took care of the capes and *som-*

breros, concealing, however, their faces from

each other, which Catalina seemed much an-

xious to do. They would, perhaps, have quit-

ted each other without recognition, had not

Catalina, on seeing Don Juan receive a wound

and stagger, cried out, "That was the blow of

a base and cowardly traitor!"

"Thou hast!" replied the second of Don

Francisco de Rojas.

Catalina approached the stranger with her

dagger in her hand; in an instant, two blades

of steel sparkled in the shade; and the silence

of the forest, which had been interrupted by

the strife of the two principals only, was bro-

ken in upon by a deadly combat, arising from

no other cause than the insatiable thirst of

a woman for blood. Scarcely were the hostile

weapons opposed to each other, ere Don Fran-

cisco's friend fell, mortally wounded. He asked

for a priest. On hearing the agonized cry

of her victim, Catalina's heart became vulner-

able for the first time. She thought she knew

the voice; and leaning over the dying man,

she recognized, by the uncertain light of the

moon, which had just risen, features which

struck her with horror and remorse.

"Who are you then?" she asked, as if re-

proaching her victim with the crime she had

just committed.

"Captain Michael de Erasmo, replied the

dying man.

The unhappy woman had killed her brother!

The following paper is copied from the last

number of the Western Monthly Magazine,

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AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of citizens who had previously subscribed their names, for the purpose of forming an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for Dorchester, and to be extended to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, held at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday afternoon, the first of May, Major Manning, was called to the Chair, Thomas Hayward Esq. was appointed Secretary.

Dr Joseph E Mase explained the object of the meeting, and proposed a committee to report articles of association and a scheme of Premiums.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee: Dr Joseph E Mase, Dr Anthony C Thompson, Samuel Sewell, Thomas Wingate, William E Harrison, William H Yates, Joe Webb, Dr John H Hooper, Stephen Rawleigh and John F Eccleson. The Committee retired for a short time, and upon their return, the Chairman, Dr Joseph E Mase, made the following report.

Your Committee respectfully report that they have deliberately viewed the subjects submitted to their consideration, by the Dorchester Agricultural Society, and they offer the subjoined "articles of association" and "Scheme of Premiums," with some reflections explanatory of their views of the great purposes of this institution, and of the extension of the scheme to objects not usually embraced by similar societies.

The agricultural interest of Dorchester County, and indeed, of the State of Maryland, is by common consent, acknowledged to be in a state of the lowest depression, and most deplorable condition embarrassing to all who are concerned in it, directly or indirectly.

The great staple crop, "wheat," has failed, for very many years, to compensate the costs and the labor of its culture.

The climate has manifestly become adverse to the growth of this plant, "once the boast and the wealth of our country."

To supply this loss by the introduction of other plants, whose physiological character and habits may be better adapted to the present climate, is a problem, which merits the first consideration of this society; and whose solution requires much experiment, cost and labor; and is well worthy to have received long ago, the aid of Legislative wisdom, which in many other States has been liberally contributed.

Your Committee will not withhold this *plain truth*, "that without speedy relief, the agriculture of the State will be annihilated, by the emigration, or the bankruptcy of its discarded votaries."

Individuals cannot, in justice to themselves, incur the expenditures, inseparable from such experiments. The State, through her honorable body, has been often invoked for relief, and as often she has refused her fostering hand!

Under the pressure of these circumstances; of this paradoxical policy and morbidness applied to the honor of the community, we will not on the present occasion, presume to say, "sapientious body, which overflowing in their charities and kindness, have seen fit to practice liberality, liberal and copious beneficence, in their bounties to all branches of human industry, within the sphere of their action," excepting only, that, which is the object of our present solicitude, on which too, all others must chiefly depend—under these considerations and these appalling facts, "it becomes the moral duty of this discarded class to look to themselves, and cherish the profession on which they rely to subsist." If small resources, will bring forth few "*sociated individuals*" may afford, who, while deriving from their honorable representative bodies, hold the heretical doctrine, "That Agriculture," the denounced subject of legislative contempt, is one of the most prominent interests of the community.

Your committee from a view of the above most true, yet, lamentable premises involving, "they are constrained to acknowledge, the political honor, and intelligence, as well as the desire of elevative and beloved State, and the happiness of its citizens, conclude;" that the most efficient application of the small funds of the society will be chiefly, for the introduction and encouragement of the growth and manufacture of new species of crops, which may have been elsewhere profitable.

To this view, they recommend a particular attention to the propagation of the Mulberry and the production of cocoons for silk.

The introduction of the Sugar Beet and the manufacturing of Sugars, and others in general that may offer a prospect of fair remuneration for cost and labor.

Your committee, therefore recommends the accompanying scheme of premiums, as one of the most conducive to the laudable purposes of the institution.

CROPS.

For the 5 best continuous acres wheat not less than 75 bushels.
For the 5 best do do Indian corn not less than 350 bus.
For the best acre Irish potatoes, not less than 300 bushels,
For the best half acre sugar beet, "
For the best do acre of Hemp."
For the best and greatest quantity of sugar from beet,
For the best crop of parsnips, not less than 500 bus. on 1 acre,
For the best crop of carrots, not less than 600 bus. on 1 acre,
For the greatest number mulberry stocks, "*mutilcaulis*" and "*white Italian*," raised or owned by a member—and not less than 800;
4 high,
For the greatest quantity cocoons, raised by a member,
For the most profitable species of crop and its manufacture—of any kind—and from any country, made by a member, and on not less than an acre; whose net profits shall be not less \$100 per acre,
If the nett profits reach \$200 per
acre, do 300 do "
N B Not each, but the highest on the scale shall be entitled; nor, is it deemed essential, that the growth as well as the manufacture, shall both be the product of the same person or year, as this, in many cases, is wholly impossible, and therefore will be required in none; nor shall any article whatever, in the list, above or below named, which may be entitled to the highest premium also receive a second.

For the best crop of Swedish or turnips, not less than 400 bus.
For the best crop of hay on 3 acres, not less than 6 tons,
For one acre of Palma Christi,
Horses.

For the best stallion, "
For the best mare, "
For the best colt under 4 years, "
NEXT CLASS.

For the best horse over two yrs. "
For the best foal under 2 ys. "
For the best milk cow, "
For the best heifer under 2 ys. "
For the best pair of well broke oxen "
For the best fattened bullock,

MR. CAMBRELENG.

The following paragraph appeared in the Evening Journal of the 18th instant, viz:—**"CAMBRELENG'S LETTER.**—It is now understood that the incendiary letter of the Commercial Representative of the city of New York," was written to the Comptroller, and not, as we supposed, to the Governor. In the absence of the Comptroller, the letter was taken to the Executive chamber, and there shown by the Governor to some of his friends."

On the day following the appearance of the above article, a note was addressed to the editor of the Evening Journal, of which the following is a copy:—

"ALBANY, May 19, 1837.

"T. Weed, Esq.—Sir: I infer from an article in your paper of yesterday, that a letter had been addressed to me by Mr. Cambreleng, containing the remarks which had been previously published in the Evening Journal, as follows, viz:—"The banks should be left to their fate. We have got them on the hip, and must keep them there."

"I desire to know from what source you derived information in regard to the contents of a letter to me, received during my absence, and who authorized you to state that a letter had been received from Mr. Cambreleng containing the sentences before quoted?

"Respectfully yours,

A. C. FLAGG."

One of the publishers of the evening Journal stated to the bearer of the above note, that Mr. Weed was absent from town. The name of the person who manufactured the extract of a letter from Mr. Cambreleng, cannot therefore be presented to the public at this time. But as the Evening Journal has been made the medium for a publication which shows an abuse of the misplaced confidence of the government, and a gross and shameful violation of all the sanctities of private correspondence, in the absence of both of the parties to the correspondence, I trust its editor will do my correspondent the justice to publish in his paper the name of the person who gave him the extract referred to.

In the mean time it is proper to say, that the letter from Mr. Cambreleng to me does not contain the expressions given in the sentences before quoted, nor does it contain any part of either of those sentences.

A. C. FLAGG.

THE BANK OF THE U. STATES.

I pretended by the friends of this institution, that it stopped altogether out of courtesy for the other banks, and for the sake of Philadelphia. It had at first refused to go into the measure in concert with the other banks—tried to prevail on them to support it with their money in the resolution of standing out and actually displayed a barricado of specie in its counter to keep the public from a sting, which its conduct even tells us that it told this attitude until within "three minutes" of the hour when it was to make an exhibition of that strength which had, at one time, promised to hold up with one hand the whole mercantile debt of New York—of New Orleans with the other—while Philadelphia was to rest, we suppose, on the shoulders of the giant.

Within "three minutes" of the time that Goliath was to make a demonstration of his powers, (just by way of showing what he could do if he would) one of the small city banks countermanded the public, and, whizzing by him, awakened his attention. He was notified that he must pay \$70,000. Another sent him word that he must stand the shock of over \$130,000, which he would go through to make immediate preparation to meet. But a circumstance which is told by the letter writer of the Intelligencer at once induced Nicholas to sweep his counsels in haste, and pack up his money for exportation. The newsmen of the Intelligencer exults thus in relating the matter:

"The friends, behind hand this time, two gentlemen from Boston arrived express in the city this morning, and presented notes and drafts to the amount of nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, demanding specie."

They came "three minutes" too late. In three minutes the three drafts we have mentioned would have left him without a dollar, and with a circulation of six or seven millions, without an ounce of gold or silver to rest upon. It brass would have served, Mr. B. could have supplied it out of his private stock.—Globe, May 17.

SHEARING SHEEP.

Lambs should always be left at home when sheep are to be washed, as they are saved much fatigue where the distance is considerable, and many accidents incident to the pen, crowded as they are at such times; besides the advantage of having the sheep go directly home without any tarry after washing. Ticks are very injurious to sheep of all ages, but more so to lambs, as they have the trouble of them in summer; the ticks leaving the worms for a more secure retreat on the lambs. To destroy ticks, I take 10 or 12 lbs. of tobacco stalks for 100 lambs, which I buy of the tobacco-ist for as many pence), and at the time I shear sheep, put it into a tub sufficiently large to dip them in, and fill it with water, and let it soak six or eight days, when I get up my lambs, and, dock, and alter them, then dip them into the tobacco juice; this not only kills the ticks, but is serviceable to the wool, as it is by docking and altering, and is all the remedy I ever apply to such wounds. Dipping the lambs in that way two successive years will destroy all the ticks in the flock.

The method of docking lambs by taking hold of the tail and cutting it off while the animal is struggling to escape, is very cruel, as it leaves the bone longer than the skin, which not only makes it very sore, but induces the bleeding, and, if not cured, endangers the life of the lamb. My method is, to have a man take up the lamb, and place the tail bottom upwards on the square edge of a block; then with a large knife, I crowd the skin which is loose up to the body, and strike the knife with a hammer, which leaves nothing to impede the shears more than cording, and it is attended with less trouble. Lambs that have much wool on them, should be sheared about the pouch to prevent the blood and wool from becoming so hard as to obstruct the discharge of matter from the wound. Lambs should be sheared about the 1st of August, and have a good chance for a feed till November; then oats in the bundle two or three months, as their condition may require.

—Vermont Chronicle.

Not over ploughing at all events.—Bennett is a slap dab fellow. He breaks out thus:

"The present evils which afflict the country are the joint production of all parties and all classes. They have been produced by over-banking, overtrading, overexpending, overliving, overhauling, overdriving, overreaching, overhauling, overborrowing, overeating, overdrinking, overrunning, overthinking, overploughing, overturning, overfiddling, overacting of every kind and description except overploughing, which alone is the foundation of society, and the corner stone of civilization."

Two months ago the old *Feds. alias* *Free whigs*, told us the good of the country demanded that our hard money should all be in specie. That the Treasury Circular was unreasonable because it was calculated to keep gold and silver in the United States. But now these same *Feds* tell you the Banks must stop specie payments, or indeed the hard dollars—the farmer's and mechanics money—the precious metals, will be carried over the ocean. That specie is worth fifteen per cent more than *ultra tag* paper. Such language at each logic may suit Bank men and speculators, but it will not take with the people. Governor *and* Gen. Jackson told you this would be to pass.—*Cumberland Advocate*.

We are frequently asked the question—will the monetary affairs of the country improve for the better, before long? We do not believe they will until the large commercial cities composed, in nine cases out of ten, of a majority of whig, alias federal partisans, cease their panic efforts. Until they stop filling the papers with their daily pictures of distress, for political purposes—until the unprincipled leaders of the federal party cease their efforts to create another national bank, by destroying State institutions. So long has hard times been echoed by the press, in the large cities, the people think of nothing else; and those who have money enough to supply all ordinary demands, dare not lend a dollar, for fear it will be returned again. The pressure in the money market is the result of extravagant and unprecedented speculation in wild and unproductive lands, which has drawn money from a legitimate business, and placed it where it produces nothing. The Government did all it could to prevent this state of things—so far as interfered, but no farther. It has had no agency in creating the pressure, and has not the power to relieve it.—*Ithaca Journal*.

From the Globe.

The American vessel *Champion*, carried into Matamoras with a cargo worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000, has been condemned as a lawful prize by the Mexican authorities, for taking a voyage to the blockaded port of Vera Cruz. The *Julius Caesar* will probably share the same fate, and all other American vessels captured by the Mexicans. A messenger is on his way to make demand for redress in these and all other cases of outrage upon the United States by Mexico.

Hopes are entertained that the good sense of the new President will dictate the answer to this demand, and that prompt justice will render any action of Congress at the session of September unnecessary. Should these hopes be disappointed, the early meeting of Congress will be fortunate for those of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in commerce in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Cabinet of the new President of Mexico consist of

LEWIS G. CREVAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

J. PENA Y. PENA, Minister of Grace and Justice.

JOAQUIN L. BRIJA, Minister of Finance.

PER. MERIANA MECHELENA, Minister of War.

SING SING.—The peculiar aptness of the Indian Physiology to the objects and places it is intended to signify, has been the theme of much admiration; and the singular facility of the aboriginal language will be more estimated as its etymology is explained. The town of Ossining, on the banks of the Hudson, is a good point. Its Indian name is Ossining, from Ossin, stone, and ing place, compounded into Ossining, by the addition of the Indian copulative a, rendering it the Sing Sing, or place of stone, a material which it is well known plentifully abounds in that region.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

A private mail is about to be established between New York and Boston, for the transmission of letters and packages, by a special messenger. It appears that there is an act of Congress authorising such a proceeding. The charge for letters from New York to Boston will be ten cents each. The messenger is to carry the letters by the steamboat line, which leaves daily at 5 P. M.

Shad.—Within the past two years, shad have appeared for the first time in several of the Bayons in Louisiana, and have found their way some 1500 miles up the Mississippi and its tributaries. These fish are now taken in Ohio, at Cincinnati.

MINERAL BANK, at CUMBERLAND. A report, calculated to injure this institution if permitted to go uncontradicted, we learn, has been put in circulation by some persons inimical to its prosperity—viz: that it had suffered by connexion with the JOSEPH, of New York. This rumor, we have the solemn assurance of some of the Directors whom we know to be men of integrity has not the least foundation in truth—that the Mineral Bank neither has, nor ever had, any connexion with the Joseph in any way whatever, nor any correspondence with them directly or indirectly, nor with any person connected with them. As evidence of the standing of the Mineral Bank, we are informed that it pays if desired every depositor in specie.—[*Cumberland Civ.*]

MORE WHIG CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Among the names of the whig candidates for the Presidency are those of George Grant and Mr. Zebulon Cook, Junior. Should Mr. Cook be chosen, it is understood that he will nominate the editor of the *Atlas* as Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to Lilliput.—*Boston Post*.

From the Boston Transcript

CIGARS—when first used in the United States. It appears, from the subjoined advertisement, copied from an old Boston newspaper, that cigars first came into fashion here, in about the year 1769:

Brought from Havana a box of Cigars, a very rare article! The best of tobacco rolled up to the size of a small finger, and of about 5 inches in length, for smoking. They who wish to enjoy such a luxury, will please call and try them.

Oct. 16, 1769. WM. STOCKTON.

NOTES OF BIDDLE'S BANK. The Wall street report by the Express Mail of this afternoon, quotes the notes of Biddle's bank at 2 per cent discount, in exchange for city bank notes. It is but a day or two since they were quoted at 5 per cent premium in New Orleans and Natchez. What the matter, that its credit has fallen so rapidly at home.

REAL CHANGE.—A New Orleans paper says, a man who presented \$5,000 of the notes of the Commercial Bank of that city for redemption, was paid the full amount in payments. Perhaps the Bank wished to give him time to recover from his panic while counting his money.

We gave yesterday some extracts from the speeches made by Mr. Webster in 1816, when they were about establishing the Bank of the United States. Then Mr. Webster was "a hard money man," and told us that the framers of our constitution were "hard money men," and that gold and silver was the currency of the Constitution.—Since that period Mr. Webster has changed; but the Constitution is the same and human nature is the same. Well, overlooking the overruling of our rights (and this always go together) had brought the country into pretty nearly the same predicament that they have done now. Hear what Mr. Niles said then!—*Balt. Rep.*

From Niles' Register of June 5, 1819.

