

THE CONVENTION—THE PRESIDENT

We hasten to lay the proceedings and correspondence, which will be found subjoined, before our fellow citizens. The copy was placed at our disposal at two late an hour on yesterday, to enable us to publish it before to-day.

The proceedings speak for themselves. They are alike creditable alike honorable, to all concerned. They are the indelible brand of recorded falsehood upon the assertions of those who have published the facts abroad, that Tennessee is becoming a divided State at home. Never has there been a more hearty unanimity, and at the same time, a more manly, patriotic independence manifested, than has prevailed in these measures, where the opinions of sixty intelligent men, each entertaining his own unbiased views of men and measures, had to be consulted as to the most appropriate mode of doing a dignified act of public justice and courtesy. We are perfectly aware that the proceedings of the members of the Convention have not been had with the remotest intention of producing effect upon public opinion. They do contain however, in an authoritative form, AN EXPRESSION OF THE ALMOST UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE.

The answer of the President is just such as was to be expected. It is candid, courteous, dignified, respectful.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION

The members of the Convention of the State of Tennessee, assembled in the town of Nashville, met in pursuance to notice given, in their Hall on Wednesday, the 23rd day of July, 1834. The Hon. WILLIE BLOUNT, Ex-Governor of the State, being called to the Chair, Col. W. K. HILL was appointed Secretary; and the object of the meeting being made known by Col. Allen, of Smith, the following preamble and resolution were submitted by him:

WHEREAS, the members of the Convention have heard with pleasure, that their fellow citizen, the President of the United States, is expected soon to arrive at the Hermitage, on a visit to his family and friends; and whereas, the organized and systematic attempts which have been lately made, to degrade his character and destroy the usefulness of his administration, have been well calculated to render the high station to which he has been twice called by the American people one of peculiar and painful anxiety to his friends, and one of no ordinary responsibility to himself; And whereas, the people of Tennessee on this, as on all other occasions of his eventful and patriotic life, have evinced confidence as well in the integrity of his purposes as in the propriety of his measures; And whereas, the members of this Convention are desirous, so far as they can do so, by an expression of opinion, to encourage him in the policy of his administration, and to show the world, that at home among those who have known him longest and known him best, that Andrew Jackson has a character for patriotism and virtue, which faction, however violent, or party spirit, however malignant, will find it vain to calumniate. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of twenty-two members, be appointed to consider and report the most suitable manner of testifying their respect for the Chief Magistrate of the U. States:

Which was adopted, and in pursuance thereof, the Chair appointed Mr. Walton Chairman, Mr. J. A. McKinnay, Mr. R. J. McKinnay, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Huntsman, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Allen, Mr. Carter, Mr. Nelson, Mr. McClennan, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Kiecanon, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Webster, said committee who reported to another meeting the following address and resolution:

TO ANDREW JACKSON, President of the U. States:

SIR:—Your fellow citizens of the State of Tennessee, assembled in Convention at Nashville, informed of your arrival at the Hermitage, for themselves, and in behalf of their constituents, tender to you their warm and respectful salutations.

They remember that you are one of the few survivors of that band of patriots, by whose exertions our independence was achieved; and that you are one of the surviving members of that convention, which framed the existing constitution of the State under which the people have prospered, and lived happily, for almost forty years.

They remember, with gratitude, the many meritorious services which you have rendered to our country, in peace and in war; in the councils of the nation and on the battle field; and they feel an honest pride in claiming to be citizens of the same State, with one who has done so much to establish, and preserve the independence, promote the happiness, and exalt the character of the American people.

They have not been unconcerned spectators of the bold, systematic, and reckless efforts of your enemies, to weaken and destroy that confidence which your countrymen have reposed in you; and they speak the sentiments of those whom they represent, when they assure you that the measures of your administration have received their decided approbation, and that they have always retained unsolicited and undiminished confidence in your republican principles, and firm determination, in all your measures to endeavor to protect the interests of the people, and defend their rights as secured by the constitution.

They will not attempt to designate, with separate approval, all the prominent measures of your administration.

Your official conduct, during your first term of service, has been sanctioned at the ballot box. To this decision the people of the State of Tennessee contributed with great unanimity.

A knowledge of public opinion enables them to declare, that the people of the State of Tennessee approve your course in opposing a powerful moneyed institution, whose existence is not recognized in the constitution; and that they approve of the removal of the public deposits from that institution. They are warranted in believing that said Bank had interfered in the election by the people, of their public servants;—That it had expended its means in controlling the press, that it had aimed at the exercise of political power over the Government and people of these United States, and that it has refused to discontinue its transactions to the representatives of the nation, when legally required so to do, according to the provisions of its charter.

SIR: In testimony of the high respect they bear for your character and distinguished services, they have adopted the following resolution, and with their ardent wishes, that the evening of your life may be as peaceful and happy as its meridian has been useful and brilliant, they tender you assurances of their high consideration and esteem.

Resolved, That the Convention will adjourn its ordinary business, for the purpose of meet-

ing and receiving in the Hall of the Convention, the President of the United States, and that the President of the Convention be requested to carry this resolution into effect.

And the sense of the meeting being thereon had, the said report was concurred with. Whereupon, on motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Allen, Alexander, and John A. McKinnay, a committee to wait upon and inform the President of the United States of their proceedings.

WILLIE BLOUNT, Chairman.
W. K. HILL, Secretary.

SIR:—Your fellow citizens of the State of Tennessee, assembled in Convention at Nashville, have appointed us a Committee, for the purpose of presenting to you the accompanying resolutions and address, which they have adopted.

In performing the duty assigned to us, we beg leave to tender you our warmest wishes, that you may enjoy many happy years in the evening of a life devoted to the service of your country.

We have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servants,
ROBERT ALLEN,
ADAM R. ALEXANDER,
JOHN A. MCKINNEY,
President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

HERMITAGE, August 10, 1834.
Gentlemen:—The feelings awakened by the proceedings you have first communicated to me, leave me without words to convey an adequate sense of the honor they confer. I can only say that I receive them with the sensibility which is natural to one, who with a just confidence of his claims to the public sympathy & favor, of which he has enjoyed so great a share, has ever cherished the most sacred respect for the opinion of his countrymen, and for the distinction which flows from their approbation and regard. Emanating as they do from the Convention, representing the People in their highest sovereign capacity, and the Government—a people whose destiny mine was at an early period connected, and who, as familiar spectators or companions, have had a close and intimate connection with my private and public conduct through life, I should be more or less than human if I could receive them without the deepest emotion and the most profound sense of gratitude.

I can declare with truth, gentlemen, that I entered upon the duties of the office I now hold with reluctance and distrust; and I may add, with despair of discharging its arduous duties, but for the co-operation and aid which I anticipated from the other co-ordinate branches of the Government, and the indulgence and liberality of my fellow citizens generally. In this anticipation, particularly as it regarded the People, I have not been disappointed. If I have, therefore, in any moderate degree, in the conflicts which have grown out of the measures of my administration, contributed to advance the prosperity of the country & strengthen the means of its future preservation and union, my success is mainly attributable to my good fortune in being accessible to the public sentiment, and in being able to follow the admonition and instruction which it reflected. Under such circumstances I regard the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of the leading acts of the administration as justly applicable to the discernment, intelligence, and virtue of the People, in whose hands every day fortune is placed, and who are the governing power in a free republic, that much of the violence and asperity which have characterized the conduct of those advocating the Bank monopoly has been directed—not against me, a mere instrument of the laws, whose place is but temporary and will soon be supplied by some one more able to ensure to them a just and wholesome administration. Whatever of detraction, therefore, may have been cast upon the moment aimed at by this moneyed power can have no other effect than to testify me that my exertions against the corrupting and baneful influence have been beneficially felt on the side of the great body of my fellow citizens, in whose hands I shall ever feel safe.

I shall, gentlemen, avail myself of the earliest occasion to visit Nashville for the purpose of paying my personal respects to the members of the Convention, and of manifesting more fully than I can now do, the high sense I entertain of the distinguished honor they have conferred upon me.

Accept for yourselves the assurances of the great respect with which I am very sincerely, your fellow citizen and friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Messrs. Allen, Alexander, and J. A. McKinnay, Committee on the part of the Convention.

A REBUKE TO MESSRS. WEBSTER AND BINNEY.

"Desecration of the Sabbath.—The celebration of the late triumph in Louisiana, by a public dinner on Sunday, was a deep disgrace upon our cause and our country. It is painful to reflect that there is so dark a spot in this bright land of civil and religious liberty. Better that the darkest of stories were never celebrated—better, indeed, that such victories were not won, than that the Sabbath should be thus profaned with banquets and revelry."—Albany Eve. Journal.

The above confession, apology, and rebuke, it is to be remembered, is from an opposition journal.

From the Albany Argus.

ANOTHER DESACRATION OF SUNDAY TO PARTY PURPOSES.—When Messrs. Webster and Binney addressed an assembled crowd in the streets of Baltimore, on the Sabbath, and devoted that day to a party harangue against the Defender of his country, exclaiming in the modern incendiary spirit, "there are no Sabbaths in Revolutionary times," it was natural that the example should be followed in other places, by the disciples and partisans of these Bank attorneys and declaimers.

Accordingly we have now a glaring instance of the desecration of Sunday to party rioting, rejoicing, and Bacchanalian revels, by the modern "Whig" party.

Read the following proceedings! From the New Orleans Argus, of Saturday, August 2, the leading bank whig paper in that city.

"GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL.

"At a meeting of the subscribers to the dinner to be given in honor of the late triumphant victory it was

"Resolved, That said dinner shall take place on Sunday, the 3d proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M. off to the Presidents and Vice Presidents, to wit:

"[Here follow the names of fifty persons, designated as Presidents and Vice Presidents, twenty tables, which include Judge Conogee, Judge Bernudez, Judge Shumling, Judge Dugue, and others, who not only ally their judicial robes with these party revels, but who do not hesitate to do so on Sunday.]

The reader will judge of the nature of the

proceedings, by the following order:

"GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL.

"Order of the Day."

"A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at day light on the ground. The steam ferry boat St. Leon, will commence her trips from the ferry at 9 o'clock, and will continue every hour throughout the day. The gates of the ground will be open at 9 o'clock, from which hour until 12 ladies are invited to view the arrangements.

It is particularly requested that the company except when accompanied by ladies, will not enter the Banqueting Hall until the signal are given. One gun will be fired fifteen minutes before the dinner, which will be announced by three guns. Masters of vessels and steam-boats are respectfully requested to hoist their colors at sunrise.