"A brief retrospect seems necessary. Ever since one who thought about the condition in which the United States was placed by the excess of the paper system, the rage for British goods and neglect of Government to protect domestic manufactures, with the decline of the shipping interest and commerce generally,—was positive that a time of unprecedented pressure in money matters must take place.—We told the people, that, over and over, in the money market, and the economy and the consumption of home productions. Some laughed at our lugubrious tales as the visions of an enthusiast; others acknowledged their truth,—but not feeling their effect, jogged on their old way—a few agreed with us in *extenso*, and provided as far as they could, against the evils which they knew must come,—just as certainly as that explosion will follow the application of a coal of fire to a cask of gunpowder.

"For several months past the pressure grew heavier and heavier, until the edifice of our money market, descriptive, took the form of a many large mercantile houses as well as honest farmers and mechanics, (dealing with banks and running in debt) failed. So extensive were these among the merchants of the city east of Baltimore, that it seemed to be disreputable to stop payment for less than 100,000 dollars—the fashionable amount was from 200,000 to 300,000; and the tip top quality, the supporters of whose families had cost them from \$3 to \$12,000 dollars a year, were honoured with an amount of debts exceeding 500,000; and nearly as much as a million of dollars. The prodigious amount of these debts, and the most beyond belief—we have heard that the furniture of a single parlor possessed by (we cannot say belonging to) one of them, cost 40,000 dollars. So it was in all the great cities—dash, dash, dash—venders of tapes and bobbins transformed into persons of high blood and the sons of respectable citizens converted into knaves of rank—through speculation, and the facilities of the abominable paper system.

From the same.

"CALL OF CONGRESS.—We have had various reports of rumors about the extra session of Congress—but there seems to be probability of its taking place, nor, perhaps, is it really desirable on account of either matter which different parties desire should be considered.

"The object of some, probably the first who started conversation on the subject, is, that Congress at an extra session might legislate us into a paper currency—a something, any thing to relieve the banks of the disagreeable task of paying their debts, and by which they may make larger dividends, &c. as well as get up a new speculation.

"In a note to Niles' Register of the 21st August, 1819, we find the following statement:

"DETROIT, July 30.—The United States branch Bank at Callicott has recently refused to pay a draft to the amount of about \$10,000, in specie.—The specie was, we are informed, wanted by Gov. Cass, in fulfilment of a contract made with him, in the late treaties. Mr. Rolt, A Forsyth of this city was the bearer of the draft, and having learned that the money would not be paid him, he had the draft *ROTENED*."

It is well to remember these things now when the Whigs are dinning the public ear with their cries for Another Bank of the United States."

Mr. Niles, speaking of the conduct of the Bank of the United States in 1819, says—

"Are the people prepared to bear this? Are they content to see their Government crawling at the feet of this abominable institution? Will they stand still and see a monied aristocracy swallow up the dignity of the Constitution, and devour individuals by its tens of thousands?"

CAUGHT AT LAST.

The bank printers endeavored a few weeks since to create an idea that Gen. Jackson was hated by the people, through his losses of specie, and by endeavoring for speculators to stand at the time that it was false, and now have the avowal of its incorrectness from the New York Courier and Enquirer, (a whig paper,) as follows.—*Del. Gaz.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

GEN. JACKSON'S INSOLVENCY.

Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we never gave publicity to the rumor that Gen. Jackson being a bankrupt. We did not do it, first, because as we have repeatedly said in private conversation, we should regret any unforeseen accident which might reduce him to want in his old age.

It affords us pleasure therefore, to say, that the rumor of his having a draft protested in this city or of his losing a large sum of money by the failure of Yeatman, Wood & Co. of Nashville, or in any other way, is utterly without foundation. We have seen a letter from the old General, in which he said, that for TWENTY YEARS he has not drawn a draft upon any person whatever; that he is now responsible to the amount of a dollar, for any person or persons, except for the purchase of two or three slaves by his adopted son; and that all the rumors in relation to his drafts, his endorsements, and his losses, are entirely FALSE and without the shadow of foundation in truth.

It affords us pleasure to make this statement for the reasons before assigned, and because as a retired Executive of the United States we hope his days may be ended in peace and prosperity.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—The Hon. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, is at present on a visit of business to this city. He visited Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage yesterday evening, and will return to town this morning. He has taken lodgings at the Nashville Inn, where, as we learn, he will receive calls from his friends this evening at five o'clock.—Nashville Union.

It has been the constant and ardent desire of the Democratic Republican party to increase the circulation of gold and silver among the people as a common currency, and to restrict, or cause a practicable diminution of our paper currency within the wholesome limits of a specie responsibility. In the former instance the General Government has nobly breasted the disingenuous panics that have been gotten up by political croakers to deter her in the free exercise of this beneficent power and still undaunted she has measurably achieved the great end for which she has been struggling; but in the latter instance, that is the suppression of bank issues, her power or course is insufficient and wholly inadequate to diminish them, unassisted by the States, to any very visible degree. For the power legitimately lies with the States in which these institutions exist, and it remains with them as the creative power to exercise also the functions of the controlling power. But let the people only remain true to themselves, turn a deaf year to the humbug panics that are periodically gotten up to swell more

Is pretended by the friends of this institution, that it stopped altogether out of courtesy for the other banks, and for the sake of Philadelphia. It had at first refused to go into the measure in concert with the other banks—tried to prevail on them to support it with their money in the resolution of standing out and actually displayed a barricado of specie on its counter, to protect its honor and credit! its bulletin even tells us that it held this attitude until within "three minutes" of the hour when it was to make an exhibition of that strength which had, at one time, promised to hold up with its own the whole mercantile debt of New York—of New Orleans with the other—while Philadelphia was to rest, we suppose, on the shoulders of the giant.

Within "three minutes" of the time that Goliath was to make a demonstration of his powers, (just by way of showing what he could do if he would) one of the small city banks sent a small pebble from a sling, which, whizzing by him, awakened his attention. He was notified that he must pay \$70,000. Another sent him word that he must stand the shock of over \$150,000, which was almost enough to make an immediate declaration to meet. But a circumstance which is told by the letter writer of the *Intelligencer* at once induced Nicholas to sweep his counsellers in haste, and pack up his money for exportation. The newsmen of the *Intelligencer* exults thus in relating the matter:

"The Yankees were behind hand this time, two gentlemen from Boston arrived express in the city this morning, and presented notes and drafts to the amount of nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, demanding specie."

They came "three minutes" too late. In three minutes the three drafts we have mentioned would have left him without a dollar, and with a circulation of six or seven millions, without an ounce of gold or silver to rest upon. It brass would have served, Mr. B. could have supplied it out of his private stock.—Globe, May 17.

SHEARING SHEEP.

Lambs should always be left at home when shearing is to be wished, as they are saved much fatigue where the distance is considerable, and many accidents incident to the pen, crowded as they are at such times; besides the advantage of having the sheep go directly home without any trouble, after washing. Ticks are very injurious to sheep of all ages, but more so to lambs, as they have the trouble of them in summer; the ticks leaving the worms for a more secure retreat on the lambs. To destroy ticks, I take 10 or 12 lb. of tobacco stalks for 100 lambs, (which I buy of the tobacconist for as many pence), and at the time I shear clip them in my hand, and take a considerable dip then in it, and fill it with water, and let it soak six or eight days, when I get up my lambs, mark, dock, and after them, then dip them into the tobacco juice; this not only kills the ticks, but is serviceable to the wounds made by docking and altering, and is all the remedy I ever apply to such wounds. Dipping the lambs in that way two successive years will destroy all the ticks in the flock.

The method of docking lambs by taking hold of the tail and cutting it off while the animal is struggling to escape, is very cruel, as it leaves the bone longer bare than the skin, which not only makes it very sore, but induces the flies to work at it, which endangers the life of the lamb. My method is, to have a man take up the lamb, and place the tail bottom upwards on the square edge of a block; then with a large knife, I crowd the skin which is loose up to the body, and strike the knife with a hammer, which leaves nothing to impede the shears more than cording, and it is attended with less trouble. Lambs that have much wool on them, should be sheared about the pouch to prevent the blood from becoming so hard as to obstruct the discharge of matter from the wound. Lambs should be weaned the last of August, and have a good chance for feed till November; then oats in the bundle two or three months, as their condition may require.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Not over ploughing at all events.—Bennett is a slap dash fellow. He breaks out thus:

The present evils which afflict the country are the joint production of all parties and all classes. They have been produced by over-banking, over-lending, over-trading, over-investing, over-driving, over-planting, over-rearing, overbreeding, overboasting, overborrowing, overeating, overdrinking, overrunning, overthinking, overploughing, overturning, overfiddling, overfiddling, and overacting of every kind and description except overploughing, which alone is the foundation of society, and the corner stone of civilization.

lization.

him time to recover from his panic while counting his money.


yesterday evening, and will return to town this morning. He has taken lodgings at the Nashville Inn, where, as we learn, he will receive calls from his friends this evening at a time after 4 o'clock.—Nashville Union.

says, a man who presented \$5,000 of the notes of the Commercial Bank of that city for redemption, was paid the full amount in money. Perhaps the Bank wished to give him time to recover from his panic while counting his money.


counting his money.


President. The same party are endeavoring to engraft upon the constitution of Pennsylvania a section to prevent any Free Mason from holding an office of profit or honor in that state.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
United States' Magazine
AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW
ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously to the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.
It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply. A periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.
Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.
In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the public of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.
In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.
The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, intermingling with none and co-operating with all.
Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no cure or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.
In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiased by partial or minor views.
As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.
A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.
General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.
General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.
A condensed account of all new works of internal improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.
Military and naval news, promotions, changes movements, &c.
Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.
After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.
Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.
This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.
Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—Independently of the dead and object

of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.
To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States' Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.
The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.
In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.
All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers, at
LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.
Washington, D.C. April, 1837.
Reform in the Medical World!
The subject is taken from a New Orleans paper.
MR. PRINTER:I send to you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of reforming health, and among the many sicknesses that cause death—I know none that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it.
S. C. DESASS.
Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.
December the 10th, 1836.
DOCTOR GREEN'S
Method of curing the sickness—generally called—
"CATCHING COLD"—
CURE—Keep the feet warm: Perspiring warmly and don't take any physic.
NATURE—in return for being thus timely solicited—will soon restore her health.
NATURE
the
PHYSICIAN
of all
PHYSICIANS
Most promptly he obeyed—and her voice—cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well.
D. L. GREEN—to S. C. DESASS.
THE EDITOR will consider it as not applicable to state, that, from the above medicine, the remedy for the restoration of hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and which—(without using any medicine) proves successful, when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness—as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system—but when the affliction is owing to other causes—then medicine must be used.
N. B.—We are given to understand by our neighbor, Mr. Desass, who was restored to his hearing, that help is sent per mail, free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family for the customary fee of 5 dollars, being sent to Reading and Bethlehem, Pa. where the Doctor resides; and for any other sickness help is sent, at the same time, without charge. The fee pays for all—postage and all.
April 11. if.
Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

EMILY JANE
Robson Leonard, Master.
The Subscriber grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Samuel H. Benney will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.
Passage and fare \$2.00.
The subscriber expects in a very short time to supercede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.
The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD
April 4, 1837 (G)
JOHN HENRY.

Sired by Valentine, will travel through the counties of Talbot and Caroline, and will be let to mares on the following reduced terms, viz: 4 dollars the Spring's charge, 10 dollars to insure, and 4 dollars the single leap, 25 cents to the Groom, in each case. Further particulars will be made known in a handbill. Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.
ENNALLS MARTIN.
March 21
TAILORING.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has taken the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Erickson, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's store, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and he assures those who may favour him with their work, that it shall be done in the most fashionable and approved manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
WILLIAM F. FARROTT.
Easton, Feb. 25
N. B. He warrants, that if in a failure to fit the will make them another garment, or return the money.
W. F. F.

Regularly published in Philadelphia
weekly Newspaper called
The Saturday Chronicle,
Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.
Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street, THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and searianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.
The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to furnish the public with a paper deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harborside, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the paper interesting, and attractive to every class of readers.
Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:
D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. L. McKenney, W. G. Clark, Esq.
John Smith, Jr., Esq. Dr. James McHenry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq.
C. P. Holcom, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq.
Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Pannocost
Miss E. C. Stras, J. Watson, Esq.
Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Cope, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr., Esq.
Rev. Jos. Rusing, B. W. Richards, Esq.
Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq.
Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton,
Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq.
Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Vale, Esq.
Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq.
Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mason, Esq.
And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.
One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.
It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.
MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.
TERMS:—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1.00 in advance.
Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.
Postmasters and others remitting \$10.00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.
Orders free of postage, address to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.
Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.
Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above notice insertion, and accept a free exchange for their paper.
COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support, they continue to receive in their business, and beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish HORSES, BARUCHS, GIGS, SULKIES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, description of Carriage at the shortest in any of the most fashionable and substantial manner, and the most accommodating, and they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of **MATERIALS** with the assistance of the best of workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price, and it will be sent to their own door free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.
They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand of various kinds and prices and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.
The public obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
They have for sale, a pair of handsome young horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

SATURDAY NEWS
AND
LITERARY GAZETTE
A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.
Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.
On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.
The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.
Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.
The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish a large amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.
LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORISON McMICHAEL.
Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.
Six copies furnished for ten dollars.
All payments to be made in advance.
Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY & Co.
No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'd.
The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.
SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
Induced by the extraordinary sale of his annual edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works, and, on the first day of July, commencing in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated **BULWER'S NOVELS,** comprising—
Pelham, Devereux,
Disraeli, Eug. ne Aram,
Rienzi, Paul Clifford,
Last Days of Pompeii, Fairland, Pilgrims of the Kluge,
Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT'S. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.
Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.
Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.
Commissioners' Notice.
The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday, the 31st inst. when applications for the Office of Constable will be received. The appointment for Constables will take place on Tuesday the 28th inst. Supervisors of roads, will be appointed on Tuesday the 4th of April. Those supervisors who are willing to continue, to serve the present year, will please make their assent known to the Clerk. All persons having claims against the County, will bring them in legally authenticated and deposited them with the Clerk. The Commissioners will set twice a week, on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday, the 24th of April, to hear appeals.
For order,
March 7
St.
THE STEAMBOAT

MARYLAND.
REQUIRING some adjustment and painting her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.
March 28
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
19th day of May, Anno Domini 1837.
ON application of Caleb Shepherd administrator of Captain William Roe, 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 one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
Test
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;
That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county Maryland letters of administration on the personal Estate of William Roe late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber or to the Register's office with Mr. J. E. Price on or before the 23d day of November next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 19th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty seven,
CALEB SHEPHERD Adm'r.
of William Roe, deceased.
May 23
St.

DR. BRANDRETH'S
WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MORPHOLOGY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC.
FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHERS' Vegetable Universal Pills.
ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.
"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of Mankind."
On the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon dispelled by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body; they should be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature?—We see, when sea sickness becomes paroxysmal, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to rid our bodies of our noxious humors, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they adopt a right course, because the result has been sound health, or in other words, every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with these under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons who have cured of consumption, in fluency, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, and a sense of heaviness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy, jaundice, fever and ague, biliousness, scurvy, typhus, yellow, and common fevers, of all kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward weakness, depression of spirits, rickets, inflammation, sore eyes, hives, palsy, dropsy, small pox, measles, croup, cough, whooping cough, quinsy, cholera morosa, gravel, worms, dysentery, deafness, ringing noises in the head, king's evil, scrofula, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swellings, ulcers, some of thirty years standing, cancers, Tumors, sweetened test and legs, piles, Costiveness, all eruptions of the Skin, Erythematous, Scalds, Complaits of the Female kind, especially Obstructions, Relaxations, &c.
SUBSCRIBERS' TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability. Call at Dr. B's store, and read the ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove, by the cures they make, that there is no necessity for their medicine.
Dr. Brandreth's Pills are for sale by the subscriber the only agent for this country.
Dr. Brandreth's Pills are particularly recommended to persons traveling, as they do not become impaired from keeping. Persons traveling South or West would do well to provide themselves with some of them.
The Pills require no attention, eat and drink what you please, and have no fear of catching cold; the body is better able to stand the effects of cold after a dose than before say the directions.
Certificates of the many cures effected by Dr. Brandreth's Pills will be published from time to time.
The Subscriber in a short space of time has sold 400 boxes which proves the efficacy of this highly celebrated medicine.
CHARLES ROBINSON.
Easton March 21, 1837. II
COMMUNICATION.
We are indebted to Mr. John B. Peabody, of Columbus, Georgia, for the following case of Chills and Fevers.
Columbus, Geo. Feb 17, 1837.
This is to certify that I have made use of the celebrated Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, in my family, for Fever and Ague, and have been entirely convinced of their utility and virtue, and shall ever use them in preference to any other medicine, when they are to be obtained. I have also recommended them to others for different diseases—Asthma, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bile, &c. &c. and the result is entirely satisfactory—they are in my opinion, the most efficient and safe medicine now in use, so far as I am acquainted.
JOHN I. SMITH.
CRLAK'S
Old Established Lucky Office
W. Corner of Baltimore & Gay St. Street (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD PRIZES, PRIZES, in Millions of Dollars.
NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries—or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are
Drawn Daily,
Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (POST PAID) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Post Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.
Address **JOHN CLARK,**
Museum Buildings, Baltimore D
Notice.
At a meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society held on Monday the 1st inst. pursuant to notice Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention to be held in Denton on the last Thursday in the present month.
May 2 (G)
JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Notice of the Sale of an improve Lot in Easton.
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 3, 1837.
Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Shepherd point," bounded on the East by the land of A. bednego Bottfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay-side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Charles River, and containing the quantity of One hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale on the 28th of the said county, and did possess of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered to the purchaser until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an excellent spring on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs.—The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 24
Lawden
Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of land, called Ashby's, Talbot's, Farris and Harding's Endeavors, and Bayly's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tract of land, called Daley's Delight and Tidewater's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Sausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoint the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 3, 1837.
Jack Independence,
WILL be let to mares this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 20th of June. The terms are, five dollars the single leap, and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents to the Groom, in each case. He will stand at Hillsborough, the Trappe, at the Globe Farm near Easton, and at the residence of the subscriber near the Chappel, once in two weeks, two days at each stand.
ENNALLS MARTIN.
M 21
Notice.
THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.
The public's Obedt. serv't.
E. McQUAY.
Jan 10 1837 If
N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.
E. McQ.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1897

VOL. III.-No 24

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is Printed and Published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the 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.

The following lines are from an English paper, published during the pressure in 1835.

CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT.

The day was dark, the markets dull,
The "Change" was thin, Gazette's were full,
And half the town was breaking;
The exchange of cash was "stop!"
Bankers and Bankrupts, shut up shop,
And lowest hearts were aching.

When near the Bench, my fancy spied
A faded form, with hasty stride,
Rushing by the Bench, my fancy spied
A faded form, with hasty stride,
Rushing by the Bench, my fancy spied
A faded form, with hasty stride,

The smile that she was wont to wear,
Was withered by the hand of care,
Her eyes had lost their lustre;
Her character was gone, she said,
For basely she had been betrayed,
And woe had been her lot.

That honest industry had tried
To gain fair credit for his bride,
And found the fortune hunter's cause,
But alas! a fortune hunter's name,
And Spaulding was his name,
A rake not worth a shilling.

The villain was on mischief bent,
He gained both Dad and Mam's consent,
And then poor Credit married;
He fled her fortune and her fame—
He left a blot upon her name,
And left her broken-hearted.

When this poor Credit seemed to sigh
Her cousin Confidence came by,
For when he whispered in her ear,
She smiled the sigh, she dried the tear,
And smiled as sweet as ever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser

AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

We do not know when we have read any thing more pathetically affecting than the subjoined account of a murderer, deliberately committed by a father upon his four children. The dreadful deed was perpetrated in March at the parish of Buxton, near Nottingham in England. The children were aged ten, eight, five, and two years respectively. Their mother was dead. The father-murderer is a man of thirty-five, a laborer, described as a man of kind disposition and good character, and noted for his attachment to his children. The fearful deed appears to have been committed under the influence of a morbid feeling of misery, occasioned by pecuniary distress—yet Greensmith was in constant employment and receiving thirteen shillings a week. The little sufferers were fine healthy children, and much liked by their neighbors.

Thomas Greensmith of Basford, (the murderer) having been cautioned by the coroner, I live in the yard next to the house, and Mr Mark Woodward, who is the hedge on the farm of Mr G. Brown at Bestwood park: I returned there all the day and returned home in the evening about seven o'clock. When I got home, I took something to eat, and then went to the Seven Stars public house, near the Leather Bottle, Nottingham, where I had a cup of ale. I then returned home, I walked alone the whole of the way, and reached Basford between eleven and twelve at night. I met Mr Joseph Woodward (who is the father of Mr Mark Woodward) and my landlady in the yard; he asked me about the rent I told him I had arranged with his son to pay it the next Wednesday but one; he told me he would have it next morning; I told him it was impossible for me to give it him the next morning; he said he would not let me out of that way, and if I didn't get it ready in the morning he would take my goods, and I should have no house—no where to go to—no home, nor nothing—and that before my children should be turned into the streets and be separated from me, I would suffer what the law would please to do on me. (The prisoner here paused, and it was very apparent that great emotion was passing within his bosom, but after he had answered two or three questions he resumed, and described to the jury in the most minute detail and with the greatest composure, as follows:—

Coroner.—Did you turn your housekeeper away that night?

Prisoner.—I told her she must go; and I intended her to go out, and not stay that night.

Coroner.—Did you go up stairs as soon as she was gone?

Prisoner.—No; I was not willing to part with my children; I made up my mind to strangle them, and I did it with my handkerchief.

Coroner.—What did that idea first come into your mind?

Prisoner.—Not till that night—after talking

to Mr Woodward. I did not proceed up stairs immediately after my housekeeper left. I stood in the house-place about an hour—I then went up stairs and went directly into the children's room. I think some of them were awake, but I don't know particularly. The threat that Mr Woodward gave me, caused me to do what I did. There were two in one bed and two in the other. I think I took my handkerchief out of my pocket when I got up stairs, but don't know where. I went to the bed where the two youngest were lying (Mark and Ann); I think they were not awake at the time. I kissed them all, shook hands and bade them bye, before I destroyed them. In less than a minute after I got into the room I began; I took the youngest (Mark) first, I twisted my handkerchief a bit and put it round his neck and tied it in a fast knot. I drew it tight but did not pull it at all afterwards; I then held the handkerchief. The prisoner, there is little doubt in my agitation drew the first instance across his mouth, as it bears marks on its lips, and its tongue is bitten. I had a candle with me in the chamber; I stood in the chamber, but do not know that I looked at it while it was strangling. I believe I did not look at it. I kept the handkerchief on its neck five minutes. I then took it off, and the child appeared to be dead. I did not see that it bled at the mouth, as I did not look at it in the face. It did not scream. Never a one of them ever wined. I went to Ann next and tied the

handkerchief round her throat in the same way. When I had throttled Ann, I went down stairs and stood against the fire for a few minutes. I stood considering, and thought I might as well suffer for them all as for two. I then went up stairs again, and was going to the bed where the other two lay (the bed under the window in which John and William, the two eldest boys were), when William jumped out of bed, ran across the floor, and got into the bed where Ann and Mark lay. It is the cause they are all in one bed. I thought he had seen me strangle the other two. As he ran across the floor, he said, "Pray, father, don't do me so. I then tied the handkerchief round the biggest boy's neck (John's). I did not look to see if John struggled, but went and sat down on the bed side against William, and said to him, "My lad, we'll share our fate; when I've done you I shall have mercy to think of my next, and it will be my turn next," and he never spoke more. They none of them ever wined, and I will take my oath never cried out. I then went and took the handkerchief off John, and tied it round William's neck. When I took the handkerchief off John's neck, he appeared to be quite dead. William made no resistance, he had it was the least in the world, and I gave him no chance, and he never screamed out at all. As soon as I had tied the handkerchief on William's neck, I went down stairs again, and sat on the bed side where William, Ann and Mark lay, till about five o'clock. I then took the handkerchief off William's neck, and put it in my pocket. I then held it up to show the coroner. I took hands with them all, as I thought it would be the last time I should see them, and started.

Coroner.—When you destroyed the children, had you any idea of destroying yourself?

Prisoner.—No. I know I should be taken in a day or two. I know I shall have to suffer what the law will inflict upon me.

Coroner.—How did you, Greensmith?

Prisoner.—Thirty-five.

This closed the case, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "wilful murder against Thomas Greensmith."

The prisoner was not in the least affected by this verdict, but on the contrary, as soon as he had delivered his testimony, his countenance brightened up, and his appearance more cheerful than during the examination of the witnesses.

THE STUDENTS.

I had been about a month in Göttingen when I was sitting alone one evening, in that species of indolent humor in which we have a friend's approach, without possessing energy sufficient to seek for society abroad, when my friend Eisenstadt entered; he resisted my entreaties to remain, and briefly informed me that he came to see me. I would accompany him to the house of about five leagues, where he was to fight a duel, and told me that to avoid suspicion in town, the horses should wait at the door, which was outside the ramparts, as early as five o'clock; having thus acquainted me with the object of his visit, and also told me not to forget he would breakfast with me before starting, he wished me goodnight, and departed.

I remained awake the greater part of the night, conjecturing what might have been the reason of this extraordinary caution, for I well knew that several duels took place every day within the precinct of the university, without mention being made of them, or any inquiry being instituted by the protector or consul. Towards morning I fell into a kind of disturbed sleep, from which I was awakened by my friend entering and hallooing. "And out, the same sheet line" he said, "up, the sun shines brightly." (The first line of a well-known student catch.) I rose and dressed myself, and having breakfasted, we mounted our nags, and set off at a sharp pace, to the place of meeting. For the first few miles not a word was spoken on either side; he was apparently wrapt in his thoughts, and I did not wish to intrude upon his feelings at such a moment; however, he at last broke silence and informed me that the duel was to be fought with pistols, as he and I had both agreed to decide the question of the duel in several meetings with swords. The matter had been a course rarely if ever pursued by a student of resorting to pistols, he did not clearly explain, but merely gave me to understand that it originated concerning a relation of his opponent's, a very lovely girl, whom he had met at the court of Hanover. Having given this brief explanation, he again relapsed into silence and we rode on for miles without saying a word. The morning was delightful, the country through which we passed highly picturesque, and there was an appearance of happy content, and cheerfulness on the face of peasants who saluted us as they went forth to their morning labor, that stood in awful contrast to our feelings, hurrying forward, as we were, on the mission of death.

We at length arrived at Meissner, where several of my friend's party were expecting him, and having stabled our horses, we left the inn, and took a narrow path across the fields, which led to a mill about a mile off; this was the place of rendezvous. On the way we overtook the other party, who had all passed the preceding night at Meissner; and guess my surprise and horror to find that my friend's antagonist was one of my own intimate acquaintances, and the very student who had been the first to show me any attention on my arriving in Göttingen. He was a young Pussian, named Hausel, whose mild manners and gentlemanlike deportment had acquired him the sobriquet of *der Ziemliche*, (the gentle), among his brother students, and guess my surprise and horror to find that my friend's antagonist was one of my own intimate acquaintances, and the very student who had been the first to show me any attention on my arriving in Göttingen. 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also been censured for endeavoring to retain the specie in the country by means of the Treasury order, yet the suspension of specie payments is justified by the whigs on the self-same ground of preventing the specie from being drained from us by Europe. This is admirable consistency, and only goes to show that no act of the General Government can find favor with a certain set of political zealots whose only desire is political elevation for themselves and their friends at any sacrifice of principle or honor. This is a matter in which Government should exercise its own peculiar wisdom, and according to the great Whig expounder of the Laws and the constitution (Mr. Webster) IT IS BOUND TO FORSEE THE EVIL before every one feels it, and to take all necessary measures to guard against it, although they may be measures attended with some difficulty, and not without temporary inconvenience.

PRECIOUS CONFESSION OF A WHIG PRINT.

I am perfectly aware it will be urged by some, that the present United States Bank, so called, with Nicholas Biddle at its head, shall constitute the nucleus, the foundation of the new bank.

This will never do. Powerful and efficient, high in reputation as a financier as Mr. Nicholas Biddle stands, it will not answer to urge his claims to be placed at the head of such an institution as the country needs. He has had his day, with all his talents and powers, he has shown himself not only a political partisan, and an endorsed himself highly obnoxious to the American people, but has descended so low as to embrace the occupation of a Shylock. "We want no more of him," Boston Courier.

he above is from the Boston Courier, a paper strenuous in the support of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, but hostile to the Bank of the U. S. from the fact of certain developments coming immediately under this candid Editor's own observation. He now plainly tells us Mr. Biddle has shown himself too much of a political partisan, and has descended so low as to embrace the occupation of a Shylock. "We want no more of him," exclaims the Courier, and we believe the people, "want no more of him," having had quite a sufficiency through the great pecuniary distress which he brought about in 1822, 1825, 1832, and 1834 by expansions or contractions just as it suited best his political design—We want no more of him.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice in the prints of this place, a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town on Sunday evening last. The meeting was organized by calling Thomas C. Nichols Esq. to the chair, and by appointing Samuel Hamilton Jr. Secretary. After prayer the meeting was explained by the Rev. John H. Kennard, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. He proposed organization of a county society, distinct from the state society; the funds raised to be exclusively applied within the limits of Talbot county, for the colonization of such free people of color as may desire to remove to Africa. And for such other purposes as the society may deem best for the advancement of the great objects of colonization. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft a constitution and report officers for the Society.

The chair in obedience to the motion appointed Messrs M. Hazell, S. M. Jenkins, W. H. Grooms, W. W. Higgins and T. Denny the committee; who after retiring a short time reported a constitution for the society and the following list of officers for the year 1837—

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President, T. R. LOCKERMAN,
1 Vice President, JOHN L. KERR,
2 " THOS. C. NICHOLS,
3 " REV. JAS. V. POTTS,
4 " REV. MANLOVE HAZELL,
5 " WM. H. GROOMS,
6 " REV. SHEPHERD DRAIN,
Secretary, SAM'L. HAMILTON, JR.
Treasurer, WM. LOVEDAY.

MANAGERS.

EASTON DISTRICT.

James Parrott, John B. Kerr, Edward L. Hamilton, Nicholas G. Singleton, Solomon M. Jenkins, Theodore Denny, John Goldsborough, Samuel Mackey.

TRAPPE.

Samuel Stevens, James Chaplain, Nicholas Goldsborough, John S. Martin.

ST. MICHAELS.

Joseph Bruff, John Barnett, Wm. Townsend, James M. Seth.

CHAPPEL.

Wm. H. Talghman, George Dudley, Sydney T. Russell, Wm. Rose.

The Rev. Mr. Kennard then addressed the society at length upon the subject of African colonization—developing the resources and prospects of the state society, and showing in so eloquent and forcible manner the feasibility of the scheme.

He was followed by T. R. Lockerman Esq. who in an eloquent and beautiful address painted the benevolent design of colonization and contrasted it with the mad scheme of abolition—showed that it was the only means of counteracting the design of misguided zealots and appealed to the meeting in behalf of the colonization cause. The Rev. Mr. Potts then made a few remarks in behalf of the object of the meeting.

Dr. S. M. Jenkins then moved the appointment of a committee to take subscription and procure the names of persons desirous of becoming members.

J. B. Kerr, Esq. then made a few pertinent and appropriate remarks, which he stated were necessarily hurried and desultory from the lateness of the hour—after a motion that the proceedings of the meeting be published and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Methodist Episcopal Society for the generous proffer of their Church for the holding of the meeting, the society adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. on 4th July next.

T. C. NICHOLS, Chairman.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Jr. Secretary.

APPRENTICE.—The income of the late estate of W. W. Higgins, is said to be one thousand pounds per day. He must be pressed with too much money.—Picares.

also been censured for endeavoring to retain the specie in the country by means of the Treasury order, yet the suspension of specie payments is justified by the whigs on the self-same ground of preventing the specie from being drained from us by Europe. This is admirable consistency, and only goes to show that no act of the General Government can find favor with a certain set of political zealots whose only desire is political elevation for themselves and their friends at any sacrifice of principle or honor. This is a matter in which Government should exercise its own peculiar wisdom, and according to the great Whig expounder of the Laws and the constitution (Mr. Webster) IT IS BOUND TO FORSEE THE EVIL before every one feels it, and to take all necessary measures to guard against it, although they may be measures attended with some difficulty, and not without temporary inconvenience.

PRECIOUS CONFESSION OF A WHIG PRINT.

I am perfectly aware it will be urged by some, that the present United States Bank, so called, with Nicholas Biddle at its head, shall constitute the nucleus, the foundation of the new bank.

This will never do. Powerful and efficient, high in reputation as a financier as Mr. Nicholas Biddle stands, it will not answer to urge his claims to be placed at the head of such an institution as the country needs. He has had his day, with all his talents and powers, he has shown himself not only a political partisan, and an endorsed himself highly obnoxious to the American people, but has descended so low as to embrace the occupation of a Shylock. "We want no more of him," Boston Courier.

he above is from the Boston Courier, a paper strenuous in the support of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, but hostile to the Bank of the U. S. from the fact of certain developments coming immediately under this candid Editor's own observation. He now plainly tells us Mr. Biddle has shown himself too much of a political partisan, and has descended so low as to embrace the occupation of a Shylock. "We want no more of him," exclaims the Courier, and we believe the people, "want no more of him," having had quite a sufficiency through the great pecuniary distress which he brought about in 1822, 1825, 1832, and 1834 by expansions or contractions just as it suited best his political design—We want no more of him.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice in the prints of this place, a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town on Sunday evening last. The meeting was organized by calling Thomas C. Nichols Esq. to the chair, and by appointing Samuel Hamilton Jr. Secretary. After prayer the meeting was explained by the Rev. John H. Kennard, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. He proposed organization of a county society, distinct from the state society; the funds raised to be exclusively applied within the limits of Talbot county, for the colonization of such free people of color as may desire to remove to Africa. And for such other purposes as the society may deem best for the advancement of the great objects of colonization. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft a constitution and report officers for the Society.