The square of ground above the Rope-Walk is appointed for carriages and horses." The New Orleans Argus of Saturday

"The grand celebration!—To-morrow is the friends of principle assemble to celebrate a triumph!"

"And it adds in the language of blasphemy, 'Blame no committee; they have done their duty. Talk not of SUNDAY. Christ himself has told us 'it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day,' and what greater good than vanquishing tyranny and corruption."

Such is the tendency of incendiarism and the Bank and party violence of the Senatorial Triumvirate. Yesterday it assailed the arsenal, seized the public armory, and turned them against those who had attempted to use the arsenal to overthrow at the polls; aided by the bank, it caused the public distress, and sought to aggravate and extend it by every means of deception, by an attempted control of the currency, by attempts to ruin individuals, and by break down the state institutions, and by the party harangues of Bank Senators and members of Congress, on a Sunday, in the streets of an Atlantic city.

To-day, it rouses the mob to acts of demoralized violence upon edifices devoted to religious duties and public instruction, invading the sacredness of the dead, committing outrage and indignity upon the persons of the living, devastating the hamlet of the defenceless and unoffending negro, sparing neither sex nor age, and trampling upon all law and order, in the exhibitions of its infuriate passion. To-morrow, in a word, it turns the Sabbath into a day of riotous political rejoicing, public banqueting, and Bacchanalian drinking! And in the midst of all this, claims to itself all the morality, all the respectability, and all the decency!

Let the true friends of the country—of the supremacy of the laws—of the public peace, and the national character and national welfare, ponder upon these things.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

A precious confession.—The Keene Sentinel, of last Thursday, edited by John Prentiss, Esq., has the following precious confession: "It has been said that Jacksonism is but a revival of Jeffersonism. We believe every word of this, only the administration of the one was more theoretical, and the other more practical. Mr. Jefferson was the more secret and detached opponent of Washington's administration. He encouraged Fremont's Gazette, and wrote for it. He encouraged the Aurora, and probably wrote for it."

Of the very few wig editors who oppose the consistent true blue federalism, and who scorn to have it said of him, that although for effect he may have adopted some of the federal allusions, he had never once changed his political principles, from the days of Jefferson to the present time; and he does not hesitate to admit—'he believes every word of this,' that 'JACKSONISM IS BUT A REVIVAL OF JEFFERSONISM.'—This is all we ask. But what will Mr. Prentiss's brother wig, and especially those deserters from the democratic ranks who joined his party in 1823,—what will those wig editors who have applauded Jefferson and abused Jackson, say to their brother wig, who admits that 'Jacksonism is but a revival of Jeffersonism'?"

The Boston Courier has made the same admission; and Mr. Sullivan, a leader of the wig party, has written a book to prove the same thing, and yet almost every federal editor in this State, denies the parallel, and some of them even claim to be Jefferson democrats! We are glad that Mr. Prentiss has thrown off the mask, and exposed the hypocrisy of the party with which he is now and always has been identified. We are glad to see him make the admission, that the present federal wig party which opposes Andrew Jackson, is the same old federal party which opposed THOMAS JEFFERSON, and we are happy for once to agree with the venerable editor of the Sentinel—for we too, 'believe every word of this,' that 'Jeffersonism is but a revival of Jeffersonism'; and let the democrats of New Hampshire bear this constantly in mind.—Troy Daily Budget.

THE "SOLITUDE" AND "WASTE" SENATOR.—The canal is solitude, the lake a desert waste of waters, and the enlightening hum of business returns not with the all-mining season"—quoth Senator Ewing of Ohio. Poor Ewing! he was one of the distress prophets, and his poetical song of woe will have an immortality of some years or months. He found it a bitter business when lately he went home by the route of our canal. The basin at Albany was so thronged with canal boats, and the river side exhibited such cheering and numberless proofs in the enlightening hum of business, of the falsity of his declaration, that he did not venture to stop at all in the city, but went on at once to Schenectady. The party with whom he travelled, made much of this, and teased the prophet of evil to the extreme verge of his equanimity. And ever and anon as they passed some point, where a fleet of boats laden with the rich products of industry was congregated, arriving more rapidly than the locks could pass them, they renewed their mock lamentations, and mourned for the decay of our prosperity, and quoth "the canal is a solitude," &c. Felix Grundy was among them, and doubtless piled his unlucky associate. Poor Ewing could stand it no longer, and left them at Utica, intending to waste a day, so that his lady might recover from her fatigue;—and he got rid of his tormentors.—N. Y. Times.

The Philadelphia Gazette contradicts its wig story about counterfeit gold coin. The truth is that there are no counterfeit gold pieces in circulation; & the Bank Editors are well aware of it; yet they go on day after day coining the most ridiculous falsehoods on the subject. A respectable broker of this city, assured us, a day or two since, that he had neither seen nor heard of a counterfeit on the new currency, notwithstanding the newspapers. It is said that a few wigs, to sustain their own assertions, have washed twenty-five cent pieces with gold, but that is all.—They dare not attempt to pass them, and there is no resemblance between the two coins.—Pennsylvania.

From the Globe.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—AUGUSTS INTRODUCED BY SPEAKER CLAY IN CONGRESS.

In our last article upon the subject of the public expenditures, we set forth the regular and contingent expenses of Congress from the origin of the Government down to 1833, exhibiting a very great increase. We also showed that the ratio of this increase had been far above the ratio of increase in the number of members. To show how this result has been brought about, is the object of our present remarks.

1. One cause may be found in the augmentation of the members' pay. At the commencement of the Government, and up to the year 1816, their compensation was six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling, and six dollars for returning from the seat of Government. In 1816, an act passed which increased the members upon a salary of \$1500 per annum. The operation of this act carried the expenditures of Congress for pay and mileage of members, and pay of officers for that year, up to \$531,176 12, near \$200,000 more than they had been any previous year. Public opinion, however, forced a repeal of this act; and at two Houses then fixed their compensation at twenty miles per day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles travel. This was equal to an average of one third to the pay, and travelling allowance of the members, which would of itself produce a material increase in the legislative expenses over the rate which existed prior to 1816.

2. Another cause of the increased expenditure may be found in the augmentation of the travelling expenses of the members from the distant States. It is obvious at once that the addition of a new member from Missouri must add more to the expenses of Congress than one from Maryland. Almost all the new members now added to Congress are from the distant States, and consequently increase the expenses beyond the relative proportion of their number to the whole body.

3. This result has been aggravated by the most palpable abuse in computing the travelling expenses. The act of 23d January, 1818, fixing the compensation of members of Congress, provides that each member shall be entitled to receive eight dollars for every day he has attended or shall attend, "and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting."

We regret to say that Mr. Clay, who was then Speaker of the House of Representatives, did himself charge and receive, and sanctioned by his example and allowance, charges on his part of others, greatly exceeding the estimated distance, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, not only in 1818, but in 1824-5, when he was again Speaker. From the accounts of members of Congress, and a Post Office Book of 1825, we select the real distances from various points, and the number of miles charged. As travelling is charged in both directions, the number of miles overcharged is double the difference in the distances, as exhibited below:

Real distance.	Miles charged.	Overcharged.
Henry Clay, Lexington, Ky. 537	700	163
R. P. Letcher, Lancaster, Ky. 534	737	203
The Metcalf, Carlisle, Ky. 531	630	100
F. Johnson, Bowling Green, Ky. 543	660	117
John Scott, St. Genevieve, Mo. 702	855	153
D. P. Cook, Edwardsville, Indiana, 886	1000	114
Ch. Rankin, Natchez, Miss. 1268	1400	132
J. S. Johnston, Donaldsonville, La. 1303	1572	269

These are but specimens of an extensive practice. Each of the individuals named, and many of the other members from the West and Southwest, from 1818 forward, were allowed at each session of Congress, from one to six hundred miles more than they were entitled to by law. Mr. Speaker Clay, who approved the accounts of the others, himself overstepped the law by 325 miles, and it could not be expected that others would confine themselves to its limits.

The same practice extended into the Senate. The mileage of the distant members was overcharged in the same degree.

4. But this abuse was greatly aggravated by Mr. Clay in 1824 and 1825. It will be remembered that Mr. Clay, after being some years in private life, again took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected Speaker in December, 1823. He was then a candidate for the Presidency, as were, also, Messrs. Crawford and Adams, and Gen. Jackson. There was no probability of an election by the people; and the struggle of Mr. Clay and his friends was to bring him into the House of Representatives as one of the three highest candidates. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Clay became the presiding officer of the House and of the men on whom he relied, in a certain contingency, to make him President of the United States. In that body were six men on whom depended the success of four States: Messrs. John Scott, of Missouri, Christopher Rankin, of Mississippi, Daniel P. Cook, of Illinois, and W. L. Brent, H. H. Gurley, and E. Livingston, of Louisiana.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, had been a member for several sessions, and had charged, as we have seen, 392 miles each session, more than the actual distance travelled by him. His account had been settled by the previous Speaker, and he had received payment. But Mr. Clay undertook to re-open his account, and make additional allowances of a most extraordinary character. At the close of the session in May, 1824, an addition of 500 miles was made to his charge for that year, instead of 400, and adding \$400 to his travelling allowance. He was then allowed for 500 miles short twice, in travelling to Washington "by water," amounting to 400 dollars more. He was then allowed 500 miles short "seven times," in returning home "by water," amounting to 1400 dollars. This additional and arrearage mileage, going back seven years, and amounting to 2,200 dollars, was allowed and paid by Mr. Clay on the 24th of May, 1824. Mr. Scott continued to charge thereafter 1500 miles during his continuance in Congress, or 3200 going and returning.

Mr. Rankin had been in Congress during the sessions of 1821-2, and 1822-3, and had charged 1400 miles. His account for this session was also made up at 1400; but on closing it, there was added short 764 miles, amounting to 1664 miles.

*NOTE.—On referring to Mr. Clay's account, at the recent session of the Senate, it appears that he now charges for only 500 miles, thereby confessing that his former charge of 700 was illegal. His friends, however, stick to the old charges, as he fixed them when Speaker.

amounting to 611 dollars 20 cents, and then he was credited with short mileage for the two preceding sessions, 764 miles each, amounting to 1528 dollars 40 cents. These sums, in the aggregate 1833 dollars 60 cents, were allowed, and paid by Mr. Clay on the 24th of May, 1824, the next day being the last of the session. Mr. Rankin continued thereafter to charge 2164 miles, or 4323 each session, going and returning.