The chair in obedience to the motion appointed Messrs M. Hazell, S. M. Jenkins, W. H. Grooms, W. W. Higgins and T. Denny the committee; who after retiring a short time reported a constitution for the society and the following list of officers for the year 1837—

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President, T. R. LOCKERMAN,
1 Vice President, JOHN L. KERR,
2 " THOS. C. NICHOLS,
3 " REV. JAS. V. POTTS,
4 " REV. MANLOVE HAZELL,
5 " WM. H. GROOMS,
6 " REV. SHEPHERD DRAIN,
Secretary, SAM'L. HAMILTON, JR.
Treasurer, WM. LOVEDAY.

MANAGERS.

EASTON DISTRICT.

James Parrott, John B. Kerr, Edward L. Hamilton, Nicholas G. Singleton, Solomon M. Jenkins, Theodore Denny, John Goldsborough, Samuel Mackey.

TRAPPE.

Samuel Stevens, James Chaplain, Nicholas Goldsborough, John S. Martin.

ST. MICHAELS.

Joseph Bruff, John Barnett, Wm. Townsend, James M. Seth.

CHAPPEL.

Wm. H. Talghman, George Dudley, Sydney T. Russell, Wm. Rose.

The Rev. Mr. Kennard then addressed the society at length upon the subject of African colonization—developing the resources and prospects of the state society, and showing in so eloquent and forcible manner the feasibility of the scheme.

He was followed by T. R. Lockerman Esq. who in an eloquent and beautiful address painted the benevolent design of colonization and contrasted it with the mad scheme of abolition—showed that it was the only means of counteracting the design of misguided zealots and appealed to the meeting in behalf of the colonization cause. The Rev. Mr. Potts then made a few remarks in behalf of the object of the meeting.

Dr. S. M. Jenkins then moved the appointment of a committee to take subscription and procure the names of persons desirous of becoming members.

J. B. Kerr, Esq. then made a few pertinent and appropriate remarks, which he stated were necessarily hurried and desultory from the lateness of the hour—after a motion that the proceedings of the meeting be published and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Methodist Episcopal Society for the generous proffer of their Church for the holding of the meeting, the society adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. on 4th July next.

T. C. NICHOLS, Chairman.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Jr. Secretary.

APPRENTICE.—The income of the late estate of W. W. Higgins, is said to be one thousand pounds per day. He must be pressed with too much money.—Picares.

PRESSURES OF 1819—1826—1833—1837.

The following article from the North Carolina Journal of April 27th, recalls facts which every democratic paper ought to place before the eyes of its readers.

It is now vociferated by the bank whigs, that the Treasury order has made the distress of 1837, and that nothing can relieve the distress but the recharter of the Bank of the United States.

The article from the North Carolina Journal shows that we have had FOUR of these pressures during the existence of that Bank, and that so far from preventing, it has been the main cause of each and every one of them.

That Bank was chartered in 1816, and by its expansions it made the disastrous convulsions and destruction of banks and property in 1819.

By its connections with the Bank of England it involved commerce in the fate of the English Banks in 1825, when another distress and pressure came on.

In 1833 it made the panic and pressure on purpose to scourge the country into submission, and to compel the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter.

The pressure of 1837 is the fruit of reckless adventure and gambling adventure, hatched into existence by the enormous expansions of the loans and the circulation of that bank in 1835.

Facts prove that the Bank of the United States is the main cause of the FOUR pressures that we have had since she was chartered; but to those who vociferate for her re-establishment as a means of preventing these pressures, it is sufficient to recall the memory of the fact, that we have had FOUR of these pressures during her existence!

WE have had the Bank of the United States existing in existence for the Pennsylvania law continues her as fully as ever, and Mr. Biddle declared at the acceptance of that charter that THE BANK WAS STRONGER THAN EVER! Such was his own declaration and we all know that it is more wished than ever, and more fatally bent upon scourging the country until it submits. We look for worse doings from her for the next thirty years than we have had for the last twenty.

She has made four pressures in the last twenty years, which averages one to every five years; they will probably now be accelerated, and made every four years to suit the Presidential elections, or even every three years to allow the country to rest. In fact the present pressure is on the THIRTEEN years' system, the last one having been commenced by Biddle and his panic orators in the Senate in December, 1833, and the same hands having commenced this one in the same Senate in December last.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 1.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Since our last affairs have assumed a more serious aspect, and we regret to state that the prospects of the termination of our "pretty little war," are more gloomy than ever. An express arrived here on Saturday last from Fort Mellon, the purport of which we understand to be that a number of negroes had come in at that post who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed Miccoony and elected Sam Jones their principal chief. They further state that at the next new moon the Indians would commence open hostilities.

These negroes it is said, give some particulars of the battle at Fort Mellon. They state that they attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were reinforced with 300 more and were preparing for another onset when they received information of the cessation of hostilities.

The Steamboat Charleston touched at Proclata yesterday from Fort Mellon; it is stated that a considerable number of Indians are in the neighborhood of that post who daily come in and receive rations and go out again.

An express arrived this morning from Tampa, the contents of which are reported to be of an unfavorable nature. It is reported and confidently believed that the Indians have all left their camp and returned into the nation. These reports seem to confirm each other. We have now but little hope that the war will be ended by negotiation. The Indians have been enabled to possess themselves of much information, and are doubtless emboldened by the intercourse. If a resort to arms again becomes necessary, we apprehend much bloody work.

From the Chicago Democrat.

SPECIE.

The basest thing ever practiced by any party in any age of the world is that now being practiced by the Whigs in aiding a transportation of our specie to England, when it is so much needed at home. The doctrine of establishing a pure metallic currency is daily becoming more popular in the West. Our merchants go east to pay money to the very men who are lavishing their billingsgate upon General Jackson for his efforts to restore the constitutional currency, and as they hand it over, are accented with "There is a discount on this." "This bank has failed." "This is counterfeited." "This is too much torn." &c. &c. until they are completely disgusted with the whole paper system, and are constrained to taunt their creditors with the injurious effects of their doctrine. It has been urged against a metallic medium that there is not specie enough in the country to supply the demands of the business community. Why then should those, who are the most strenuous in making this objection, endeavor to deprive us of what little we have by sending it into the jaws of a voracious English perpetuity? Let doctrine, banks or no banks, keep what specie we have, and coin more as fast as possible. This is our only rock of safety. It is of no concern to us what becomes of the English bank only so far as we may wish the same principles which have lately triumphed in the United States to soon gain a foothold in our mother country. The difference between the old United States Bank and the present English bank is very slight when compared with the difference between the two forms of Government. Hence the devotion of the Whigs to its success.

The house of John Ward and co. New York has resumed specie payment. We are pleased to learn from the New York papers that many others houses, driven by the intensity of the pressure to a temporary suspension, are about to resume.

THE CITY COUNCIL of Boston have resolved not to issue small notes to supply the place of change. The pressure is not so great as was anticipated and the evil is daily diminished from the laudible course taken by the banks in paying fractional parts of a dollar on the face of checks. The amount of specie paid out in this manner, is said to average \$1000 per day.

Every body, says the New Bedford Gazette, is beginning to believe that the best plan is to begin with a BANK OF PARTS, and the best share is A PROUGH SHARE.

The Norfolk Democrat says that the people are now going to work again, instead of calculating and speculating. Where men last year would walk, and talk, and chalk out "valuable building lots," we now see them busily occupied in ploughing, and sowing that which will bring forth abundance. We can safely assert that there never was more ground put under cultivation in this county than at the present time. Farming is all the go now.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

REMINISCENCES.

The Whigs have cried up the Bank of the United States, for its various virtues, in reforming the currency—preventing expansions of State Bank paper, and the multiplication of State Banks, &c. &c.—A Correspondent reminds us of certain curious facts on the other side of the Ledger—"They do not tell us (says he) how the currency stood previous to 1811, during the existence of the old United States Bank, when one of the Banks of Rhode Island was found to have \$86,46 cents in specie, and bills in circulation, amounting to \$648,443—and of two in Massachusetts one had \$10 in its vaults, another was entirely empty, and all the Banks in the State had not specie equal to paper issued by one of the Banks of New Hampshire and the other New England States were in no better condition. They do not tell us, that in 1818, after the new Bank of the United States went into operation, Kentucky chartered forty three new Banks, and Tennessee and Ohio eight or ten each. They do not tell us, that in April, 1819, the Bank of the U. S. itself, after being twenty seven months only in operation, had in its vaults \$71,522 43 cents, and owed to the City Bank \$196,418 47 cents—not that great pecuniary distress, under the administration of that Bank, occurred in 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1834. They conceal from us the fact, that from 1816 to 1834, the number of State Banks greatly increased, and that we were still subject to periodical pressures, by the expansions and contractions of all these institutions, including the United States Bank.

The Lamplighters in New York have presented their late Superintendent, Allan M. Sniffen, with a silver medal and a supper. Among the volunteer toasts on the occasion was the following:

By A. M. Sniffen—May the Lamp of Reason light to their tombs Tyranny and Oppression, then shall the poor man rejoice in his poverty, and peace again spread her wings over our beloved country.

FROM ANTIGUA.—The last news from Antigua states that no rain had fallen for the last six months, and the crops were in consequence an entire failure. Water was selling at the rate of two bits (10c) per pail, and the inhabitants of Antigua had to send to Montserrat for it. A violent fever was raging at Antigua.

There is an old Spanish proverb to be found in some book or other after this manner: "After having cried up their wine, they sell vinegar." This is a pretty good exemplification of the panic orators; they cry up wine to the people until they get them into an excitement, and then leave them to drink vinegar.

(Western Hemisphere.)

Suits against Banks.—We are informed that a considerable number of suits on small bills on account of the non-payment of specie, have been commenced against Banks in this city. Providence Courier

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 5th inst. at the residence of her father in this county, Miss MARY KINGOLD, daughter of John S. and Caroline M. Blake, aged twenty four years, two months and two days.

In recording the death of this accomplished young lady, the heart is filled with sorrow that one so endeared to her friends by all the ties of amiability and love, should be taken from them, after so short a pilgrimage. She was a most affectionate daughter, a firm and immutable friend, and an interesting, and endearing companion, to all who knew her. She associated herself by the frankness of her manner and the unaffected simplicity of her heart in terms of abiding esteem. The cold and unrelenting grave hath taken from us her mortal remains, but the recollection of her many virtues still live after her to console her relations and friends. On her fond and devoted relatives, the blow has fallen with awful severity, but they have consolation, in knowing that she was doubly and ardently attached to her religious creed, and that she died in the full faith of her Saviour's love, though in this world she was subject to all the painful visitations of disease, of consequent anguish of mind and body, through all which she looked forward with triumphant faith to eternal blessedness in the kingdom of her Redeemer and cheered by so rich a consolation, she yielded her spirit in peace.

At a very early age she embraced the Roman Catholic Religion; to it she remained steadfast to the last, free from bigotry and intolerance, and having a heart full of charity for all other denominations of Christians, to her it was a matter of no importance, whether Paul planted, or a Pollas watered, it was God alone who gave the increase. Jesus Christ and his only was the foundation and Chief Corner Stone of her religion, and such in her creed as was not against him was for him. She became affected about two years ago with a pulmonary Consumption, since then the disease continued its slow but sure progress, till at length she hath fallen its victim. Peace be loved one to thy ashes, selfishness forces us to drop a real and mournful tear over thy departure, even whilst the spirit soars aloft and listens to thy angelic voice around the Throne of the Lamb, singing Hosanna, Hosanna, Hosanna to the most high God.

Wednesday, the 7th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at his seat called Rich Neck, on the Bay Shore, in Talbot county, Samuel Harrison Esq. at sixty years of age. His remains were interred, agreeably to his special instructions, at his paternal farm, called Canton, near St Michaels.

On Tuesday the 6th, instant at Wy'o Hall, Queen Anne County, the residence of her father, Juliana Carroll, second daughter of John P. Pace, Esq.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev'd Dr. Spicer, ALFRED M'KEAT, of Wicomico, to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of John Goldsborough Esq. of Easton.

On Tuesday the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Drain, Capt Peter Barwick to Mrs. Ann Harrison, all of this county.

On Sunday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Drain Mr. Samuel Hennessey to Mrs. Ann Floyd all of Trappe; Talbot County.

PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore, June 10

Wheat \$1.40 a 1.50
Corn white 88 a 90
" Yellow 92 a 94
Rye 92 a 94
Oats 43

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
THOMAS W. VEAZY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the state, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c. And whereas, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State, should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazy, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth day of July, next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the Election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THO. W. VEAZY.

By the Governor,
THO. CULBRETH, Clerk

To be published once a week until the day of election, in all the newspapers printed in the State.

ARRANGEMENT OF MAILS.

POST-OFFICE, EASTON, }
June 13th 1837. }

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

WESTERN MAIL.

Leaves Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Arrive at Easton same day by 9 P. M.

Leaves Easton Tuesday and Friday after the arrival of the Northern Mail and arrive at Cambridge same day by 5 P. M.

Leave Cambridge Wednesday and Saturday at 5 A. M.

On its arrival at Easton the mail for Annapolis closes at 9 A. M. and arrives there at 6 P. M.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Arrives at Easton Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday by 10 A. M.

Leaves Easton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. The mail is closed by 1 P. M. and arrives at Centerville by 7 P. M.

From Easton to Frederick, Delaware.

Leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 P. M. Arrives at Frederick same day at 6 P. M.

Leave Frederick every Monday and Friday at 4 A. M. arrive at Easton at 6 P. M.

From Easton to Laurel Delaware every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M. and arrive at Laurel at 7 P. M.

Leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock for Royal Oak and St Michaels return same day by 6 P. M.

The office is open on Sunday one hour after the arrival of the mail.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

WHEAT CRADLES

John B. Firbanks

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture to order, at short notice, wheat cradles of the natural growth of the wood well seasoned and warranted to save well. Persons wanting cradles will please to call as early as convenient.

He is also prepared to furnish at short notice, Ploughs, Harrows, Drags, Carls, Waggon, Cart wheels &c. all of which will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in this State or elsewhere.

June 6 3t (Geow3w)

TO HIRE.

A YOUNG WOMAN (a slave) who can be recommended as a house Servant. She will be hired by the month or for the remainder of the year; and may be had immediately. A home in the country will be preferred.

N. B. A Servant who has been accustomed to COOKING, WASHING &c. is wanted for the remainder of the year. Apply to the Editor.

May 30 3w

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his customers generally, that he has taken his sons, Alexander and William into partnership with him, so that business will in future be carried on at the old stand under the name and firm of Samuel Mackey and sons; who solicit a share of the public patronage.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the undersigned on bank account for six months or more are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

June 6, 1837. 3t

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 Tin work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received, and promptly executed by the undersigned, servants of ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

June 6 1f (G)

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

23d day of May Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Sally Kelley and William H. Cheezum administrators of Thomas Kelley late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is true, copied from the minutes of proceedings of Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 23d day of May, Anno Domini 1837.

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

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Kelley late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 23d day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SALLY KELLY and WILLIAM H. CHEEZUM Adm'rs. of Thomas Kelley deceased.

June 6 3t

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence on the 28th of May last, a RED BUFF FALCOW, with a white lock and white star in her forehead, her ears cropped. Whoever will give any information of the above described Cow shall be liberally rewarded, and receive the thanks of the subscriber.

M. A. VANDERFORD.

June 6 3t

Postponed Sale.

Negroes for Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public Sale on

Saturday 23d of June,

at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit:

One negro man named David about 40 years of age; one ditto, Ennals, about 35; one ditto Charles, about 50; one negro woman named Rose, aged about 40; one ditto, Rachael, about 33; one ditto, Henrietta, about 20; one negro boy named Henry, about 18; one ditto, George, about 11; one negro girl named Amanda, about 9; one ditto, Harriet, about 7, one negro boy named Harrison, about 6; one ditto, Bill, about 12.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Attendance given by

WILLIAM ARRINDALE, Adm'r. of Jas. Ridgaway, dec'd.

May 23 1t

University of Maryland.

A SESSION of the Board of Trustees, of the University of Maryland, will be held at the city of Baltimore, on the 21st day of June next, for the purpose of electing Professors, to fill the following vacancies in the Faculty of Physic, viz.

The Chair of Anatomy and Physiology.
The Chair of Surgery, and
The Chair of Chemistry.

By order of the Board,
JOS. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

May 23 4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hears, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

S. O.

New Establishment.

James S. Shanahan, Cabinet-Maker,

HAS taken the shop on the West side of Washington street, next door to the corner below Dover street, in the large three story brick house, and nearly opposite Mr. John Camper's Store, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

HE HAS PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH A GOOD HEARSE,

And is now ready to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and no pains will be spared to render general satisfaction, and hopes to share a generous patronage.

April 18 1f (G)

LATEST FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his

Spring and Summer FASHIONS,

and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, consisting of the latest improvements and most approved styles.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome and neat manner to fit and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

May 9 1f (G eow3w)

Easton andaltimore Packet via Miles River Ferry.

The Coppered and Copper Fastened

SLOOP JANE

BENJAMIN HORNEY, Master.

WILL commence to run regularly from this place to Baltimore, on Sunday 16th leaving Miles River Ferry at 9 o'clock and returning leave Baltimore, on Wednesday, at the same hour; and continue to do so throughout the season. Freight will be received on board, any where on the river or at the ferry. All orders handed to John Horney, who will attend in Easton every Saturday or with Mr. Peter Tarr, will be punctually attended to.

Passage and fare \$2.00.

April 25 3tq

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers having purchased the Boot and Shoe Store, of Mr. Ennalls Roszell, intend carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, under the firm of SHEPARD & AUSTIN.

Having just returned from Baltimore, with an additional supply of

BOOTS & SHOES, And a quantity of first rate MATERIALS,

The subscribers feel confident from their own personal experience in the above business, to give general satisfaction to all who may give them a call.

Boots and Shoes,

Of all descriptions made in the best and most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WM. H. SHEPARD, WM. AUSTIN.

Easton, May 9 6t

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 20th day of May ult by W. A. Schaffer, esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named Wesley Armstrong; has a scar on his right hip and one on his left leg, height 5 feet 10 inches, rays he is free and was raised by his mother in Salisbury, E. S. Md. Had on when committed a pair blue pants, green waist, velvet vest, check shirt, tarpaulin hat, and a pair of shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden of Baltimore city and county jail

June 6

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

United States Magazine

AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expanding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon the complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and intelligently informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be able to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the rapidly changing and antagonistic principles which now go on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and executor of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Cautious from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its ability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to us and a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to compare with the most successful European competitors. Viewing the English Language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Britain and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its contributors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place; here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broad basis which the Union and the cause of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it, in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the most concise and comprehensive manner, and of very great importance to the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new inventions, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of internal improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattainable by any other work of the kind.

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it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the great object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers, LANGTREPPE & O'SULLIVAN, Washington, D.C. April, 1837.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Samuel H. Henry will be attended to. Mr. H. Henry will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00.

The subscriber expects in a very short time to supersede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessels in connection with the present one.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.

JOHN HENRY.

JOHN HENRY.

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Regularly published in Philadelphia weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street, THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the full name of the paper, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and as a religious and zealous devotee to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c., and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following: Col. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq. Col. T. L. M. Kenny, W. G. Clark, Esq. John J. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James M. Henry, Esq. J. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq. Miss L. S. Strass, Dr. Joseph Hancock, Esq. Miss E. C. Strass, Chas. S. Gage, Esq. Mrs. J. L. Dugan, Esq. Robt. Hare, Esq. John Clarke, Esq. S. W. Richards, Esq. Rev. J. B. Kellogg, Esq. C. B. Trego, Esq. Dr. A. C. Draper, Esq. Dr. J. A. Kirkland, Esq. Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq. Hon. Matthias Morris, Esq. Victor Vale, Esq. Wm. Dwyer, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq. Prof. John M. Keagy, Esq. Morris Matson, Esq. And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

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

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

Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

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

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

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

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

Small notices on all subjects, received at par in payment of subscription.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a fair trial, and accept a free exchange for their own.

Reform in the Medical World!

The subject is taken from a New Orleans paper.

MR. PRINTER—I send to you an extract of a letter from Dr. Green, on the subject of restoring health, &c. I know many sicknesses that cause death—I know one that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it.

S. C. DESASS.

Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.

December the 10th, 1836.

DOCTOR GREEN'S

Method of curing the sickness—generally called—

"CATCHING COLD"—

CURE—Keep the throat warm: Perspiring warm; and don't take any Physic, in Nature—in return for being thus timely solicited—I will soon restore health.

NATURE.

the PHYSICIAN

of all PHYSICIANS

Most promptly be obeyed—and his voice cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well.

D. L. GREEN—to S. C. DESASS.

THE EDITOR will consider it as not applicable to state, that, from the above medical man the Remedy for the restoration of Hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and which—(without using any medicine) proves successful, when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness—as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system—but when the affliction is owing to other causes—then medicine must be used.

N. B.—We are given to understand by our neighbor, M. Desass, who was restored to his hearing, that help is sent per mail, free of postage, for as many as are afflicted with the same, for the customary fee of \$5 dollars, being sent on to Reading and Bethlehem, Pa. where the Doctor resides; and for any other sickness help is sent, at the same time, without charge. The fee pays for all—postage and all.

APRIL 11. 1837.

JAMES L. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law,

HAS taken the office on Goldborough St. formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward. Easton, May 9, 1837.

SATURDAY NEWS

AND

LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, & Co. No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'd

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

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

BULWER'S NOVELS, comprising—

Pelham, Doreux, Disowned, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Plume,

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

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

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

REQUIRING some adjustment and painting her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

19th day of May, Anno Domini 1837.

Application of Caleb Shepherd administrator of Captain William Roe, 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 one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That the subscriber of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County Maryland letters of administration on the personal Estate of William Roe late of Talbot County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber or to the Registers Office with Mr. J. Price on or before the 23rd day of November next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, CALEB SHEPHERD Adm'r. of William Roe, deceased.

May 28

A Teacher Wanted Immediately.

THE Trustees of School District No. 2 of Election District No. 3 of Talbot County wish to engage a competent Teacher to take charge of the School. It is required that he shall be qualified to instruct the pupils in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; and produce testimonials of moral character and qualifications for the station. For such a Teacher the salary has heretofore been \$400.

DANIEL ROBINSON, SAMUEL T. KEMP, SPEEDEN SEYMOUR, Trustees.

Trappe, May 21, 1837. G 31

To the Public.

THE undersigned intending to resume the practice of Law, respectfully offers his professional services to the Public. His office is on Washington street, opposite the Methodist Protestant Church.

WM R PRICE.

Easton, April 18 1837.

DR. BRANDRETH

Notice of the Sale of Valuable

Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises, of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "The Ashby Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheephead Point," bounded on the East by the land of A. Bednego Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay side from West by the land that is North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of land, more or less, and six two and a half acres of land, and six two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered to the purchaser until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeing Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs.—The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation to Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. L. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 24

Notice of the Sale of Valuable

Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Wm. Spencer, bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, the parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tighe's Farm, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the same, leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tighe's Farm, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seith, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank of the sum of four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation to Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. L. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3 1837.

Jack Independence,

WILL be let to mares this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 20th of June. The terms are, six dollars the spring chance, and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents to the Groom, in each case. He will stand at Hillsborough, the Trappe, at the Glebe Farm near Easton, and at the residence

the consequence which we shall find

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1837

VOL. III—No. 26

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is printed 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. Subscriptions will be received for less than six months, and discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted free of charge 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 Mr. T. Hood's "Whims and Oddities."

FAITHLESS NELLY GRAY.

Ben Battle was a soldier bold,
And us'd to war's alarms;
But a cannon ball took off his legs,
So he laid down his arms!

Now as they bore him off the field
Said he "Let others shoot,
For here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-Second Foot."

The army-surgeons made him limps;
Said he "They're only pegs;
But there are Wooden Members quite,
As represent my legs!

Now, Ben, he lov'd a pretty maid
Her name was Nelly Gray,
So he went to pay her his vows,
When he'd devour'd his pay.

But when he call'd on Nelly Gray,
She made him quite a scoff;
And when she saw his wooden legs,
Began to take them off.

"Oh, Nelly Gray! Oh, Nelly Gray!
Is this your love so warm?
The lover that loves a scarlet coat,
Should be more uniform."

Said she, "I lov'd a soldier once
For he was blithe and brave;
But I will never have a man
With both legs in the grave!"

"Before you had those timbers,
Your love I did allow;
But, Sir you know, you stand upon
Another footing now!"

"Oh, Nelly Gray! Oh, Nelly Gray!
For all jarring speeches;
At duty's call I left my legs,
In Balaio's breeches."

"Why, then," says she, you've lost the best
Of legs in war's alarms;
And now you fear to wear your shoes
Upon your feet of arms."

"O, false and fickle Nelly Gray
I know you will refuse;
Though I've no feet, some other man
Is standing in my shoes."

"I wish I ne'er had seen your face,
But now a long farewell!
For you will be my death, alas!
You will not be my Nell!"

Now when he went from Nelly Gray,
His heart so heavy got
And life was such a burden grown,
It made him take a Knot.

So round his melancholy neck,
A rope he did entwine;
And for his second time in life,
Enlisted in the "Line."

One day he tied around a beam,
And then remov'd his pegs;
And as his legs were off, of course
He soon was off his legs.

And there he hung till he was dead
As any nail in town;
For though distress had cut him up,
It could not cut him down!

Whig Boasting.—An honest whig observed the other day, that the federal whigs had got the advantage of the democrats at last. They had obtained all the money and locked it up.

Business for Congress.—The editor of the Whig has the opportunity to ask the Republican to give an opinion upon the following bright suggestion:

"Will not Congress pass a general bankrupt law for the relief of the Government?"

Our opinion is that the most salutary law which Congress can pass at this time, would be a transportation law. When about two-thirds of the noisy sapsheads who conduct the whig papers of the country, are disposed of, there will be some peace in the nation, but not before.

Centre Republican.

It is stated in the Richmond Compiler that Mr. ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr. has been elected through Richmond as a special messenger to Mexico, under appointment of Mr. Van Buren.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VILLAGE PRIZE.

In one of the loveliest villages of old Virginia there lived, in the year 1755—and odd old man, whose daughter was declared, by universal consent, to be the loveliest maiden in all the country round. The veteran, in his youth, had been athletic and muscular above all his fellows, and she was beautiful, where he always wore them, could show the admiring of three medals; received for his victories in gymnastic feats when a young man. His daughter was now eighteen, and had been sought in marriage by many suitors. One brought wealth—another, a fine person—another, this, and another that. But they were all refused by the old man, who became at last a by-word for his obstinacy among the young men of the village and neighborhood.

At length, the nineteenth birthday of Annette, his charming daughter, who was as amiable and modest as she was beautiful, arrived. The morning of that day, her father invited all the youth of the country to a hay-making frolic. Seventeen handsome and industrious young men assembled. They came not only to make hay, but also to make love to the fair Annette. In three hours they had filled the father's barn with the newly dried grass, and their own hearts with love. Annette, by her father's command had brought the milk-pail of her own brewing, which she presented to each enamored swain with her own fair hands.

"Now my boys, said the old keeper of the jewel they all coveted, as leaning on their pitch-forks they assembled round his door in the cool of the evening. 'Now my lads, you have nearly all of you made proposals for my Annette. Now you see, I don't care any thing about money or talents, book learning nor soldier learning—I can do as well by my girl as any man in the country. But I want her to marry a man of my own gift. Now, you know, or ought to know, when I was a youngster, I could beat any thing in all Virginia in the way of leaping. I got my old vigour by beating the nearest man on the Eastern Shore, and I have took the oath and sworn it, that no man shall marry my daughter without jumping for it. You understand me boys. There's the green, and here's Annette, he added taking his daughter, who stood timidly behind him, by the hand. 'Now the one that jumps the furthest on a dead level, shall marry Annette this very night.'

This unique address was received by the young men with applause. And many a youth as he bound forward to the area of trial, cast a glance of anticipated victory back upon the lovely object of village celebrity. The maidens left their looms and quilting frames, the children their noisy sports, the slaves their labors, and the old men their arm-chairs and long pipes, to witness and triumph in the success of the victor. All prophesied and many wished that it would be young Carroll. He was the handsomest and best educated young man in the country, and all knew that a strong and mutual attachment existed between him and the fair Annette. Carroll had won the reputation of being the 'best leaper,' and in a country where such athletic achievements were the sine qua non of a man's cleverness, this was no ordinary honor. In a contest like the present, he had therefore every advantage over his fellow athletes.

The arena allotted for this hygienic contest, was a level space in front of the village inn, and near the centre of a grass plat, reserved in the midst of the village, denominated the 'green.' The verdure was quite worn off at this place by previous exercises of a similar kind, and a hard surface of sand more befitting for the purpose to which it was to be used, supplied its place.

The father of the lovely, blushing, and withal happy prize, (for she well knew all who would win) with three other patriarchal villagers were the judges appointed to decide upon the claims of the several competitors. The last time Carroll tried his skill in this exercise, he 'cleared' to use the leaper's phraseology—twenty-one feet and one inch.

The signal was given, and by lot the young men stepped into the arena. 'Edward Grayson, seventeen feet,' cried one of the judges. The youth had done his utmost. He was a pale, intellectual student. But what had intellect to do in such an arena? Without a look at the maiden he left the ground.

'Dick Boulden, nineteen feet' with a laugh turned away, and replaced his coat.

'Harry Preston, nineteen feet and three inches.'—Well would Harry Preston, shrouded the spectators, 'you have tried hard for the acres and homestead.'

Harry added a laugh and swore he only jumped for the fun of the thing. Henry was a rattle-brained fellow, but never thought of matrimony. He loved to talk and talk, and romp with Annette, but sober marriage never came into his head. He only jumped for the fun of the thing. He would not have said so, if he was sure of winning.

'Charles Simms, fifteen feet and a half.'—'Hurrah for Charles! Charles! Charles!' cried the crowd good-humoredly. Charles Simms was the cleverest fellow in the world. His mother had advised him to stay at home, and he never yet went away, for he would fall in love with his good temper, rather than his legs. Charles however made the trial of the latter's capabilities and lost. Many refused to enter the lists altogether. Others made the trial, and only one of the leapers had yet cleared twenty feet.

'Now,' cried the villagers, let's see Henry Carroll. He ought to beat this, and every one appeared, as they called to mind the mutual love of the last competitor and the sweet Annette, as if they heartily wished his success.

Henry stepped to his post with a firm tread. His eye glanced with confidence around upon the villagers and rested, before he bounded forward, upon the face of Annette, as if to catch therefrom that spirit and assurance which the occasion called for. Returning the encouraging glance with which she met his own, with a proud smile upon his lip, he bounded forward.

'Twenty-one feet and a half!' shouted the multitude, repeating the announcement of one of the judges. 'Twenty-one feet and a half,' Harry Carroll forever. Annette and Harry! Hanks, caps, and handkerchiefs waved over the heads of the spectators, and the eyes of the delighted Annette sparkled with joy.

'Pardon me, my dear madam—pardon me'

When Harry Carroll moved to his post to strive for the prize, a tall, gentlemanly young man in a military dress, who had rode up to the inn, dismounted and joined the spectators, unperceived, while the contest was going on, stepped suddenly forward, and with a knowing eye, measured deliberately the space accomplished by the last leaper. He was a stranger in the village. His handsome face and easy address, and his manly and sinewy frame, in which symmetry and strength were happily united, called forth the admiration of the young men.

'Mayhap, sir, stranger, you think you can beat that,' said one of the bystanders, remarking the manner in which the eye of the stranger scanned the area. 'If you can leap boy Harry Carroll, you'll beat the best man in all the village.'

'The truth of this observation is assented to by a general murmur.'

'Is it for mere amusement you are pursuing this pastime?' inquired the tall stranger, or is there a prize for the winner?

Annette, the loveliest and wealthiest of the village maidens, is to be the reward of the victor,' cried one of our judges.

'Are the lists open to all?'

'All, young sir,' replied the father of Annette, with interest, his youthful ardour rising as he surveyed the proportions of the stranger, a fine young stranger. She is the bride of him who out-leaps Harry Carroll. If you will try you are free to do so. But let me tell you, Harry Carroll has a wife in Virginia. I am my daughter's father, and she is my daughter's father.

The young officer glanced upon the trembling maiden about to be betrothed to the old man, and his father's uncomely monomania with a disdainful eye. The poor girl looked at Harry, who stood near with a tremor, and an angry, and then cast upon the new competitor an admiring glance.

Placing his foot in the hands of one of the judges, he drew a wash he swung beneath it, pointed stand, made, apparently without effort, the bound that was to decide the happiness of a young man and woman.

'Twenty-two feet one inch!' shouted the judge. The announcement was repeated with surprise by the spectators, who crowded around the victor, filling the air with congratulatory shouts, and with loud murmurs from those who were so nearly interested in the happiness of the lovers.

The old man approached, and grasping his hand exultingly, called him his son, and he felt proud of him more than he was a father. Physical activity and strength were the old leaper's true parents of nobility.

Resuming his coat, the victor, sought with his eyes the fair prize he had, although named, and which he had won. He looked upon her father's arm, pale and distressed.

Her lover stood aloof, gloomy and mortified, admiring the superiority of the stranger in an exercise in which he himself had been as unrivaled, while he hated him for his success.

Annette, my pretty prize, said the victor, taking her passive hand—I have won you. Annette's cheek became paler than marble; she trembled like an aspen leaf, and clung close to her father, while the drooping eye sought the form of her lover. His brow grew dark at the stranger's language.