The charges for travelling from New Orleans and vicinity had fluctuated somewhat in previous years, but do not appear ever to have exceeded 1562 miles prior to 1824. Mr. Clay, however, put Mr. Brent at 2114 Mr. Gurley at 2140, and Mr. Livingston at 2197. Being new members, there was no opportunity to allow them arrears, and the Speaker was content with giving them travel from 500 miles each more than had ever before been 800 charged.

Mr. Cooke was understood to be friendly to Mr. Adams. No arrears were allowed him at this session; but his claims were presented at the next. His charge, as we have seen, had long been for 1000 miles. Upon closing his account at the session of 1824-5, Mr. Clay allowed him arrears of mileage for that and the two preceding Congresses, going back six years, 970 miles, amounting to 1603 dollars. This was done on the 3d day of March, 1825, the last day of Mr. Clay's official existence as Speaker, and the day before Mr. Adams' inauguration as President. Mr. Cooke continued to charge mileage thereafter at the rate of 1300 miles, or 3200 going and returning, at each session of Congress.

The only person we have ever heard of returning for these extraordinary proceedings is, that Mr. Clay took it in his head that his friend Mr. Scott who had the vote of a State to give, might lawfully charge mileage by the nearest character of a member of Congress. The law in so many words declares that it shall be "by the most usual ROAD." Mr. Clay had been Speaker under this law, and had construed the word "road" to mean a road. Mr. P. P. Barbour had been Speaker, and never seems to have thought of converting a river into a road. He had settled the accounts of Messrs. Scott, Rankin, and Cook, upon the precedents established by Mr. Clay himself, and they were closed. But Mr. Clay's absence from Congress, or his new and peculiar attitude towards long closed by his predecessor, according to the plain letter and universal understanding of the law, and make allowances upon a new principle, retrospective seven years.

We do not charge Mr. Clay with a corrupt motive, nor shall we stop to inquire what the motive was. We give the facts as we find them, to explain the increase of the expenditures of Congress. The precedent set in the case of John Scott, introduced the abuse, and if every member of Congress had availed himself of the construction, they would have had the rule prescribed by the Speaker for the benefit of his friends, to justify the claim. Probably, however, not five cases can be found in addition to those named, in which Mr. Clay applied the construction to other cases. The amount generally for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, were settled by him on the same principle as before, without any increase of miles or arrearage of mileage. But in cases where his construction was applied, it became a settled rule, and was even adopted in the Senate. In some cases the rates allowed in the cases named, the distances charged and allowed in 1826, and the amount of the allowance beyond that prescribed by law viz.

Real distance.	Charged.	Overcharged.
D. Boulogny, New Orleans, 1260	2460	\$960 00
J. S. Johnston, Donaldsonville, 1306	2414	886 40
W. L. Brent, St. Martinsville, 1443	2464	816 80
H. H. Gurley, Baton Rouge, 1356	2300	753 20
E. Livingston, New Orleans, 1260	2464	963 20
C. Rankin Natchez, 1268	2164	716 80
D. P. Cooke, Edwardsville, 886	1600	651 20
John Scott, St. Genevieve, 904	1500	556 80

Here are upwards of six thousand dollars, drawn from the Treasury by mileage by eight members, more than they were entitled to "by the most usual road."

Even at the late session of Congress, the following Senators of the Bank Wig party charged for the number of miles going and returning, and received the sums annexed to their respective names, viz.

Waggonman,	4828 miles	\$
Porter,	4828 do	1931 20
Poindester,	4458 do	1753 20
Black,	3700 do	1480 00

These are the men who clamor about abuses and corruptions in the Government, and specially denounce the Post Office Department for borrowing money to be devoted to the public service in the execution of the acts of Congress.

We do not consider the compensation of Members to Congress, including mileage, too high as established by law. It is not our purpose to condemn others for the adoption of the rule prescribed by the Speaker, after he had carried his construction into practice, for the emolument of his partisans. Mr. Clay was the auditor of these accounts, and perfectly acquainted with the facts in each case. We in violation of law, when, for instance, he increases the legal allowance of his friends Messrs. Waggonman and Porter, of 1008 dollars, to almost double the amount, by a construction directly in the teeth of the statute.

Mr. Clay's construction, instead of 1008 dollars, their legal and certainly very ample allowance for travelling expenses, gives them about 1908 dollars, leaving at least 1650 dollars as a clear emolument each session, when the regular salary per diem of Messrs. Waggonman and Porter, at the late seven months' session, does not exceed 1580 dollars, and at the short session cannot be more than 744 dollars, or a little more than a third of their legal allowance! We say that 1650 dollars is clear emolument out of the travelling expenses, for their actual expenses would not be more than 300 dollars. This is provided for by law, three times over, by giving them upwards of 1000 dollars for their expenses; and then Mr. Clay comes in with his construction against the express words of the statute, and raises it to 1908 dollars!

Another of his instruments, Mr. Poindester, was dealing out his charges of corruption on all sides, and at the same time pocketing the public money in palpable violation of law, to the amount of more than 700 dollars each session of Congress! These are the men who charge with corruption the purest men of the country, to sit.

and affect to be zealous for the correction of abuses.

In our next article on this subject, we propose to analyze the Contingent Expenses of Congress, and to show who is in fault there too.

LOUISIANA ERECT.

The following is from the New Orleans Bee of the 13th instant, and seems to settle the question of Gen. Ripley's politics:

"GENERAL RIPLEY.

"While the contest was pending in the Second Congressional District for a member to Congress, we did not feel ourselves authorized to take any part in, or obtrude our advice upon the good people of that section as to whom they should choose, regarding such conduct on our part as highly gratuitous, indecorous, and improper. It was with these feelings that we maintained a strict silence, leaving unanswered several articles in the Louisiana Advertiser, in which the pretensions of Judge Clinch, the Bank candidate, were advanced, doubting not but that our motives would be apparent, and that proper justice would be done by those concerned to the indiscreet interference of our neighbor. But now that the election is over, and that a choice has been made, we feel ourselves transgressing no rule of decorum in speaking of that choice. General Ripley, who has been selected, enjoys the reputation of a stern and uncompromising democrat, is a man of talents and singleness of purpose, and is eminently qualified to discharge, at this important and interesting crisis of our national existence, the trust which the partialities of his fellow citizens have invested him with. In him the Bank of the United States will find no supporter; his opposition to that dangerous and corrupt monopoly has existed for a number of years, and is known to be based upon the firm conviction of its destructive tendency. His views upon this important point were given to his fellow citizens before soliciting their suffrages, and his election may be considered as a fair test of their wishes. He is personally, as well as politically, friendly to the venerable patriot now presiding over the operations of our Government, and has, like him, seen 'some service.' To sum up in a word, we congratulate General Ripley's constituents, as well as the Republican party throughout the country, upon his election."

The Louisiana Election.—The New York Evening Post thus points out what would be the result of a contest of such "victories" as that of Louisiana:

"If the 'New Orleans Victory' of which the Bank presses are boasting, were to be followed up by similar 'victories' in all the States, the members of the House of Representatives, in the next Congress, would be divided as follows:—for the Bank sixty-three—against it, one hundred and seventy-seven. In other words, the Bank party would go in to the next Congress, with the loss of one third of their present strength. This is a victory—and if the opposition find cause to rejoice at it, let them, for then we are all pleased."

A WORD FROM A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. N. E. Sheldon, said to be one of the most respectable physicians of New York, has addressed the following to the editor of the Commercial:

"I deem it my duty, from circumstances that have come under my observation within a few days, to caution the public against the general and indiscriminate use of purges, either for constipation or looseness of the bowels.

"Nothing is more usual than the practice of taking active cathartics, such as called bilious pills, &c., to remove a costiveness of the bowels. Several cases of cholera have come to my knowledge, where I am confident the predisposing, if not immediate cause of the disease, was the administration of drastic purges.

"If the bowels are not regular, and it becomes necessary to resort to the use of medicine, the most mild should be selected such as Rhubarb and Magnesia, Charcoal, or Castor Oil. A case to the point. The mate of a vessel was yesterday morning attacked with very slight pains in his bowels, occasioned as he supposed, by constipation. He took a dose of pills; they operated most violently—vomiting and cramp in his extremities ensued, and in a very few hours terminated in cholera; and last evening he was conveyed to the Duane street Hospital. Another case, with similar antecedent circumstances, terminated fatally on Saturday. Now had these persons partaken of fruit, every one would have ascribed the cause of their complaint to that source; but such was not the fact—active cathartics, in my opinion, were the only cause."

Noble Sentiments.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life, for independence of principle, for his integrity, and for his scrupulous adherence to truth. He once explained the rule of his conduct, which ought to be generally known and adopted. He thought it well engraved on every heart. He said: "It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such to my children."

Advice to artists.—A pleasant anecdote is now going the rounds of the upper circle, relative to the portrait of Lady Byron—the same which makes one in a collection of very pleasing engravings just published. It is said that many subscribers to the work had expressed a desire that the portrait of the widow of "Child Harold" should embellish the series. The publisher, therefore, took steps to inform himself, in the first place, whether or not her ladyship would accede to the wishes entertained by so many of his fashionable contributors; if, in fact, Lady B. would condescend to sit for her picture

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and County Commissioners.

The Democratic Republicans of Baltimore county have nominated J. R. H. Worthington, Hugh Ely, Solomon Hillen, jr. and Dr. John Orrick, as candidates for the next Legislature.

THE ELECTIONS.

There can be no doubt left in the mind of any well informed man, that the recent elections in the South and West have not terminated in a defeat or even in a loss on the part of the friends of the administration. The Federalists have shouted victory! victory! all hail Louisiana! well done Kentucky! Alabama and Mississippi are safe: Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, have arisen and shaken off their fetters, &c. &c. until their shouts have become matter of ridicule. Such language as this has been the cant of every opposition press since the returns began to come in from these states. The result proves that it is the old song and intended to delude; got up with a view to effect on the approaching elections in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine and Ohio. The people have been too often deceived by these cries of victory, to believe them now. They are base and degrading tricks, however, and we have seen them practiced by respectable editors with regret, because they are calculated to impair the confidence of the people in the truth and sincerity of all editors of public journals. For our own part we see no cause to raise the shout of victory, and as little to observe the silence of defeat. We honestly believe the elections have terminated in our favour, but not so much so as to be matter of great exultation; unless, indeed, to hold our own in a war against the Bank of the U. States, backed by the united talents of such men as Calhoun, Clay and Webster, be matter of exultation.