'I have won you my pretty flower, to speak you a bride—tremble not so violently, I am not myself, however proud I might be, I feel added with gratitude. 'To wear so fair a next my heart perhaps,' and he cast his eyes round inquiringly, while the current of his blood leaped joyfully to his brow, and a murmur of surprise ran through the crowd. There is some favor to your father's claim, and you are a higher claimant than I am. Young Sir, he continued, turning to the old man, 'I think you were victor in the lists before me. I strive not for the maiden, though one could not well strive for a father—but from here for the manly sport in which I saw you engaged. You are the victor, and as such, with the permission of this worthy assembly, receive from my hand the prize you have so well and honorably won.'

The youth sprang forward and grasped his hand with gratitude and the next moment, Annette was weeping from pure joy upon his shoulders. The wedding ring with the inscription of the delighted villagers, and amidst the temporary excitement produced by the act, the stranger went from the crowd, mounted his horse, and spurred at a brisk trot through the village.

That night, Henry and Annette were married, and the health of the mysterious and noble stranger, was drunk in over flowing bumper of rustic beverage.

In process of time, there were born unto the married pair sons and daughters and Harry Carroll had become Colonel Henry Carroll, of the Revolution.

One evening, having just returned home after a hard campaign, he was sitting with his family on the gallery of his handsome country-house, when an advance courier rode up and announced the approach of General Washington and suite informing that he should crave his hospitality for the night. The necessary directions were given in reference to the household preparations, and Col. Carroll, ordering his horse rode forward to meet and escort to his house the distinguished guest, whom he had never yet seen, although serving in the same widely-extended army.

'That evening at the table, Annette, now become the dignified, matronly and still handsome Mrs. Carroll, could not keep her eyes from the face of her illustrious visitor. Every moment or two she would steal a glance at his commanding features, and half-drooping, half-awakened, shake her head and look again, to be still more puzzled. Her absence of mind and embarrassment at length became evident to her husband, who, inquired affectionately if she were ill.

'I suspect, Colonel, said the General who had been some time, with a quiet, meaning smile, observing the lady's curious and puzzled survey of his features—that Mrs. Carroll thinks she recognizes in me an old acquaintance.'

And he smiled with a mysterious air, as he gazed upon both alternately.

The Colonel stared, and a faint memory of the past seemed to be revived, as he gazed, while the lady rose impulsively from her chair, and bending eagerly forward over the tea-table, with clasped hands and an eye of intense, eager inquiry, fixed full upon him, stood for a moment with her lips parted as if she would speak.

'Pardon me, my dear madam—pardon me'

Colonel, I must put an end to this scene. I have become, by dint of campfire and hard work, too unwieldy to leap again twenty-two feet one inch, even for so fair a bride as one I wot of.'

The recognition, with the surprise, delight and happiness that followed, are left to the imagination of the reader.

Gen. WASHINGTON was indeed the handsome young 'leaper' whose mysterious appearance and disappearance in the native village of the lovers, is still traditionary, and whose claim to a substantial body of non-aquatic flesh and blood, was stoutly contended by the village story tellers, until the happy demurement which took place at the hospitable mansion of Col. Carroll.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.—The letters of this gentleman, slandering and vilifying the character of our most efficient public officers, are giving the rules of the Bank of Kentucky. The Globe thus shows up this public slanderer.

'ROBERT WICKLIFFE, a man notorious for his want of veracity, to gratify an old grudge against Mr. Kendall, has written a most abusive letter against him, which is going through the hands of the whig papers. While this libel was confined to the whig press, it was a harmless school, not an individual even of that party will believe any thing he says, when he is known to have an interest in misrepresenting facts. He was once publicly branded by Mr. Clay himself, in the Fayette circuit, as a man capable of willful falsehood.'

We were familiar with the times, the history of which Mr. Wickliffe undertakes to narrate, as connected with Mr. Kendall's political career, and we positively declare, in the name of truth, the influence which Mr. Kendall's name maintained in Kentucky continued up to the hour he left it. The fact that he crushed Clay and this poor creature, Wickliffe, himself, who still hangs on Clay's cause for countenance, though he hates the man, amounts to a verdict of the people in favor of Mr. Kendall, the issue then made by these same parties, and under the circumstances which Wickliffe again brings up, falsifies and misrepresents.

Great Performance.—Mr. Mewkes of Oxford, England, laid a wager that he could ride from Oxford to London and back, (103 miles) in six hours and ten minutes, no limitation as to horses. He performed this feat on the 19th April, in five hours and fifty minutes.

'Honor to whom Honor.'—All the bills of the Brooklyn Bank presented for payment during the last fortnight, have been promptly met with specie; and at no time since the suspension of specie payments has the bank refused to exchange a five dollar bill. In many instances it has likewise exchanged specie for bills of the New York City Bank.

ONLY OF MR. KENDALL TO MR. R. WICKLIFFE'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

Having observed the tender of your columns as a medium of reply to the strictures of Mr. Robert Wickliffe on my character and conduct, when you gave insertion to his production, I determined at once to avail myself of this. Incessant official engagements have until this late prevented the accomplishment of that purpose.

Were the facts of the case, or the character of Robert Wickliffe for reckless mendacity, as well known to the people of the United States as they are to the people of Kentucky, I should deem it unnecessary to pay any attention to his maligning calumny. But as suits the present objects of a party to circulate his libels where the author is unknown, and often with gratuitous attestations of their authenticity, it is due to myself to place the truth within the reach of those who honestly seek it.

If I could be flattered by falsehood, I might feel satisfied with the allegation that I have been for about twelve years de facto Governor of Kentucky, and about eight years President of the United States.—But conscious of never having possessed or aspired to the influence which has been attributed to me, the ascription of it can only impair my self-esteem, and teach me a lesson of humility.

'One will draw a parallel,' says Mr. Wickliffe, between the misfortunes of Kentucky from 1817 to 1824, (the period when Amos held the conscience of our executives), and the condition of the U. States since he was well known to the people of the United States and about eight years President of the United States.—But conscious of never having possessed or aspired to the influence which has been attributed to me, the ascription of it can only impair my self-esteem, and teach me a lesson of humility.

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conscience' of the Governors of Kentucky. Mr. Wickliffe is quite as unfortunate in his allegations with regard to my support of measures as to my influence over me. The following extract embraces the path of his production on that point, viz:—

'When Amos Kendall became Governor, de facto of Kentucky, public credit was high, and the people were never more prosperous. The State had sustained her character and faith in contracts unimpaired; her bank paper was equal to gold and silver; but this demagogue and speculator raised the cry against the Bank of Kentucky and its stockholders, arrayed the money borrowers and spendthrift speculators of the country against her labor and industry; and finally, at the head of the public morals, the laws and the constitution. The first act of his party was in 1817—18 to destroy the Bank of Kentucky, and to grant charters to forty additional banks, with a view to flood the State with paper sufficient to meet the demands of himself and partisans. This accomplished, in two short years this demagogue and his partisans reduced the currency and credit of the State to utter prostration. The whole department of labor were visited by a wide spreading ruin; the banks bankrupted, and the means of paying destroyed. Amos's relief for all these mischiefs brought upon the country, was an open violation of public faith by a repeal of the charters of all the banks in existence—those that had faithfully redeemed their paper and fulfilled their corporate powers, sharing the common fate of those that had both cheated and swindled the country.'

'This breach of faith and of the constitution, the first measure of relief for the disease created by Amos, and which he promised to cure, was found to increase rather than abate the misery. Amos then bountifully that the fault was in the courts, not in the banks of the State. His next prescription for relief against his own acts or evils brought upon the country, was a repeal and property laws; and this failing also, he prescribed the plan for the explosion of metallic currency, and the substitution, in its place, of paper through the Commonwealth's Bank. His party, still victorious followed this prescription also, but the disease got worse. The Courts of justice were not as faithful to the constitution as Amos and his partisans; and his laws of relief were declared to have violated both the constitution of Kentucky and that of the United States. This gave to Mr. Kendall and his party a new theme. They inveighed against the Judges, and finally passed a law repealing them out of office and creating a court of appeals, filled with partisans pledged to carry Amos's repeal laws into execution. Here the people refused the minion, his Governor, and the whole party, by repealing their reforming law and restoring the old court. The next and dying effort in Kentucky, was to persuade the people of the State to repeal their constitution; if they were not willing to break it. The people, however, preferred expelling Mr. Kendall and his creatures from office, and he then led his followers over to General Jackson in massed army.

My first became an Editor in 1815, and among my first essays, were spirited attacks on the Bank of Kentucky, not because her bank paper was equal to Gold and Silver, as Mr. Wickliffe now asserts, but because, having suspended specie payments during the war, and her notes being at a heavy discount, she was not, in my opinion, doing all in her power to resume payment. When she resumed, my opposition to her ceased, and my partner in business, William Gerard, Esq. was for some years a Director of that Bank. It was the Bank of the United States, and not the Bank of Kentucky, which destroyed the Bank of Kentucky by forcing her to a second suspension of specie payments. The Branches of the former Bank in Kentucky were instructed to collect the specie of the West and remit it to the East as a means of saving from ruin the principal Bank, then reeling to its fall from the effects of gross mismanagement. The notes of the Bank of Kentucky were collected by the Branches and sent back upon her so rapidly, that after manfully struggling for a few months, and even having received from the East several hundred thousand dollars of specie at a great expense, she was compelled to succumb to her inexorable fate and close her doors. From this blow she never recovered. Yet Mr. Wickliffe, who knows all this, and who has himself always denounced the Bank of Kentucky as an unconstitutional Bank, now finds that institution and charges its ruin upon me!

'The first act of his party,' says Mr. Wickliffe, 'was in 1817—18 to destroy the Bank of Kentucky and to grant charters to forty additional banks.' &c. Instead of being supported, these forty old specious banks were as strongly condemned by me as they ever were by Mr. Wickliffe. It was a project suddenly started in the Legislature and carried through, not by corruption, but by assiduous management and the delusive prospect that these Banks would enhance the value of property and sustain industry wherever they should be located. How far this project was intended to destroy the Bank of Kentucky may be inferred from the fact, that the notes of that Bank were made equivalent to specie as a capital for these new banks, which were authorized to commence operations as soon as a certain portion of their capital should be paid in notes of the Bank of Kentucky or specie. The people of the State, however, who thought their interests ought to have been more consulted in so important a matter, rose up against this monstrous abuse of legislative power, and returned to the legislature an overwhelming majority of members pledged to abolish the whole illegitimate brood of 'specious banks.'

Had Mr. Wickliffe and myself differed. He believed that the people had not remedy; that they had nothing to do, but to submit to a system which had been imposed upon them without their consent and contrary to their will, however fatal might be its effects; and he now denounces the abrogation of these 'specious banks' as a breach of faith and the constitution. On the contrary, I believed that their legislators in the hands of the people; that their legislators could not in error or corruption, place the dearest interests of the people, the value of their property, their civil relations and their political rights, at the mercy of forty two petty corporations, whose sole motive was the interest of the stockholders, and whose sole object was the act of the legislature which swept them all out of existence, a constitutional display of popular power, as just as it was signal.

'The next prescription for relief against his own acts or evils brought upon the country, was a repeal and property laws; and this failing also, he prescribed the plan for the explosion of metallic currency, and the substitution, in its place, of paper through the Commonwealth's Bank. His party, still victorious followed this prescription also, but the disease got worse. The Courts of justice were not as faithful to the constitution as Amos and his partisans; and his laws of relief were declared to have violated both the constitution of Kentucky and that of the United States. This gave to Mr. Kendall and his party a new theme. They inveighed against the Judges, and finally passed a law repealing them out of office and creating a court of appeals, filled with partisans pledged to carry Amos's repeal laws into execution. Here the people refused the minion, his Governor, and the whole party, by repealing their reforming law and restoring the old court. The next and dying effort in Kentucky, was to persuade the people of the State to repeal their constitution; if they were not willing to break it. The people, however, preferred expelling Mr. Kendall and his creatures from office, and he then led his followers over to General Jackson in massed army.

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tering into eternity, he beckoned for pen and ink, and wrote a solemn protestation of his innocence while his blood was streaming down his face. I saw it afterwards in the hands of his father, so beset with blood as to be scarcely legible.

A father, under such circumstances, had a right to believe his son innocent. None but a monster would hunt him down for so believing and acting accordingly. But none of these things moved the flinty heart or quelled the stammering tongue of Robert Wickliffe.

A length the general denunciations of this man roused Mr. Bunting, the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, published in Lexington, to a proper notice of the man and his labors. A son of Mr. Wickliffe entered the office of the Editor of the Gazette and shot him dead on the spot.

The man who had for years persecuted an unhappy father, whose son was charged with murder, now felt, if he could feel, the agony of a father upon the arraignment and trial of his own son for a similar crime. Young Wickliffe was acquitted, and no man charged his father with conspiracy and corruption to effect it. But the evening hour was at hand. "Who so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," and a short time afterwards young Wickliffe fell in a duel with the successor of Bunting.

One would think that these reasons would not have been lost upon Robert Wickliffe. He has indeed for several years been awed into silence by the marked abhorrence of the community around him; but his recent publication shows, that the vengeance of heaven and the scorn of men, have fallen upon a heart of that. With mountains of crime upon his conscience and the blood of the slaughtered Bunting and of his own son upon his head, he resounds that course of false and forcible denunciation which produced the murder of some of the best men in Kentucky, and came near plunging that State into the horrors of a civil war.

For years, under the effects of this remorseless spirit, I felt that I was carrying my life in my hand, and was always ready to defend it. Determined not to assault, but always ready to repel, I have met in the street, after one of his fiendish trades, the man who now assaults me from afar, and seen his eye tremble and wander, and fall—the unerring evidence of a guilty conscience or a coward heart. Through all these exciting scenes, and ever since, I have endeavored so to perform the various duties in public life and in private, as to leave this persecuting spirit without apology or pretext, relying upon the justice of my country to shield me from harm. Thus far, I have not been disappointed. You know, sir, that instead of being "driven from Kentucky by the public indignation," as Mr. Wickliffe now asserts, I felt the State in triumph. I left it as the bearer to Washington of the trophies of victory, the votes of Kentucky for Gen. Jackson.

After my departure the Legislature restored to me the office of Public Printer for the State, which Mr. Wickliffe and his associates had taken away, and I was prevented from enjoying it only by the offer of a more acceptable employment in Washington. Mr. Wickliffe's narrative of my life in this city, though equally destitute of truth, needs no comment from me. If from its manner it were calculated to produce effect, it would still be rendered harmless by the great number of honorable men of all parties scattered through the Union, who know and are ready to pronounce its groundlessness and injustice.

Other ceaseless denunciations which are heaped upon me. To the contrast with the whole tenor of my life which they present, may doubtless be ascribed, more than to my unusual merit or talents of my own elevation. I now hold, and whatever of standing I possess in the estimation of the American people, "Providence and my countrymen, I trust I shall never cease to be grateful for thus overruling to my own good, the malevolence of my enemies."

I have a right to expect that not only you, but that all the managers of the public press who have given circulation to Mr. Wickliffe's address, will do me the justice to publish this explanation.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. KENDALL.

Washington, June 8th, 1837.

A RAILROAD TO THE GRAVE.—The Philadelphiaian contemplates constructing a railroad from that city to the Laurel Hill Cemetery. It would seem from this fact that the people there do not yet go fast enough to the grave, and that certain speculators are determined to hurry the poor citizens to the cemetery with greater speed than ever before!

A LETTER FROM MR. BENTON.

ST. LOUIS, May 31, 1837.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your letter of the 5th inst., enquiring, at the instance of our political friends in Jackson county, whether it would suit my convenience to visit that country before my return to Washington and to receive from them the compliment of a dinner. In answer to your enquiry, I have to say that it was my intention to have gone through the State generally this summer, and especially to the western limits; and of course to have been in your country; but I have been detained at home by the dangerous illness of my aged mother.—That illness still continues, and its termination remains uncertain; so that I cannot make any engagement about leaving home, abridged as my stay will be by the convocation of Congress for the month of September. If it should be in my power to visit your country this summer, I should do so with great satisfaction for the purpose of meeting and seeing my constituents generally, but without accepting the honor of a public dinner.

On my arrival at home this spring, it afforded me the greatest gratification to find our State enjoying a great and solid prosperity, and wholly free from the evils which the party eye has brought upon so many parts of the Union. We have had no bank and the rich fruits of that exemption are now seen in the prosperous and happy condition of the people.—Hard money has done for us what it has done for Holland and France—given us solid, permanent and diffused wealth, with happiness and tranquility; paper money has given to the other parts of the United States, what it has been giving to England for the last fifty years—pressure, distress, bankruptcy, the ruin of fortunes, and the destruction of happiness. Thus far we are safe; but there is danger ahead, and unless we can expel from our borders the irredeemable paper money of other States, and prevent the issue of paper money among ourselves we shall speedily lose our specie currency, and with it all that solid prosperity which now makes us the wonder and admiration of every traveler who visits our State.

The Federal Government is now paying the penalty for a second time, of its conversion with the paper system. She has lost her revenues; but that has need not continue long, banks to Virginia and the States which be-

stowed the national domain, thanks to Jefferson who acquired Louisiana, and to Jackson who has supplied the people with eighty millions of gold and silver. These lands are now our resources, and will quickly render the government independent of banks and sustain it for many years to come. A hundred millions of acres of old surveyed land in the settled parts of the States and Territories, only wait for graduated prices, according to the time they have been in market, to sell immediately. It will doubtless be the first business of Congress to make this great fund immediately available. Many millions of newly surveyed lands are ready for market, and only wait the proclamation of the President to yield \$1.25 in hard money for all the good tracts. General Jackson kept, them out of market last year on purpose to save them from speculators and pay money; they will now go the other way, and will be paid for in gold and silver. Here again we see the wisdom and patriotism of that great man in saving these lands last summer. Besides the old and new surveyed lands, we have many millions of acres yet to survey, for the speedy surveying of which Congress can immediately provide. We have lands enough then to support the government for many years to come, and we have hard money enough in the country to enable the people to buy it. The millions of gold and silver which Gen. Jackson's policy has accumulated in the country, will furnish ample means for purchasing the lands, and sure I am that our patriotic population will prefer beneficial investments of their money in lands, for the enrichment of themselves and the support of their own government, to the exportation of that money to England to the impoverishment of themselves and the support of the British banks and government.

How great is the debt of gratitude which the country owes to General Jackson! Even after he has retired from power, his wise measures are still the means of saving the country. His accumulation of eighty millions of specie makes the national domain now available for the support and preservation of the government. It had no more than the twenty millions which was all that the whole Union possessed at the close of 1832, we should not be able to draw a revenue from the national domain; with our eighty millions we can easily do it, and that for many years, and so practically teach the country the great lesson, that we can do infinitely better without paper money banks than with them.

These eighty millions of specie will also furnish the mints with ample material for the coinage of silver change, and will enable the public sentiment to extinguish the pestiferous issue of paper change.

The stoppage of the banks in this season of peace and tranquility, with four times as much specie in the country as ever was in it before, is the killing of the paper system by its own hand. So strange a stoppage, so causeless, so rapid, so universal,—shocks and astounds the public mind; and every day's delay in return to specie payments goes to extinguish confidence in the whole, to confound the solvent with the insolvent, to carry the evils of a paper currency home to the people, and to prevent them for the adoption of the system which the wisdom of our ancestors provided for us in our own glorious constitution.

I shall leave here in August for Washington, and hope that, we shall economize words, pass the bills which the exigency of the occasion requires, postpone all long speeches to the long session, and finish all that we have to do in two or three weeks.

THOMAS H. BENTON.
SMALLWOOD V. NOLAND, Esq.
Jackson County, Mo.

"FOUL MURDER HAS BEEN DONE;
LAD HERE'S THE PROOF."

A rumor was very generally circulated about the city yesterday afternoon, the bodies of two men who had been murdered, were found in an old tenement in Holiday street, from which the occupants had been driven by the late inundation, with dark lanterns, clubs, knives, &c. with which the foul murder had been accomplished. Multitudes were attracted to the spot, ourselves among the rest, we were sure enough, there we found the bones of a human being, with the flesh apparently peeled off, and the skull only, of another, piled up in the centre of a room. In the yard was part of a coffin, and a shroud; and from the most frightful surmises of deeds of darkness and of blood.

It appears that the house was occupied before the flood, by a coloured man by the name of George Hackett, universally known about town as a hackman, drayman, negro broker, and man of all work.—He was probably in the employ of some of the resurrectionists, who supply only our own, but our sister city of Philadelphia, with such a large section, and had undoubtedly undertaken one on his own hook. The flood, which came near carrying away his house washed his skeleton out of its hiding place, whereupon the cry of murder was raised, and the poor fellow was yesterday arrested and cast into prison.—Such we believe are the facts, from which a tale of bloody murder has been made up.—Transcript.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INSURRECTION.

The late threats of insurrection in Boston, which ended at length so quietly were said in the week prints to show that the spirit of seventy six was still awake! The Gloucester Democrat thinks they savour more of the spirit of eighty-six, or finds a fitting parallel for them in the events of the "Shays war" and Massachusetts insurrection of 1786. At the times Daniel Shays, Wheeler and Lake Day used nearly as high words as Abbot Lawrence, though they showed more courage. We take from the Gloucester Democrat its brief summary of the Shays insurrection.

"In 1786, owing to the scarcity of money and the depreciated state of the circulating medium, the great body of the people in some parts of this State were unable to meet the demands of the State creditors. In the fall of that year a body of insurgents under Daniel Shays attempted to prevent the session of the Court at Springfield, in order that THEIR BONDS (and other obligations) MIGHT NOT BE PUT IN SUIT. They were suppressed by the militia under General Lincoln, 790 of them took the benefit of the act of indemnity, and fourteen were sentenced to death, but afterwards pardoned."

The Kent Bugle states that the engineers employed in surveying the route of the Eastern Shore of Md. Rail Road have finished their work, including surveys of the lateral branches.

We learn that General EMORY, one of the State Commissioners for negotiating the great Internal Improvement loan, has received from Mr. FRASER, another of the Commissioners, a letter now in England, a letter on the subject of the loan, which will induce the General to postpone his departure for Europe for two or three weeks longer than he contemplated.—Chronicle.

RELIGION IN TEXAS.

A great "Revival of Religion" was going on in Texas at the date of the last accounts which is said to be attended by the happiest results. The following ministers were present:—W. W. Hall, M. D. of Houston, Presbyterian, from Kentucky; W. P. Smith, M. D. of Washington, P. Methodist, from Tennessee; L. L. Allen, of do. do. Methodist, from New York; D. H. Matthews, of Houston, E. Methodist, from Louisiana; Dr. R. Marsh, of do. Baptist, from Alabama; Z. Morrell, of Milan, Baptist, from Tennessee. The ministers of the several denominations in Texas have formed themselves into a Joint Committee, to be denominated "The Ecclesiastical Committee of Vigilance of Texas."—Transcript.

FROM FLORIDA.

From the Globe.

Official reports to 5th June have been received from Tampa Bay. These reports state that on the night of the 23d instant, the Alcaucukio, about two hundred in number, surrounded the camp of Micanopy, Juniper, and Cloud, and forced them away. The orders from San Juan and Ocala were not to molest any white man. Micanopy refused to go, saying that he had signed a treaty, and should hold to it. He was answered that if he did not go his blood would be spilt. His reply was to kill him there, and to do it quickly; they however forced him on his horse, and carried him off. Juniper having sold all his horses, they forced him to walk. The sincerity of Micanopy's refusal to go, was proved. Cloud, however, was always a traitor, and was the only one who had been warned what was to take place.

Gen. Jesup states that the scheme of emigration has entirely failed, and that he shall immediately discharge the vessels which had been employed to carry the Indians off. He does not anticipate a renewal of hostilities. Measures have been taken to place the troops in positions so as to cover the country.

It is with pleasure we transfer to our columns the following remarks from a whig paper. It would be a gratification to us, if the whigs would enable us to copy from their papers, more so than we usually do, effusions and remarks on passing events.

From the Virginia Arcton.

SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

There is one determination, in which all true patriots, all honest men indeed, should cordially and strenuously concur. It is a resolution to support the established law against resistance from any quarter, whether by open violence or insidious encroachment. The sacrifice of a great principle, a constitutional guaranty, is too serious a hazard to incur for any petty advantage, or indeed for the purpose of even temporary convenience. The president is most dangerous, and the arm which is now, perhaps, wielded for objects, apparently good and just, may be employed for the accomplishment of ends, wicked, perilous, and destructive. Once let loose the elements of evil, and we know not where violence is to cease or ruin to remit its ravages.

At a moment like this, when misfortune urges to despair, and the temper of a suffering community is reckless and inflammatory, it especially behooves the conductors of the public press to add no fuel to the excitement, but, by the contrary, to use every exertion to allay the agitation, the public mind.

Although the tone of the American press is sound in this respect, we are with regret, occasionally, not calculated to do honor to the country. No benefit to the country. If higher considerations are without sufficient influence, it should be recollected that such imprudences are impolitic and discreditable to the party by which they are sanctioned. There is in the community, even in periods of high excitement, a principle of good sense, which is sagacious to discern the good and the right, and which never fails to triumph in the end. Violent counsels and desperate determinations will never receive the commanding sanction of the American people, and they miscalculate strongly who think that they administer to the interests of the country, by the means of their own ends, or do service to the party which they sustain, by recommending directly, or even indirectly countenancing or encouraging, disobedience to the laws. There are in politics, as in morals, certain principles of enduring truth, and invariable application, and the one which we now recommended is indubitably of the number.

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

The whig and bank committee of "Young Men" of the city of New York, recommend a NATIONAL CONVENTION to select candidates for the next Presidential election. The object most loudly urged against Mr. Van Buren, by these same men, was, that he had been thus nominated.—Messenger.

We insert below a copy of the regulations respecting the deposits of public money in the hands of disbursing officers of the United States. By the direction of the President, copies of these regulations were duly communicated to the other departments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

May 26, 1837.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—Sir, In consequence of the recent suspension of specie payments by most of the banks in which the disbursing officers of the Government made their deposits of public money, the undersigned has deemed it proper to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the effect of that measure upon those deposits, and in consequence thereof to submit the following recommendations to the President.

1st. That all those officers be instructed by the several departments to which they belong to make their subsequent deposits in those banks only which pay specie, if such can conveniently be resorted to for that purpose.

2d. That in the event of there being none such, they are to be instructed to deposit in those banks which are willing to give, and do give, such written obligations as the nearest District Attorney of the United States may deem sufficient and safe to secure the return of the deposits punctually when wanted, in such kind of money as was placed in said banks, and

3d. That the existing deposits of those officers, wherever not now in such banks, and non expended, be withdrawn, and placed within them as far as practicable.

Respectfully submitted,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved,
M. VAN BUREN, President.

RATHER TOO KIND.—The Arkansas Advocate says, "The Texas government has established a Land Office in what it calls the Red River district, consisting in part of a portion of two counties belonging to Arkansas."

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At meeting of the republican voters of Cecil county convened at the Court House in Elkton, on Thursday the 15th inst., agreeably to public notice given in the Cecil Gazette, Col. DAM HANN was called to the Chair, and H. BOSSER appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting,—the appointing of a delegation from Cecil county to meet republican delegates from the counties of Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot in Convention at Centreville, on Tuesday the 20th inst., to nominate a suitable candidate to represent this district in the 25th Congress of the United States—having been briefly stated by Aaron T. Foxwood, Esq. it was on motion

Resolved, That the chair appoint a Committee of five, whose duty it shall be to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the people of Cecil county with reference to the momentous affairs which now agitate this country.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Messrs Amor T. Foxwood, G. A. Thomas, Noble Pennington, Wm. Cowan, and Benjamin F. Mackall, who, after retiring a few minutes, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this meeting, assembled upon past and present expressions, that the greatest evils which have ever afflicted our country, have been invariably brought on by the dangerous and arbitrary conduct of our chartered banking institutions—at one moment inflating the currency by reckless expansions—in the next contracting it by cruel contractions, and that the interests of individuals, the prosperity of the nation, and the independence of the government, imperatively require the entire prostration of the same.

Resolved, That we clearly perceive the object of the United States Bank and the other banks to be to issue a flood of paper, thereby to raise the price of their stock so as to enable the speculator immediately connected to sell out at an advance, and with the means thus acquired, to pay off the incumbrances brought upon them by their "gambling transactions," depreciating the national currency so that they may get possession of it to satisfy their British and other foreign creditors.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance to the interests of our country that the present administration should be sustained in the stand it has taken against the United States Bank, and that the suspension of specie payments by that institution in particular, and the other Banks generally, illegal and unwarrantable, and done for the purpose of embracing the General Government, by creating a panic, in the vain hope of forcing Congress to re-charter the United States Bank, and thereby make the people the slaves of the aristocracy.

Resolved, That this Union must and shall be preserved, and that the supremacy of the Law and Constitution maintained at all hazards, mangle all the efforts of reckless politicians, bankrupt merchants, and dishonest speculators to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That it is incumbent upon the people to assemble in primitive meetings, and select from amongst themselves patriotic republicans to represent them in the ensuing Congress of the United States—representatives who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them.

Resolved, That we approve of the move made by the people of other counties of this State to send delegates to meet at Centreville on Tuesday the 20th inst. a candidate to represent us in the next Congress, and that for the purpose of co-operating with them the chair appoint a delegation of twenty to represent this county in the convention.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen:—

Wm. M. Forman, William D. Mercer, Noble Pennington, Augustus J. Nowland, Richard I. Ford, Benjamin F. Mackall, William H. Gilpin, Samuel B. Ford, John Evans, John Owens, George A. Thomas, George G. McCullough, Robert Taylor, William M. Townsend, Robert Collier, J. Brickley, (Smith), Thomas Richards, William B. Biles.

Resolved, That the delegation be entrusted with the power of filling any vacancies which may occur.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to give our cordial and earnest support to the candidate who may be selected by the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cecil Gazette and Eastern Shore Whig.

ADAM WILANN, Chairman.

H. BOSSER, Secretary.

BORDER TROUBLES.—The Bangor Whig of Monday states that the agent employed by the county commissioners, to take the census of Madawaska, under instructions from the Maine Legislature, was arrested by an officer of the British government, and carried to Woodstock, within the British provinces, to be there imprisoned. The authorities, however, refused to commit him, and he was released.

THE PRESENT BANKING SYSTEM.

The New York, one of the ablest contributors to the country, and standing neutral in its politics, thus speaks forth in relation to the present system of banking:—"We have long been fully convinced that the next great struggle in this country, apart from, or rather above the mere party contests of the day, must be directly between the friends and the enemies of corporate banking, or of moneyed corporations of any sort. At this moment events are tending to make up the issue much sooner than we had anticipated. The Banks are under the weather, and the force of circumstances, it would seem, must inevitably throw the powerful weight of the Administration of the General Government, hitherto in alliance with a portion of the State Banks, into the scale of hostility to all them. Every enemy of the Banking system must feel that if it ever be destroyed, the hour is at hand. Every friend must realize that the reasons which imperatively forbade an exterminating warfare on Banks a year since, have lost much of their cogency now. There is no national prosperity to destroy, little internal trade to obstruct, no exclusive to break up, no currency to derange. The whole vast edifice has come down about our ears, and the question now is, Shall we uphold it? but Shall we rebuild it from its ruins? This is wholly a new question, growing out of a state of things which has only existed for a bare month past. Its momentous importance demands a clear understanding, and the most dispassionate and ample consideration; and we shall endeavor to let both sides be presented through our columns whether the arguments shall coincide or clash with our own individual opinions."

A BOY SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—We noticed a few days since the trial at Lowell of two boys, Michael Monohoy, 13 years old, and Michael Whaylan, 10 years old, for the crime of arson, in burning the almshouse at Cambridge. The jury did not agree on a verdict and were discharged. A new trial was ordered which was closed on Friday night, and resulted in a verdict of guilty against Monohoy. Whaylan was acquitted on account of his extreme youth. The former was sentenced to be hung. Not a muscle of the lad trembled at his awful sentence, and without the gaze of hundreds with as much apparent indifference as if unconcerned, but whether this was owing to ignorance or hardihood is a question for a philosopher.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The duties and postages are fixed by law at certain rates, "in specie or its equivalent." The bank party insist on paying them in a currency ten per cent. below specie or its equivalent. They therefore, insist on reducing the tariff of duties and postages ten per cent. not by law but in violation of law, and in defiance of the public authorities, who are sworn to maintain them. What crime is it which they will commit who are guilty of the first "over act" in such a cause? Mr. Webster, the great expounder of "the Constitution and laws," will tell his Boston friends without a fee.—Globe.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE BANK WHIGS.

Blue tag skin plasters, blotched with ink.

Democratic Jackson currency—Gold and silver coin, which shines through the interstices of honest men's purses.

Alleged causes of hard times.—General Jackson; President Van Buren; Specie currency; removal of the deposits; too much gold and silver; an alleged deficiency of skin plasters.—Pennsylvania Keystone.

BAD DEFINITION.—The following definition occurs in Walker's Dictionary. If any one doubts its absurdity, let him make a practical test of it.—Pitts. Mercury.

"BANK BILL, a note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid."

Chandelier for the Maryland Senate Chamber.—Messrs Cornelius & Son Philadelphia, have just completed a richly finished chandelier for the Senate Chamber of this State. It consists of twelve astral lamps supported by handsome brackets, of an original design, manufactured from materials susceptible of a high degree of finish, peculiar, says the United States Gazette, to this work. It was lighted up at the store of the Messrs. Cornelius, on Monday Evening, presenting a brilliant appearance.

EFFECTS OF THE TICKET SYSTEM.—Small Bills of the "Western Loan Company," are in circulation. There is no such institution, and the tickets are a fraud.

BANKS.—The capital of all the banks in the United States is \$325,916,81—specie supposed to be \$29,589,583. Specie in circulation about \$42,652,077; making altogether about \$80,000,000.