But the elections which have taken place are of but little interest compared with those of the great states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, which are yet pending, and which, if unequivocally in favour of, or against the present administration, will very much settle the question of the next Presidency, as they will that of the Bank of the U. S. In each of these states the parties are Democratic and Federal; Nullification has no strength.

The Globe of yesterday in giving a recapitulation of the results of the late elections in the South and West, after admitting that Mr. Clay had obtained an increased majority in Kentucky, and that Noble had been re-elected Governor of Indiana, when, however, a majority of the members of the State Legislature were in favour of the Administration, goes on to give the following summary of the

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSSES.
In Louisiana, the Democracy has gained a member to Congress—which, taking one off from the Bank vote and adding to the other side, makes a difference of two on the count.

In Illinois, there is a gain of one member to Congress against the Bank—the whole delegation being in favor of the President's measures. In Mississippi, there is a gain of two Jackson representatives to the legislature to fill the vacancies of two anti-Bank—the only two elections yet held in that state this year—and rendering Polk's re-election, which was always improbable, utterly hopeless.

In Alabama, there has been an immense increase in the administration strength in the General Assembly, rendering Colonel King's return to the Senate certain, by a majority of at least two to one.

In North Carolina, the returns show a similar result.

In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican admits the defeat of the opposition in the elections of State Representatives and Senators, insuring the return of a Jackson Senator to Congress.

In New Hampshire, the Democracy have already gained a Senator to Congress, in the election of Mr. Bell, and the election of Mr. Hubbard.

In Rhode Island, it is clear, from the admissions of the opposition prints, which we publish to-day, that the Anti-Banks and Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of that State; and the probability is, therefore, that the National Republican Senator, Mr. Knight, will be supplanted by a Member who will support the Administration; but be this as it may, the result, so far as relates to the next Congress, is one Senator and two Representatives gained to the Administration and lost to the Bank party. These are the victories of the *Wig Tories*.

COMMUNICATION.

TALBOT COUNTY, Sept. 1st, 1834.

To the Editor of the *Whig*:

Mr. Spencer.—It may not be amiss to notice, critically, the long and labored string of resolutions offered by R. H. Goldsborough, Esq., at the Federal meeting held in this town on Tuesday last, and adopted by that meeting. To a careful observer it will be manifest, that these resolutions are almost without an exception, founded on assumptions of facts, which in the opinion of a large portion of the people, have not now, and never had, an existence. I propose, therefore, if no other of your correspondents, of greater ability, will undertake it, to give to these resolutions a critical examination, to see whether or not they entitle their author to the high reward which he asks at the hands of the people, for such zeal displayed in their service. If Mr. Goldsborough had spoken plain language and few words, the true meaning of these resolutions, and his sole object, would have been manifest to every reader; as it is, they are "seen as through a veil dimly."

OBSERVER.

COMMUNICATED.
Mr. Spencer.—If you will allow me, I will give a brief analysis of the long string of resolutions offered by the hero of Myrtle Grove, and adopted by the Tory, Federal, National Republican, Whig, Bank meeting on Tuesday last.

Resolved that the President of the U. States

is a fool, a knave and a tyrant, and should be ejected from office; that a majority of the Senate of the United States "pervert the gratitude and confidence of the American people" for placing themselves as "a tower of defence to the people and the states" AGAINST THE USURPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES AND THEIR IMMEDIATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved that inasmuch as the Senate of the U. States is the great palladium of our liberties, you should, in your October election, select only such men as will place in that body, a man who sees all the evils and abuses of your government, and knows how to correct them; WHICH MAN IS R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Myrtle Grove. A DEMOCRAT.

TRAPPE, Sept. 1st, 1834.

For the Whig.

Mr. Spencer.—I am a tolerably close reader of the *Easton Gazette*, as well as of your paper; and what I see stated in one and acknowledged in the other, I take for granted is true; where the statements are contradictory, I am left to form my judgment from the best evidence I may be able to collect in regard to the subject.

I have seen it several times stated in your paper that the Bank of the United States had seized upon a large sum of money, (\$158,000) a portion of the semi-annual dividend due to the United States upon the stock held by the government in that institution, to satisfy the claim which the Bank has set up for damages on the protested French bill. In relation to this subject, so far as my observation has extended, not one word has ever appeared in the *Gazette*. If my memory and observation are correct in this matter, I wish to inquire why the *Gazette* has not noticed a circumstance so much moment, and involving such weighty principles?

The *Gazette* has hitherto never failed to justify every step the Bank has taken—why, then, in so important a matter, does it maintain such rigid silence? Does the editor look upon it as an unjustifiable act; and has he not independence enough to avow his opinion? This he would hardly be willing to admit; and yet, what other opinion can be formed of his conduct, when it is recollected that he has been the apologist of every other outrage the Bank has been guilty of? I feel anxious to know the sentiments of the *Gazette* on this question.—Has the Bank acted correctly in laying hands on the money of the United States, without the authority of law; if so, upon what ground is the act to be justified?

A. Z.

TRAPPE, Aug. 29, 1834.

ELECTIONS.

Glorious news from Illinois and Missouri.—The *Telegraph*, of day before yesterday, announced on the authority of the Louisville Journal, that the wig candidate, Mills, was elected in Illinois. The full returns show that the news was utterly false, and was fabricated, no doubt, to operate on the Maine election. The three most decided friends of the administration are elected to Congress: Casey, Reynolds, (late Governor,) and May. It is said, in the *Telegraph*, that General Duncan, who has always been elected as a Jackson Democrat to Congress, has changed his ground. If these reports are authorized to say so, since the election; it is certain that neither Gen. Duncan, nor any one for him, ventured to say so before the election. We find that he obtained upwards of three thousand votes more than Mr. Kinney, in a State returning, as its Representatives, three of the most strenuous supporters of the President. Casey's majority is upwards of two thousand. This gentleman was distinguished, during the last session, by his uncompromising hostility to the Bank in every shape. May's majority (the gentleman whose defeat has been trumpeted forth from St. Louis, Louisville, and Washington, with so much acclamation) is 623—Reynolds's is 429.—*Globe*.

The Bank of the United States is using her utmost power to keep the new gold coinage out of circulation. Within a short time she has received thirty-five thousand dollars in half eagles, of the new coin, and still refuses to put out any gold from her counter! Mr. Webster, on the floor of the Senate last winter, guaranteed to the People that the Bank would always pay out gold or silver for her notes at the option of the holder! The orator, it seems, was mistaken.—*Pennsylvanian*.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *George Washington*, at New York, brings to the editors of that city Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London to the 23rd July, inclusive.

The arrival of Don Carlos in Spain is no longer doubtful. A battle between his forces, (represented to amount to 12,000 men,) and those of Gen. Rollit, was shortly expected.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean had landed 1000 or 1200 marines near Smyrna; but precisely for what purpose, does not appear.—There is evidently a strong feeling of distrust between the Quadruple Alliance on the one hand, consisting of England, France, Spain and Portugal, and the Northern Despotism on the other; and this feeling has been increased by the recent events in the Peninsula as by the disposition manifested by the German Confederation to bring Switzerland within its grasp, and certain demonstrations of Russia, indicating a desire to take a slice of Turkey.

Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of the steam frigates *Salamander* and *Medea*, from the river to Portsmouth. Their supposed destination is Spain.

It is confidently stated that a French army will march into Spain, and an English fleet will co-operate, in aid of the Queen Regent. Madrid letters dated 9th July state that all affairs of the Cholera had subsided in the capital. The elections were proceeding peaceably; and the Cortes were to assemble on the 10th. Of Don Carlos nothing is said in these communications. At Xerez the Cholera extended to an alarming extent, there being as many as 100 deaths daily. Andalusia, Murcia, Grenada, and Valencia, were also suffering from the disease.

Of the movements of the contending armies there is no authentic intelligence.

In France the retirement of Marshal Soult from the Ministry, and the assumed necessity for decided measures respecting Spain, was expected to produce a very strong muster of Deputies at the opening of the Session.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Gazette* of France, of Sunday evening, contained the following news from the East.

A letter dated Jassy, 18th, (30th) June, contains the following news, the importance of which will be appreciated by our readers.

We received on the 27th June, the news, that the English and French fleets demanded the passage by the Bosphorus, declaring that, in case of refusal they would resort to force, and throw all the responsibility of the events which might follow on the Turkish Cabinet.

The Sultan granted the passage, and more than forty vessels of war are assembled before Constantinople.

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult has retired from the French Ministry, and has been succeeded by Marshal Gerard, both as Minister of War and President of the Council. Various rumors were afloat as to the cause of this change.—Some have at-

tributed it to the old marshal's expensive though effective appropriations for the military service, which were deemed incompatible with the views of the chamber who are studying economy, and acquiring increasing power over the public purse.

Orders have been given by the French Government to the Prefects to prevent the entrance of Marshal Bourmont into France, even though he should be furnished with a regular passport. From these precautions taken, it is naturally to be inferred that M. Berryer and Marshal Bourmont had planned a meeting.

SPAIN.

There seems to be no longer any doubt, says the London Courier of the 21st, that Don Carlos has reached Spain, and according to his organs in Paris, he is immediately to march on Madrid at the head of seventeen thousand men.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The ship *Victoria*, at New York, brings to the editors of the *Journal of Commerce* and *Courier & Enquirer* London and Liverpool papers to the 26th July, both inclusive.

Down to July 20th, there had been no engagement between the armies of Don Carlos and Gen. Rollit.—The former had his headquarters at Santa Cruz de Campezo, and the latter at Lerin. Reinforcements of 9,000 men had left Pampluna to join him. Only 300 recruits, it is said, had joined Don Carlos. A decisive engagement was expected, in the course of a few days at farthest.

A letter of the 16th from Genoa, intimates that Don Miguel, contrary to his solemn promise, was endeavoring to get back to Portugal. Should he make the attempt, he will unquestionably be treated as an outlaw.

MYSTERIOUS.

A person called on us, on Saturday morning, and mentioned the following circumstance.—On Tuesday evening, a colored man gave notice that a white man was robbing another on Almond street wharf. Immediately several persons ran to the place, and found a man with his throat cut, his head bruised, and stripped of all his outer clothes; and a person was observed to run from the place and take refuge in an adjoining yard, he was compelled, however, to retreat thence and jumped into the dock; here, after several attempts to dive and hide himself he was taken. He and the pantaloons of the wounded man, and he was without coat, it is supposed that he had thrown into the water the other clothes taken, as his own was subsequently found stowed in his own hat.

While the arrest of this man was going on, two men were seen to take up the wounded person, and lead and carry him towards the wharf, his course could be traced by blood on the pavement for about 20 feet; and then all traces of him were lost; what became of him is not known. The man arrested was committed to prison it is stated to us, and this is all that is known of an affair that seems to be unequalled mysterious.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

It is with painful feelings, says the Cincinnati Republican, we record the melancholy disaster of the steamer *Nimrod*. On Saturday night, at nine o'clock, while bound down the river she ran aground on Quick Run Bar, nearly miles above Cincinnati. The connecting pipe between the boilers and cylinder immediately burst. Twelve persons, principally passengers, were scalded, eight of which have since died. The Helon Mar. opportunely arrived shortly after the accident, and took the passengers on board. She arrived at our landing late on Sunday night, and her deck presented a melancholy spectacle of the dead and the dying—three or four deaths having occurred since her arrival. The names of those who have died are Augustus Brown, his wife and child, supposed to be of Dayton; the child of Aaron Valentine, of this city; John Baptist, residence unknown; a woman and two children, name and residence not ascertained. No possible blame can be attached to the engineer. We are happy to say that the other four are considered in a state of safety.

It is with a repugnance amounting almost to horror, that we copy from the *Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer*, the following shocking recital:—

"**Horrible Murder.**—On Wednesday last, a woman named Holder, was committed to the jail in this town, charged with the inhuman murder of her own son, a fine lad about 10 years old. The jury of inquest were satisfied from the evidence, that she had whipped the child to death, having employed for that purpose eight or ten switches; or rather sticks, near the size of a man's thumb. The reason she gave for it was, that the child refused to obey her. Her husband was absent."

The state of affairs in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal continues to excite discussion. The measures taken by Mr. Randall, under the State laws of Delaware, to collect his judgment against the Canal Company, has affected its operations, and embarrassed the business of all who trade on the Canal. On Thursday evening a meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to appoint a Committee and raise funds, to employ counsel, in order to procure a passage in a lawful manner through the Canal, and a protection from imprisonment to their fellow citizens engaged in their lawful trade." The question is not less curious than important. The plaintiff is pursuing a lawful object, apparently according to law. He has State process for collecting a judgment, and enforces it in the regular way. This regular State process is alleged to conflict with the charter granted by another State, Maryland, and affects the interests of a third State, Pennsylvania,—by compelling a second payment of toll. This conflict, too, seems to be the act of the Company, who might relieve the difficulties of trade at once, by acquiescing in the lawful process of Delaware, and suspending their own collections until the legal claim is satisfied. Another embarrassing question arises under the allegation that the Company have pledged their tolls to previous creditors, and cannot suffer them to be diverted to the benefit of an individual creditor. The case is altogether one of embarrassment and difficulty.—*Balt. Amer.*

Female Independence.—A young lady, named Miss Green, on the 4th of July last, delivered an oration in Augusta, Maine. She concluded her remarks in the following spirited strain:—

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of witlings and fools. [Cheers.] I have been only desirous of winning the approving smile of the noble sex for my sentiments, not for myself, and I say unto you, lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity I proclaim here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not as you please—that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick or Harry, that I would give a brass tumbler to call 'husband' tomorrow!"

We observe in the *Christian Index* of the 5th instant, an obituary notice of the Rev. M. Gray, whose death was occasioned by taking a dose of Lobelia from a *Steam Doctor*, not because he was unwell, but to experience the operation of the medicine. [Another account states that he had sometimes administered the medicine, and desired to know its effect, before he dealt any more of it to others.] It produced a severe pain in the abdomen, which the Doctor used remedies to relieve, and seemed in some degree to succeed. Still he was restless—often changing his position in bed! Once or twice remarked that he was sleepy, but could not sleep; though he dozed a little, and seemed rather delirious. This alarmed a brother who was with him, but the Doctor quieted his fears by telling him that the Lobelia frequently produced that effect, and that there was no danger in it. A few minutes before eleven o'clock he inquired why the family had not been called together for prayer; and at that time seemed perfectly rational. He then appeared to sleep a few minutes—turned over in bed and breathed his last, without a single groan or struggle, or the least evidence of pain or distress in his features."

In noticing the above melancholy incident, the editor of the Southern *Christian Herald*, offers the following remarks on the nature of Lobelia:

"We have noticed this case, hoping that it will serve as a warning to the public against the danger of encouraging men to administer drugs, with the properties of which they are utterly unacquainted. To give Lobelia as an innocent medicine which might be taken merely for experiment's sake, proves how grossly ignorant the Lobelia Infanta is one of the most active medicines of the North American Materia Medica. It is possessed of an emetic, sudorific, and powerful expectorant effect. When taken with a view to empty the stomach, it operates vehemently and speedily; producing however great relaxation, debility and perspiration, and even death, if given in over doses."

The Lobelia Longifolia, a native of some of the West India islands, is one of the most venomous plants. It is fatal to horses—swells them till they burst. Taken internally, it operates as a violent cathartic, the effects of which no remedy can assuage, and which ends in death. Vide *Lindley's Botany*, p. 184—5. Such are the medicines with which quackery makes innocent experiments! This, we think, is sporting with life. These remarks may, perhaps, glance to some; but if they can be instrumental in saving human life, we shall care very little who may be offended."

Pedee Gazette.

FRANKFORT July 13th, 1834.
Sir.—I have this day sent by E. P. Johnson, the gun said to be Tecumseh's—it was purchased by Maj. Wm. Trigg, of this place, at the battle of the Thames in Canada, from a soldier who informed him it was taken from the side of that great Warrior.

I hope you will receive it from me as a present. Yours with respect,

A. H. RENNICK.

N. B.—The wipers are also sent.

A. H. R.

GREAT CROSSINGS, 16th July, 1834.

Dear Sir.—I received your present—the gun which Tecumseh bore at the battle of the Thames. It is a rare and curious present; and I assure you it shall be valued property. You can easily imagine that every relic, brought from that hard fought field, where our fellow-citizens waded through blood to victory, would revive recollections the dearest to my heart. Every thing of this kind has a tendency to brighten the glory of those citizen soldiers who braved the perils of that day. It is especially grateful to my feelings to perceive that my countrymen deem me worthy of being the depository of all that remains of a vanquished chieftain who was in truth styled the "Kix or Kix: wons;" an Indian it is true, but no despicable antagonist. With great respect, Your grateful friend,

R. M. JOHNSON.

A. H. RENNICK, Esq.

The ingenious people of China have a common method of propagating several kinds of fruit trees, which, of late years, has been practised with success in Bengal. The method is this: they strip a ring of bark, about an inch in width, from a bearing branch, surround the place with a ball of fat earth, or loam, bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting; over this they suspend a pot, or horn, with water, having a small hole in the bottom, just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly moist.—The branch throws new roots into the earth just above the place where the ring of bark was stripped off. The operation is performed in the Spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into the ground at the fall of the leaf. The following year it bears fruit.

From Niles' Register.

We regret to notice new appearances of the cholera at several places, in the United States, but in no one, we believe, has it yet assumed the character of an epidemic. The cases are solitary, and a large majority of those attacked are cured, if attended to in time.

The awful season of long-continued heat that we have had, by which almost every man feels himself more or less prostrated, with the abundance of certain ripe and unripe vegetables which are consumed in great quantities, will account for an unusual number of cases of the old fashioned cholera morbus, which, by some unknown process, may assume the appearance of that disease which is commonly known as the "Asiatic cholera."

The New York board of health has made two or three reports, acknowledging a few fatal cases in that city—but denying the existence of any prevailing epidemic. On the 12th—13th new cases and deaths were reported by the physicians for the preceding 24 hours. The resident physician has published some apparently excellent and brief hints for the prevention or cure of the disease.

Sundry cases have happened at Albany; and several at Poughkeepsie. A letter from the latter dated last Monday states, that 25 cases and 15 deaths had taken place since Friday. Poughkeepsie is a very beautiful village, happily located, and generally blessed with extraordinary healthiness.

The deaths at Cincinnati, throughout the year, average about 20 per week—but in the cholera year of 1833, there were 360 deaths in July—in the same month, this year, 300; but no epidemic disease is thought to prevail in that city.

A few cases have appeared at Pittsburgh—but no considerable degree of alarm existed, and the health of the city was generally good. Deaths by cholera occur in many parts of the west, but we do not see it mentioned as extensively prevailing anywhere, at present. At Montreal the deaths by cholera were on the 6th 35, on the 7th 40—greatest number on one day 49, and at Quebec from 20 to 30 a day—on one day 57? Large number of persons, chiefly newly arrived emigrants, die on board of the ascending steamboats. Ten or twelve other places in Canada are named as present cases of cholera. At Montreal 410 deaths

occurred from the 12th to the 21st ult. This is a very large number for that city, except on account of the emigrants.

Though some of the most prudent and highly respectable persons have died of cholera this season, and especially at Montreal, a very large majority of the cases have happened in emigrants, or other persons careless of health, or badly provided for, and closely stowed together in filthy and contracted places. In some of these the wonder is how people live at all in such weather as we have had for several weeks past. The heat is general, and at Quebec as severe as elsewhere.

Making money.—Sir ASTLEY COOPER, a celebrated London Surgeon, was recently called 130 miles from London to give advice. On arriving at the place he examined the case, and said—"The treatment is good." He was absent but a little more than a day. His bill was 300 guineas, equal to 1500 dollars.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The sales of the week have ranged from 90 to 100 cents for ordinary to prime reds. The supplies within the last two or three days have been short, and owing to this circumstance the market is more firm to-day, one or two parcels of medium quality reds have been taken this morning at an advance on previous rates, for the purpose of filling up and despatching vessels, but we do not alter our range of prices, and continue to quote as before at 90 to 100 cents for ordinary to prime. We know of no white wheats at market this week.

Corn.—Sales of white, in the early part of the week, at 65 a 66 cents, and of yellow at 64 a 65 cents. From Wednesday to to-day inclusive, the sales of white have been at 67 a 68 cents, and we quote accordingly. Sales of yellow at 65 cents.

Rye.—Sales of good parcels at 62 a 63 cents—wheat, as in quality, at 60 a 62 cents.

Oats.—In the early part of the week sales of Oats were made at 26 a 27 cents, but since then the market has improved; sales were made yesterday at 28 cents, and to day at 28 a 30 cents, which last rates we now quote.