FACTS—FACTS

One of our contemporaries estimates the number of Banks in the United States to be nine hundred, each under the administration of ten Directors on an average, and a cashier, who in the aggregate, would amount to thirty persons who are responsible for the flood of depreciated paper, with which this country is now inundated. We should not suppose therefore, that it was an unreasonable calculation to allow that each bank directly, on an average, affords accommodation to one friend, who in turn becomes endorser for his patron in the board of directors. Thus, we have twenty thousand immediate dependants on bank favours, whose indebtedness, we have no doubt, equals three-fourths of all the claims due to the banks. Now for a simple and effectual remedy to secure the resumption of specie payments by the banks within the shortest possible period, from the present date. Let the bank directors and their favourites pay up their notes forthwith, as they are bound to do, and when this is done, we feel perfectly satisfied that specie payments will follow.—Del. Gas.

The following is the reply of Mr. Van Buren to the Philadelphia committee.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1837.

Gentlemen—I have honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating to me the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, held in Independence square, on the 22d inst.

It is gratifying to me to learn from those proceedings, that the course pursued by myself and those associated with me, in the executive branch of the government, upon the important subjects of the currency, foreign trade and the public lands, receives the cordial approbation of so meritorious and respectable a portion of my fellow citizens.

For this expression of their confidence and good will, and for the accompanying pledge of support and cooperation in upholding the authority of the constitution and laws, I beg you to make to those you represent, my sincere acknowledgments.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the flattering and friendly manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. F. Steever, Israel Young and Joseph Dean.

LADIES, TRIM YOUR NAILS.—During a flirtation in New York, a young lady scratched the hand of a gentleman so severely, that severe inflammation followed, rendering leeches necessary. A solemn warning to all young ladies, to trim their nails when they commence a flirtation!

FLORIDA.—Col. Charles Downing, of St. Augustine, has been elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Florida. A majority of the votes of the Territory were given in favor of a State Government, and the Governor intends calling a Convention to assemble in November next.

SPECIE-PAYING BANKS.

Honors to those, to whom honor is due, viz: The Brooklyn Banks—the Dayton Bank—Ohio—two Banks at Columbus—one at Milwaukee—Georgia—one at Shawneetown, Illinois—one at New Haven—one at Bangor, Maine—one at Charleston, New Hampshire. And the North-western Banks of Virginia.

All parties agree that we shall not hear the worst from England, till she hears the worst from us, viz. the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and especially of the Bank of the U. S.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1837.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

FOR CONGRESS—FOR THIS DISTRICT,

GENL. THOS. M. FOREMAN

Of Cecil County.

Day of Election—WEDNESDAY, 26th of July.

Our Caroline Correspondent shall be attended to next week.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic Republican Convention which assembled in Centreville on the 20th inst. that General THOMAS M. FOREMAN was unanimously chosen the Democratic Republican Candidate for this Congressional District. A better selection could not have been made, a truer and more consistent politician could not have been found in the District, and the nomination as far as we have ascertained, gives universal satisfaction.

The Federal candidate is J. A. Pearce Esq.

The Hon. Francis Thomas has been nominated by the Democratic Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District as a candidate for re-election. We are highly gratified at this, for there is no gentleman in that district who has, in our opinion, a greater claim upon the friends of the National Administration, from the fact alone of the untiring efforts of the opposition since last fall to impress the people abroad with the idea that Mr. Thomas was discarded by his party off account of the course he pursued as a zealous friend and supporter of the great work of reform which agitated the people of the State a few months since.

COLONIZATION.—

We learn from the last No. of the State Colonization Journal, that the Spring Expedition sailed from Baltimore for Cape Palmas on the 17th ult. having on board three missionaries and fifty-five emigrants. This is the tenth vessel sent from Baltimore to Liberia, with emigrants and stores.

THE CROPS.—Accounts from many sections of the grain growing states of the Union, are very favorable, and good crops are very generally anticipated.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—

The near approach of this Anniversary naturally causes us to ask how is it to be honored by the people of Easton and its vicinity? We have heard of no preparations being made to usher in the Birth Day of our National Independence, or to otherwise honor it except by the "Easton Guards." It is to be exceedingly regretted that a true people should ever forget to pay due honor to a day that dissolved them forever from the oppressive ties of a mother country, and delivered them from the chains of bondage and gave them liberty and happiness. It shows a thoughtless apathy, that should be a source for the credit of our common country.

MR. KENDALL'S LETTER.—There will be found in our columns this morning Mr. Kendall's letter in reply to the gratuitous slanders of Robert Wickliffe which have found a very general echo through the medium of the Whig presses. No candid reader can refrain from admitting the fact, that Robert Wickliffe is most contemptuously exposed by the "scathing" epistle of Mr. Kendall, which has only left Mr. Wickliffe for his pains the honorable notoriety of appearing before the public as a most consummate slanderer; and which notoriety he will be suffered to enjoy to its fullest extent through all the days of his life, as we are sure no honest man will ever envy him the moral or political reputation which his misapplied labors in this case have achieved for him.

WHIG NOMINATION.—

We understand J. A. Pearce, Esq. was nominated by the Whig Convention on Saturday last as their Congressional Candidate for this district. We are not aware of any very remarkable traits of genius or talent displayed by this gentleman, while a member of the last Congress that the people should be called upon to support him, for a second term.

Que? Is not Mr. Pearce hostile (as a thorough reformer in our state Constitution, and is he not a secret advocate of all the oppression which its aristocratic features inflict upon the people?

In his remarks on the Michigan question in the House of Representatives last winter, he announced upon the course of the "re-cusant" electors of Maryland, but studiously avoided any thing like a frank and manly avowal of his sentiments on the direct and all important question of Reform. In a speech of three or four columns in length he is as completely non-committal as the veriest dogger could desire. For in his entire speech from beginning to end, he never says whether he is for or against reform! It appears he took good care to be free from incumbrances of this sort for his next [the present] campaign, and the direct question of Reform, as the Honorable M. C. said of the Michigan bill was with him "in the deep bosom of the Ocean buried."

But if any inferences can be drawn from his speech, the present Constitution, not the real bona fide Constitution of the "heroes and sages of 1776," but, again we repeat, the present patched and time worn instrument, with all its unequal operations, is in Mr. Pearce's estimation "virgin gold."

We would not of adverted to the question of reform, which we know many will say has nothing to do with national politics, had it not been from the fact that the speech referred to has been published with a mighty flourish just on the eve of the election, with a view no doubt of making something out of it, in the way of re-electing its author.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.—A large portion of the Whig press are all agog about their next candidate for the Presidency. But there appears much difficulty among this family of "pills and ends" as to the man on whom they can concentrate their whole forces. Being made up of Bank and Biddle men, Whigs, Nullifiers, Anti-masons, Abolitionists and rag currency men, it will be found no easy matter to reconcile all the conflicting interests which this medley of politicians each separately and unrelaxingly hold fast to as their creed. In general Harrison the Bankites, anti-masons, & Abolitionists find the man nearest their faith, but he will not suit the bold spirits of the south who look with abhorrence on any scheme to rob them of their slaves—especially such an one as the Hero proposes in appropriating the whole surplus revenue of the General Government to their emancipation and to the ultimate purchase of all those who are held in servitude.

To back us in this assertion, hear the oracle of the southern Whig Nullifiers, Duff Green. He says:—"General Harrison is not a man for these times, and nothing can compel a rally of the opposition upon him as the party candidate, and all attempts to foment public sentiment, by creating a party for him, will react for the benefit of those in power. We know not who will be the candidate of the party, but we do know that General Harrison will not be. His name may be run to favour particular local interests, but it should be discontinued by all who regard the welfare of the country, and who desire to save our institutions."

Now the Whig Anti-masons of Pennsylvania have shown a strong predilection in favor of the "oldest anti-mason in the United States" and will no doubt contend resolutely for their favorite. On the other hand we find the "anti-Burenites" in New York urging the claims of the great defender of the Laws and Constitution, the whole souled patriot, Daniel Webster. This smells of Hartford Conventionism, and is a "damned spot" in his fair fame which will not be easily wiped out, nor winked at by a people who so well remember the oppressions of a foreign foe, aided and abetted by those modern patriots—those enemies in war, in peace friends.

We shall watch those "signs of the times" with no small degree of interest, with the impression that the day is not far distant when the fiery spirit of a Calhoun will have to bend to the full incorporated federal faith of the "goldlike" Webster, or the Southern Whigs fully indoctrinated into the principles which even now they secretly scorn and detest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, appointed by the friends of the national administration, to select a candidate for Congress, for the district composed of Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, met at Centerville on the 20th inst. and, after appointing Doct. William Whiteley president and George A. Thomas and William Grason, Secretaries, proceeded to ballot for a candidate. The ballot being counted it was found that **GENERAL THOMAS M. FOREMAN**, of Cecil county, had received the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Whereupon it was resolved, "That the president and secretaries be requested to inform General Foreman of his nomination, and cause the proceedings of the Convention to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig and Baltimore Republican."

WM. WHITELEY, President.
GEO. A. THOMAS, WM. GRASON, Secretaries.
June 22d, 1837.

Richard H. White, who has been in prison at Washington for fourteen months past, was set at liberty a few days ago, having procured satisfactory bail.

A public meeting of the friends of the Hon. Daniel Webster is to be held in New York on Wednesday next, with a view to his immediate nomination for the Presidency.

The amount of specie shipped to Europe since the Bank suspension, is variously estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

AN EXPLANATION.—"Come, my friend, up us the rhino." "What's tip us the rhino?" "Why, up with the dust." "I don't understand." "Why post the poetry?" "Yes, she'll out." "Really, I am at a loss." "Why, look up." "Inexplicable." "Zounds, man, cash down."

A lady inquiring what description of oil was used in anointing the king at a coronation, "Why, madam," replied the interrogated, "judging from the number of attendants, I should say it was train-oil."

Baron Smyth spent two whole days and nights in considering an answer to the conundrum—"Why is an egg underdone, like an egg overdone?" He would suffer no one to tell him, at last hit upon the solution—because both are hardly done.

THE ZEPHYR'S SOLILOQUY.

BY MISS GOULD
I love to sport with the silken curl
On the lily neck of the laughing girl,
To-day the tear of the wedding boy,
Who's breaking his heart for a broken toy,
To feel the heat of his brow away,
And over his mother's harp-strings play,
Till his grief forgotten, he looks around,
For the secret hand that has weaved the sound.

THE WANDERING PIPER.—From a statement recently published it appears that this eccentric individual, since he commenced his tour in the United States and British America, has travelled 9258 miles by water, 4015 by stages, 763 by railroads, 8769 with a horse and carriage—making in all 22,798 miles, besides crossing the Atlantic, and short drives of pleasure, which must amount to a very considerable distance, during a period of nearly four years. His collections have amounted to \$17,000 of which he has given \$12,000 to charitable institutions. His travelling and other expenses have amounted to \$15,000, leaving him minus \$600. He is soon to take his departure for Europe.

Appointments by the President.
VIRGIL MAXCY, to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. States to Belgium.
HENRY D. GILPIN, to be solicitor of the Treasury.

JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

THE PENNSYLVANIA.

We understand from the best authority, that our contemporaries are in error in their announcement that the Fourth of July has been positively selected as the day for the launching of the big ship Pennsylvania. No such decision has been made, and it is as yet quite uncertain when the launch will take place.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—The city of Canandaigua, New York, has given a democratic victory at the late election for charter officers, and also at a contested election in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where the Whigs have heretofore been successful, the democrats carried their whole ticket.

PRICE CURRENT.

June 24th.
Wheat.—The imports from Europe this week are large, the aggregate being little if any short of 100,000 bushels. The principal part of this amount was received early in the week, but notwithstanding this material addition to the stock on hand prices went up from 15 to 20 cents per bushel above the rates previously prevailing. Extensive orders for account of the Brandywine mills were filled at \$1.70 for prime reds, and in an occasional instance \$1.75 was paid. Some purchases for city account were also made at \$1.70. Yesterday from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels went to prime red were taken, \$1.67, 1.65, and 1.70 cents, and we quote those rates to day. It is proper to remark that the quality of the recent importations is generally remarkably fine. They are mostly of the crop of 1836, have arrived in the best condition, and some of the parcels which we saw yesterday were very superior in all respects.

Corn.—In the early part of the week sales of yellow were made at 95 cents, but the market has since improved, and sales are making to-day at \$1. Sales of white throughout the week, including parcels to day, at 95 a 96 cents.

Rye.—Nothing doing. Market well stocked with foreign.

Oats.—Sales are making at 25 cents.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. M. Hazel, Mr. David Hall to Miss Mary Alfred, all of this city.

On Thursday evening the 22d, by the same, Isaac A. Ireland, to Miss Mary Ann Frazer.

On the same day, by the same, James Works, to Mahala Sullivan.

In Cambridge, Dorchester County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. Solomon J. Lowe, to Miss Elizabeth S. eldest daughter of Dr. Edward Spedden, all of this town.

DIED.

In this town on Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, William E. Willoughby.

At the Anchorage on Tuesday 20th inst. aged 9 months, Edward Lloyd, youngest son of Lieut. Charles Lovvades U. S. Navy.

Departed this life on Friday the 15th inst. Josephine Council after a short but severe illness, aged 3 years and 3 months, youngest daughter of Richard T. Council dec'd. and Anna M. Council.

Fourth of July.

ATTENTION GUARDS.
YOU will meet on Tuesday morning fourth of July at 10 o'clock precisely, prepared with 13 rounds of Blank Cartridges for the purpose of firing a national salute in honor of the day.

You will also assemble at 9 o'clock precisely fully equipped for parade, and supplied with 3 rounds of ball cartridge.

The Medal will be shot for at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Captain

JOHN SATTERFIELD O. S.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Otwell the residence of Col. N. Goldsborough, on Thursday the 29th day of June inst at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order,

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years, also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for all which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER,

Easton Point.

WOOD.

Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber, for wood delivered by his agent, the late Wm. Grayless, in the years 1834-5, are requested to make payment for the same. All accounts, that remain unsettled on the first of August, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

T. TILGHMAN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public generally that he will continue to carry on the Cart and Wheelwrighting also Ploughs and Harrows at his old stand in the Bay Side about 4 1/2 miles below St. Michaels, having supplied himself with a good stock of well seasoned timber, he flatters himself that he will be able to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. N. B. He has also supplied himself with a first rate stock of seasoned timber for

WHEAT CRADLES.

also a handsome sample of

Imported Blades,

which will enable him to furnish that article in superior style. He will also make and repair cradles of old blades, as persons may wish. With a determination to pay strict attention to business he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. The public's obedient servant

BENJAMIN R. McDANIEL.

June 27 31

For Rent,

The valuable Farm called "Fausley" on which the late Wm. Hoxter resided. It is situated within half a mile of Easton, and contains 3 shillings of 160,000 corn hills each. Application to be made on or before the 15th of July, to

T. TILGHMAN.

June 27 41

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

A session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for the purpose of filling the following vacancies in the Department of Physics:

The Chair of Surgery.

do Chemistry.

do Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Pathology.

do Midwifery and diseases of Women and children.

do Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

By order of the Board,

JOS. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Editors in the city and elsewhere who copied the former advertisement of the University of Maryland will insert the above 4 times and send their accounts to the Secretary

June 27 401

Cattle Show.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1837, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Cattle, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board
T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.
Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.

June 20

New and Fashionable

HAT STORE.

J. D. DUNCAN & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by J. B. Firbank on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the Shoe Store of Messrs. Bateman & Co. where they are prepared to manufacture

FUR AND SILK

HATS, &c.

WHITE AND BLACK RUS.

SIA DITTO

of the best quality and most approved fashions. They solicit a share of public patronage, and from their experience in the business flatter themselves they can give general satisfaction, and furnish work not inferior to that done in the cities and equal to any on the peninsula.

J. D. Duncan (late in the employ of Mr. Ennals Roszel) having executed work in the best establishments in the city of Baltimore, will give his personal attention to the manufacture of Hute for the establishment which he guarantees for durability and neatness of manufacture.

June 20th

For Sale.

THE Dwelling and Store opposite the Court House in Easton at present occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway, is now offered for sale; if not sold before the 11th of July, it then will be set up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. There is a ground rent on the lot of \$26 66cts.

The terms are one third cash, one third in three months and the balance in six months. For further particulars apply to

JAS. C. WHEELER,

Easton Point, June 20 1837.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail

of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of May 1837, by Wm A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore; a negro woman, as a runaway, named **REBECCA DORSEY**; says she is free and was raised by Isaac Bowen, near Plum Point, dark complexion about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high. Had on when committed an old straw bonnet, a light purple calico dress, striped lining frock and fine shoes.

The owner [if any] of the above described negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,

Balt City & County Jail.

May 30 3w

BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

OFFICE.

T. TILGHMAN.

June 27 2v

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

Governor of Maryland.

APROCLAMATION

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an act to supplement to an act entitled, 'an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections,'" passed at December session, 1832, it is provided, "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the state, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c. 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