MARRIED.

In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. HAZEL, Mr. W. M. A. GREGORY, to Miss CAROLINE UNDERWOOD.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of many of my friends, and encouraged by the liberal support received at your hands last Fall, I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

MORRIS O. COLSTON.

Ferry Neck, Aug. 27th, 1834.

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Talbot county Temperance Society, will take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this town, on Friday evening next, (5th inst.) at half past 7 o'clock, to which the public are respectfully invited. An address may be expected.

N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Millington, are hereby informed that the notice of a General Meeting, to be held at the Banking House on the 10th of September next, is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN, for self and others.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1834.

The papers on the Eastern Shore which published the notice of the meeting, will please publish the above, and forward their bills for the same, immediately, to this [the Chestertown Telescope] office.

sept 2 2w

TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq., beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.

sept 2 1f

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obligor.

JOHN HARPER.

F. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. THOMAS J. EARLICKSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years. I doubt not that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

J. H. eo3v

FEMALE SEMINARY, EASTON.

MISS NICOLS AND MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the reception of pupils on the 22d September. The course of study to be pursued, will be as heretofore, with the exception of some ornamental branches, for which they propose employing an assistant as soon as circumstances will authorize.

For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividing the year into two sessions, six months each, hoping, thereby, to render a public examination both practicable and interesting. Public examinations have been much neglected in this institution, owing to the fact, that the classes are so fluctuating, it would have derogated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of Science will take this into consideration, and if not assist us directly in the execution of our plan, will throw no obstacles in the way.

sept 2 3w

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot County, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next, being the 6th day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

sept 2 G

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Standard keeper for the ensuing year, by the Commissioners for Talbot county, will attend in Easton from the first of September until the first of October next; at Wye Mill on the first of October; on the 2nd October at the Trappe; on the 3d October at St. Michaels; for the purpose of trying the weights and measures.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

sept 2 3t

N. B. Persons having Windmills who wish their weights and measures tried, will please attend at the abovementioned places.

Sale of Property for County Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners of Talbot county, the undersigned, former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county, will sell at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of September inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property at present occupied by John Bennett, Esq., or such an interest therein as will satisfy the county taxes for the year 1831, due to me by Philip Wallis, say eleven dollars and eighty-six cents, together with the interest and legal expenses thereon.

BENNETT BRACCO, former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county.

POETRY.

I AM WEARY.

I am weary—I am weary,
My heart is dull and cold,
And nothing looks so beautiful
As in the days of old.

I used to love the birds, the flowers,
The silvery stream, the air,
Which, murmuring through the leafy trees,
Made gentle music there.

I used to love the shining stars,
And think were I to die,
To which of those bright worlds above
Would my freed spirit fly?

The bird's song—is it now less sweet?
Less pure the blessed air?
Less brightly shine the stars above?
Or are the flowers less fair?

No—changeless all—but then bright hope
Illumined my onward way—
Too beautiful to last, its light
But dazzled to betray.

I am weary—I am weary,
And now within my breast
There dwells but one—only wish—
It is to be at rest.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR.

BY PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

"A look of triumph beamed from his eye,
And his countenance shone like that of an angel
With his own hands he divested himself of his
outer garments, and gazing round upon the
breathless and sympathizing crowd, exclaimed—

"My friends, I come not hither as a thief
or a murderer, but it is for the gospel's sake!"

"A cord was then fastened round his waist,
and he was drawn up into the air. At the same
moment the burning torch of the executioner
was applied to the faggots beneath, and the
thick volumes of smoke concealed the martyr
from the horror-stricken crowd. One stifled
groan arose from that vast multitude, like the
moan of the sea; and all was hushed again, save
the crackling of the faggots, and at intervals the
funeral knell, that smote the very soul.

The quivering flames darted upward and around,
and an agonizing cry broke from the murky
cloud.
"My God! My God! forsake me not, that I
forsake not thee!"

"The wind lifted the reddening smoke, like
a veil, and the form of the martyr was seen to
fall into the fire beneath, that glowed like a
furnace seven times heated. In a moment it
rose again, its garments all in flame; and again
the faint half-smothered cry of agony was heard.

"My God! My God! forsake me not, that I
forsake not thee!"

"Once more the quivering body descended into
the flames; and once more it was lifted into the
air, a blackened burning cinder. Again and
again this hellish mockery of baptism was re-
peated; till the martyr, with a despairing, suf-
focating voice, exclaimed:

"O God! I cannot die!"

"The chief executioner came forward, and
either in mercy to the dying man, or through
fear of the populace, threw a noose over his neck
and strangled the almost lifeless victim. At
the same moment the cord which held the
body was loosed, and it fell into the fire to rise
no more. And thus was consummated the
martyrdom of the Baptism of Fire."

The *Meteor* of November 13, 1833.—Silliman's
Journal for July, contains an ingenious
article from ALEXANDER C. TWING, of
West Point, Civil Engineer, who, as a
Professor of Natural Philosophy, at Yale College, in
his leading positions on this subject, as put forth
in an able dissertation contained in two former
numbers of the same journal, viz. that the
Meteors derived their existence from a cause
beyond the region of the earth's atmosphere;
that they were impelled or projected with
enormous velocity; that they became luminous by
entering into the atmosphere, and were consumed
or dissipated by their motion through it.
But Mr. Twing goes further, and from data
tolerably satisfactory, calculates the velocity
of a particular meteor when it entered the
atmosphere, its height when it became luminous
as seen from the earth's surface, and also
when it became extinct. His conclusions are,
that this particular meteor, and probably all
the meteors, entered the atmosphere with a
velocity 7500 feet per second, or rather
fourteen miles in a second, that they became
luminous many miles from the earth—in this
case over 80 miles; and became extinct high
above the surface, in this case nearly thirty
miles. He also hints that they had an orbit
of revolution around the sun, interior to the
orbit of the earth; that if they have an orbit,
they must also have a period, and ought again to
encounter the earth, at some future time, or
even to have encountered it in time past, in the
same part of its orbit—that is, at the same sec-
tion of the year. He then refers to the facts,
that the meteors of 1799, seen by Humboldt
at Cumana, and by Ellicott in the vicinity
of the United States, and those of 1832, seen at
Mocha and in Switzerland, and at the Atlantic
coast, appeared at the same annual period with
those of 1833—that is, the 12th and the 13th
of November; and adds:

"This twice repeated coincidence, in the
month and day of the month, as it has been
remarked already, would make further doubt
respecting the celestial origin of the meteors
irrational; but for a limitation not to be neglect-
ed, namely, the necessity of ascertaining, be-
fore we adopt an hypothesis in full, that it will
certainly explain all the phenomena. The
whole question has, by this time, reduced itself
to an astronomical problem, resting upon sev-
eral conditions. We shall state the conditions,
without knowing whether they can be fulfilled
or not. . . . It is required so to ar-
range a system, or cloud, of meteoric bodies in
an orbit around the sun, that it shall, at stated
periods, encounter the earth; and that the dis-
turbance of the latter shall draw a part of
them only from their orbit; and give to them
such motions as to account—

1st. For the appearance of the meteors, in
small numbers, early in the evening of Nov.
12th;

2d. For the stationary situation of the radiant,
for two hours at least, on the morning of the
13th, and its observed position in the heavens;

3d. For the change of declination, relatively
to a change of latitude, while the position in
right ascension was unvaried;

4th. For a relative velocity of the meteors,
of from about 14 to 20 miles a second;

5th. For an Eastward motion of the whole
meteoric shower, equal to the velocity of the
earth's rotation, for a part of the time at least
of its duration, as observed in different years
and places by Humboldt, Captain Parker, and
Captain Briggs;

6th. For a duration of the meteoric shower,
less than a day, at the utmost."

Noble Sentiments.—Lord Erskine was dis-
tinguished through life, for his independence of
principle, for his integrity, and for his scrupu-
lous adherence to truth. He once explained
the rule of his conduct, which ought to be gen-
erally known and adopted. It ought to be gen-
erally engraven on every heart. He said: It was
the first command and counsel of my youth,
always to do what my conscience told me to be
a duty and to leave the consequences to
God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I
trust the practice of this paternal lesson, and
I have no reason to complain that my obedience
to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have
found it on the contrary, the road to pros-
perity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such
to my children.

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most
healthful and pleasant part of the city,
corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Balti-
more.

After having conducted an extensive Board-
ing school for young ladies, for several years
in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs.
Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and
opened a Seminary for young ladies, upon a
scientific plan, which has received an almost
unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their
school with every apparatus necessary to illus-
trate their instruction. Their philosophical ap-
paratus is equal to any other that can be found
in private seminaries in this country, and their
chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate
any subject treated upon in the text books of
the school. Their cabinet of minerals though
small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens.
Their Seminary is also furnished with an A-
millary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's
Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. &
Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instru-
ments they possess, are the best they could pro-
cure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 vol-
umes of the best authors, as connected with the
studies pursued in the school, to which the
young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent
teachers have been engaged, whose instructions
are given under the immediate eye of the prin-
cipals.

The course of instruction in this institution,
is carried on in a regular and continued system
of academic studies embracing all the scientific
and ornamental branches necessary to a
complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more
particular information, can obtain a prospectus
of the seminary by applying to the editor.

By The Frederick and Annapolis papers;
Hagerstown Courier, National Intelligencer;
Eastern Whig; Port Deposit County will ad-
vertise the above once a week each to the
amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American]
office.

aug 26 5v

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from Lambert W.
Spencer, Esq. one of the Justices of the
Orphans' Court of Talbot county, ordering and
directing notice to be given to the owner of ne-
gro JANE, a runaway slave, now confined in
Talbot county jail, by an advertisement to be
inserted for two successive weeks in one of the
newspapers published in the town of Easton,
Notice is hereby given, that a Negro Woman
who calls herself Fanny Heath, alias Jane
Heath, and who says that she is the servant or
slave of one William Hand, of Queen Anne's
county, is now confined in Talbot county jail,
as a runaway. The owner of said negro is
hereby warned to come forward, prove prop-
erty, and pay the charges of her imprisonment,
otherwise she will be discharged according to
law.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 26 2w

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed
to superintend the building of a Church at
Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot
county, Maryland, propose to build the same
upon the dimensions of Church No. 38.
Notice is hereby given, that a Negro Woman
who calls herself Fanny Heath, alias Jane
Heath, and who says that she is the servant or
slave of one William Hand, of Queen Anne's
county, is now confined in Talbot county jail,
as a runaway. The owner of said negro is
hereby warned to come forward, prove prop-
erty, and pay the charges of her imprisonment,
otherwise she will be discharged according to
law.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 26 2w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersig-
ned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot
county, Commissioners to divide or value
the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecca
Burke, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased,
will proceed in the execution of said commis-
sion agreeably to law, on the premises, on
Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next,
at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed,
THOMAS HENRIX,
WILLIAM ROSE,
SAM'L. HOPKINS,
JESSE SCOTT,
RICHARD BAKER.

July 29

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

of Talbot county.

June 7

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Vir-
ginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead,
as has been artfully represented by his oppo-
nents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH
and the highest prices for their Negroes. Per-
sons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give
him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,
and where immediate attention will be paid to
their wishes.

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

oct 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against Joshua M. Faulkner,
Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones
and Thos. Henrix, at the suits of the following
persons to-wit:—one at the suit of the State of
Maryland, at the instance and use of James
Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland,
at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore,
and one at the suit of the State of Maryland,
at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also one
writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of
Maryland, at the instance and use of William
Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner,
Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and
Wrightson Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at
the suit of John Durham, against Caleb Brown,
Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulk-
ner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias,
at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against
Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be
sold at the front door of the Court House, in
the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY
the 16th day of September next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P.
M. of said day, the following property to-wit:
—one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of
ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven
acres of land, more or less, called part of
Divine St. Andrew, with a Dwelling house
and Shop on the same. Also I will offer for
sale on TUESDAY the 9th day of September, at
10 o'clock of said day, and continue the sale
until all of the following property shall be dis-
posed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side
Boards and Glasses, two Mahogany Tables,
one Pine do, two dozen Windsor Chairs, three
Carpets, five Beds, Bedsteads and furniture,
one Bureau, one Secretary Book Case, one
small Work Stand, one eight day Clock, five
wash stands, two pair of Brass Andirons, four
pair other Andirons, 3 pair of tongs and shovels,
three large looking glasses, three small dress-
ing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven
waistcoats, four writing desks, two old cases with
cottons, ten common chairs, one old chest of
drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives
and forks, table and table spoons, four iron pots,
three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one
coffee kettle, one lot in, one lot wooden ware
and all the balance of the household and kitchen
furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua
M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover,
one old bay mare, one young bay mare called
Miss Rover, one black mare, one double car-
riage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse
cart, and one cow. Also the following prop-
erty, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift
to-wit: seven feather beds, three high top
bedsteads, with ticking and curtains, two com-
p bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two lot
post bedsteads, six pair mullin sheets, two pair
linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes,
one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose
blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen
round back Windsor chairs, half a dozen new
green square back Windsor chairs, half dozen
yellow do. five rush bottom do. one mahogany
side board, one inlaid do. one mahogany table,
one small do. three pine dining do, five cham-
ber stands, two red tables with drawers, two
old red chamber tables, three carpets, one
writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large
iron pot, one large Dutch oven, one small do.,
one tea kettle, one trying pan, one griddle,
three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock,
three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup
plates, one and a half dozen britania table
spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue
edge dishes, one turban and spoon, one Brit-
ania coffee pot, one do. tea pot, six bar kegs,
eight quart decanters, six pint do. three dozen
tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle
and bridle, one red cow with short tail, seven
half gallon pithers, one large stone pitcher, six
large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking
glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large
waiver, two small do. one walnut tray, one
walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one
pair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do.
three pair shovel and tongs, four brass candle
sticks, two large glass wheels, four chamber do.
and one light four wheel carriage and harness,
seized and taken as the property of Joshua M.
Faulkner, and all seized and taken to satisfy the
above mentioned writs and the interest and
cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against the President, Directors
& Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against
William Hayward, will be sold at the front
door of the court house, in the town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 9th day of September
next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day the following
property, viz:—all that farm where William
Anderson formerly lived, situate near Tuckhoe
creek, and adjoining Lewestown, consisting of
the following tract or parts of tracts of land,
to-wit: "Hampton," "Loveday's Purchase,"
"Frances Plains," and "Parker's Farm," sup-
posed to contain in the whole, the quantity of
five hundred acres, also all that part of a
tract of land called "Partnership Resurveyed,"
situated between the waters of Third Haven
creek, and St. Michaels creek, on the north
of the road leading to the Bay side, adjoining
the lands on which said William Hayward
now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of
land, more or less, all taken as the lands and
tenements of the aforesaid William Hayward,
to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni ex-
ponas and the interest and cost due and to be-
come due thereon.

Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 26

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against the President, Directors
& Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against
William Hayward, will be sold at the front
door of the court house, in the town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 9th day of September
next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day the following
property, viz:—all that farm where William
Anderson formerly lived, situate near Tuckhoe
creek, and adjoining Lewestown, consisting of
the following tract or parts of tracts of land,
to-wit: "Hampton," "Loveday's Purchase,"
"Frances Plains," and "Parker's Farm," sup-
posed to contain in the whole, the quantity of
five hundred acres, also all that part of a
tract of land called "Partnership Resurveyed,"
situated between the waters of Third Haven
creek, and St. Michaels creek, on the north
of the road leading to the Bay side, adjoining
the lands on which said William Hayward
now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of
land, more or less, all taken as the lands and
tenements of the aforesaid William Hayward,
to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni ex-
ponas and the interest and cost due and to be-
come due thereon.

Attendance given by

THO. HENRIX, former Shff.

aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 5 writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, one at the suit of Thos. Perrin
Smith, and four at the suit of the Farmers
Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward,
will be sold at the front door of the court house
in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 9th
of September next for cash, between the hours
of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. the life estate of the
said Wm. Hayward in the farm whereon he
now resides, also his life estate in a lot on Wash-
ington street, also the fee simple in a lot on the
Point road—sold to pay and satisfy the above
mentioned venditioni ex-ponas, and the interest
and cost due and to become due thereon. At-
tendance by

E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff.

aug 19

Property to Rent.

WILL be rented until the end of the year,
and possession given on the 15th of Sep-
tember, the House in Washington street, now
occupied by the Miss Goldsboroughs. Also for
the ensuing year, the House on Dover street,
at present occupied by P. F. Thomas, Esq. For
terms apply to N. G. SINGLETON.

Twelve or fifteen cords of good seasoned
wood, may be had on accommodating terms;
also 2 milch cows, by applying to

N. G. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot county Court and to me directed,
against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his
wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be
sold at the front door of the Court House, in the
town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day
of September next, for cash, between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of
said day, the following property, to-wit: all
that House and lot in the town of Easton, con-
veyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan
Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or
parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which was
sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Ste-
vens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a cer-
tain William Arringdale, with their apper-
tenances, which descended to the said Mary E.
Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, from her de-
ceased mother Susan Seth, that is to say, all
and singular that parcel of land and ground,
formerly in the occupation and possession of the
said William Bromwell, and lying and being
in the town of Easton and County aforesaid,
on Goldsborough st., and adjoining the property
of George Martin, being part of a tract of land
called Long Acre, beginning for the said par-
cel of land at a corner post standing on the
north side of Goldsborough street, and at the
intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running
with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen
perches and nine feet; thence East five perches
and five feet to a sloping branch willow,
thence running with the division line, and fence
made and agreed upon by the said William
Bromwell & George Martin in exchange,
South five degrees, West seventeen perches
and seven feet to a cedar post standing on
Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner
and division line between the aforesaid Brom-
well and Martin, thence East five perches and
six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be-
ing the quantity what it may, more or less. And
also an undivided third part of a certain tract
of land called Turkey Neck, containing the
quantity of seventeen acres of land, which lies
to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased
by John Arringdale deceased, of Thomas
Martain, Trustee for the sale of the lands of
Baynard Wilson deceased, and also one un-
divided third part of that part of the said tract
of land called Turkey Neck, containing the
quantity of ten acres and fifteen sixteenths of an
acre, which lies on the south side of the said
farm, the whole of which said parcels of lands
are situate, lying and being in Talbot county
aforesaid, and are contiguous to and adjoining
each other, all seized and taken to satisfy the
above mentioned fieri facias and the interest
and cost due and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 19

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF

NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering
places in Germany, by and old man, will form
the commencement of the fourth volume of
Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by
the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tuile, who
was confined for thirty-five years in the dif-
ferent State Prisons in France, now first trans-
lated into English.

The works published in the current volume,
now on the point of completion, are the follow-
ing:

Krutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel,
by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ar-
kinglass, written by himself: a very piquant
book, containing anecdotes of most of the dis-
tinguished individuals of the last fifty years.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of
Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from
the Italian.

Home in the Nineteenth Century; in a series
of letters written during a residence in that city,
by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by
the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by
the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c.
One of the best novels, say the London Maga-
zines, of the present day.

Tutor's new book of Travels in Mexico and
Cuba.

All Cunningham's Biographical and Criti-
cal History of Literature for the last fifty
years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept
during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by
the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au-
thor of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking;
from a new work entitled Nights of the Round
Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper,
Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Has-
tings, contrasted, from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Ante-
lope at Pelew, in 1782, and a brief but accu-
rate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but
\$2.50!!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circu-
lating Library, which is published every week,
at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable
work received at this office.

aug 6

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every
Tuesday and Friday morning at seven
o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the com-
pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; re-
turning will leave Easton every Wednesday
and Saturday at 9 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via
Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Pas-
sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton
\$2.

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

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

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

aug 15

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of the Lands of the late
Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to
make their payments to the subscriber, as the
bonds for the same are now due.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

aug 26 6v

GEORGE WINSLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light
street wharf.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public that he has taken the above well
known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B.
HARRISON, and has just received

15 lbs. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O.
leaves Sugars,

25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Do-
mingo Coffee,

Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and
Pouchong Teas,

10 boxes of white and brown Havana Su-
gars,

Box and keg Raisins,
Soap and Candles,

Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in blads. and bbls.
French Brandy, in half pipes,
Holland Gin and Wines,

Coarse and fine Salt,
Flour,
Herrings and Mackerel,
Stone and Wooden Ware,
Cotton Yarn,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 10.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1834.

WHOLE No. 359.

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

THE TERMS
ARE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrears
are settled, without the approbation of the
publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-
serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger
advertisements in proportion.



BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTION providing for the distribu-
tion of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the
United States, from the peace of seventeen
hundred and eighty-three, to the fourth of
March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the copies of the "Se-
lection of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the
United States between the peace of seventeen
hundred and eighty-three, and the fourth of
March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine,"
published in virtue of an act of the fifth of May
eighteen hundred and thirty-two, in continu-
ation of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the
Revolution, be distributed and disposed of, un-
der the direction of the Joint Library Commit-
tee, in manner following, viz:

To each person who received a copy of the
Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution,
and who shall apply to the Clerk of the House
of Representatives, for the continuation of the
same, one copy;

To the library of each institution, to which a
copy of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the
Revolution was sent, one copy;

To Jared Sparks, editor of the Diplomatic
Correspondence of the Revolution, one copy;

To Edward Livingston, under whose direc-
tion as Secretary of State, the selection afore-
said was made, one copy;

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That
twenty-five copies of the work aforesaid and of
any other work or works printed by order or
at the expense of the United States, shall be
placed at the disposition of the Joint Library
Committee, to be by them disposed of, in return
for donations to the Library of Congress.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN DREN,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

RESOLUTION for distributing returns of
the last census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Con-
gress be authorized to deliver to each member
of the present Congress, who was not a mem-
ber of the last Congress, two copies of the re-
turn of the last census of the inhabitants of the
United States, and that it may be lawful for
the said members to transmit the said copies,
free of postage, by mail.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

RESOLUTION giving the right of way
through the property of the United States at
Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac
Rail Road Company.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the President of the
United States of America be, and he is hereby
authorized to convey to the Winchester and
Potomac Railroad Company, free of charge, the
right of way through the property held by the
United States at Harper's Ferry, (and at present
not improved,) in his opinion it should not
be inconsistent with the public service; and
also, on the same terms, so much of the ground
between the arsenal and the Shenandoah river,
and near its junction with the Potomac, as may
be deemed consistent with the public interest;
to be used for the benefit of the said company
in the deposit and accommodation of the trade
of said Winchester and Potomac Railroad Com-
pany only; and for no other purpose whatever.
Provided, nevertheless, That the said railroad
shall be so located, in the judgment of two or
more skillful Engineers of the Army of the
United States, who may be deputed by the Pre-
sident of the United States to make such loca-
tion as not to impede or injure in any manner,
the future improvement of the navigation of the
river Shenandoah by a lock and dam naviga-
tion or by extending a canal along the left bank
thereof to the river Potomac or to the canal now
constructed along the left bank of the said river.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

RESOLUTION manifesting the sensibility of
the two Houses of Congress and of the Nation,
on the occasion of the decease of Gen-
eral La Fayette.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the two Houses of
Congress have received with the profoundest
sorrow, intelligence of the death of General
Lafayette, friend of the United States, the friend
of Washington, and the friend of liberty.

2. And be it further resolved, That the sac-
rifices and efforts of this illustrious person, in
the cause of our country during her struggle
for independence, and the affectionate interest
which he has at all times manifested for the
success of her political institutions, claim from
the Government and People of the United
States, an expression of condolence for his loss,
veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his
services.

3. And be it further resolved, That the Pres-
ident of the United States be requested to ad-
dress, together with a copy of the above resolu-
tions, a letter to George Washington La Fayette,
and the other members of his family, as-
suring them of the condolence of this whole
Nation in their irreparable bereavement.

4. And be it further resolved, That the mem-
bers of the two Houses of Congress wear a
badge of mourning for thirty days, and that it
be recommended to the People of the United
States to wear a similar badge for the same pe-
riod.

5. And be it further resolved, That the Halls
of the Houses be dressed in mourning for the
residue of the session.

6. And be it further resolved, That John
Quincy Adams be requested to deliver an ora-
tion on the life and character of General La
Fayette, before the two Houses of Congress at
the next session.

APPROVED, June 26th, 1834.

From the New York Star, August 23.

THE TRUMPET MATCH.

This great battle which has excited such
intense feeling among the community, took
place according to agreement, at Niblo's beau-
tiful saloon, last evening. Such a scene and
crowd, and contest, never before was known
in this country, nor in the world since the
days of Sir Giles d'Aumary, the famous knight
templar of Malta, or of Baron de Bois Guilbert
in the time of Ivanhoe. There were at least
3500 persons within and without the saloon.
Long before the hour, the omnibuses loaded
down with passengers, and with their painted
illuminated lamps, were seen flying through
Broadway to the point of destination. Carri-
ages without number. The saloon was per-
fectly jammed with people; the aisles, the gal-
eries—even the balconies out side: three
fourths appeared to us were ladies. After
the overture from La Dame Blanche was per-
formed, and we never heard it executed with
more taste by a charming orchestra, or to a
more profoundly attentive audience, the scene
immediately changed. The deep stillness was
broken and the greatest eagerness manifested,
by reiterated applause, of welcome Gambati,
who was to lead off the battle. The platform
of the orchestra itself was crowded with nearly
a hundred amateurs; and as Gambati emerged
from behind the scenes and made his appearance
in front, the shouts of the audience within the
saloon echoed like thunder to the vaulted ceil-
ing.

After many brilliant passages and pre-
ludes, accompanied by the orchestra, he struck
up his famous March in Egypt; but though
admirably executed, it seemed on too low a
tone, and evidently embarrassing to the artist
from his being unaccustomed to the plain in-
strument. It, however, went off with great
effect. After one or two performers had sung,
Norton then made his debut amidst the most
vehement expression of applause. The Nor-
tonian appeared to be in the most perfect ec-
stasy and cock-sure of victory. It was very clear
that a large part of the audience were biased
in his favor, and he knew how to avail himself
of this predilection by playing with infinite
grace and melody the variations which he had
adapted to the popular and much admired air
of Robin Adair. Much as we are willing to
eulogize the beauty of this performance, it was
clear to every unprejudiced mind that it ex-
hibited no indications of rapid and difficult ex-
ecution; being entirely a succession of prolonged
notes, modulated, though of very limited
range in the gamut. A loud explosion of bron-
chitis followed this performance, and seemed al-
most to smother the competitors in favor of
Norton. The ceiling, however, still remained
firm, and the volcanic fires continued to rum-
ble amidst the boisterous war and confused din
of voices, fomented by a heated and suffocating
atmosphere, and a highly excited and mer-
curial state of feeling, which neither reason, nor
faint, nor cold punch, nor ketchup, nor zephyrus
walked from the grape-vine arbor, could reign
or smother. The untimely suspension of the
concert, and the untimely departure of the
audience, were the only things that broke the
spell of the performance. Nothing was heard but
Bravo, Gambati, Bravo, Norton! in every part
of the house. At length Gambati again appeared,
and taking a more elevated range in the scale
of notes, poured forth in a series of exquisitely
brilliant variations of an air from Otelio, such
a flood of sweet sounds, such a cornucopia of
dazzling beauties, blended together in such sweet
harmony, and with such lightning-like celerity,
as were never before heard. The tide now
seemed to turn suddenly, like a mighty torrent,
in favor of Gambati. A thousand cries of
bravo! encore! bravo! Gambati! bravissimo!
encore! encore! issued from every quarter.

The artist complied with this universal ex-
pression of delight, and repeated with the same
success the superb morceau. Now a calm reigned
while, but the voices of the Nortonian soon
broke the stillness, as their champion came at
last to terminate the conflict. His preludes,
though bold and full of military grandeur, were
decidedly inferior to the air which had just left
such a powerful impression from the performance
of Gambati. Norton, however, again
touched upon the cord of public feeling by in-
troducing "Taffy was a Welchman," which,
though exceedingly simple, was readily ap-
preciated and understood by all, and again
seemed to eclipse and throw into the shade the
efforts of his rival. Norton was now encor-
ed, and immediately after the most tumultuous
scene of enthusiastic applause and cries of
bravo, Norton—bravo, Gambati! began and
kept the house in perfect rapt for the space of
about ten minutes.

Both parties took grounds, and amidst the
hurras for one and the other champion, we did
not know but it would end in a general rush
and battle between the parties. e. e. ch.—
They both, after a time, came on to the front
of the orchestra. Norton made a speech in
English, of course, and in which he had the
advantage of Gambati; said the battle was
forced upon him, and seemed to talk as if it was won,
&c. But we pass over this indiscretion.

Gambati, who spoke in French, and admitted
his embarrassment in playing upon an instru-
ment he was not used to, said that each ought
to adhere to his own particular instrument—
Norton with his, and Gambati with his keys—
and each play in his own particular style. It
was then mentioned, that as the audience seemed
divided in opinion, the battle would be re-
newed on Monday evening. Cioffi concluding the
entertainment with a trombone solo of Hail
Columbia. The judges, who were the Farm-
erian Consul, Mr. Eustaphie, for Gambati,
and Mr. Pierce Butler for Norton, seemed in
a perfect dilemma which way to decide. The
whole proceeding, take it altogether, went off
admirably.

It was a rare treat. Some came to the Pavil-
ion with all the promontory symptoms which
gave way on Norton's first blast, and were
entirely cured when Gambati had finished his
flourish: the hypochondriac became lively and
gay, and the dull grew spirited and happy.

THE WEATHER.—The following ar-
ticle is from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Adam
Clarke. It is not unworthy of attention.

From my earliest childhood I was bred up on
a little farm, which I was taught to care for

and cultivate ever since I was able to spring
the rattle, use the whip, manage the sickle, or
handle the spade; and as I found that much of
our success depended on a proper knowledge
and management of the weather, I was led to
study it ever since I was eight years of age. I
believe meteorology is a natural science, and
one of the first that is studied; and that every
child in the country makes, untaught, some
progress in it; at least so it was with me. I
had actually learned, by silent observation, to
form good conjectures concerning the coming
weather, and, on this head, to teach wisdom to
those who were obliged, like me, to watch
earnestly, that what was so necessary to the
family support should not be spoiled by the
weather before it was housed. Many a time,
even in tender youth, have I watched the heav-
ens with anxiety, examined the different ap-
pearances of the morning and evening sun, the
phases of the moon, the scintillation of the stars,
the course and colour of the clouds, the flight
of the crow and swallow, the gambols of the
colt, the fluttering of the ducks, and the loud
screams of the seagulls—not forgetting the hue
and croaking of the frogs. From the little
knowledge I had derived from close observa-
tion, I often ventured to direct our agricultural
operations in reference to the coming days, and
was seldom much mistaken in my reckon-
ing.

About twenty years ago, a table, purporting
to be the work of the late Dr. Herschel, was
variously published, professing to form prog-
nostics of the weather, by the times of change,
full and quarters of the moon. I have carefully
consulted this table for several years, and was
amazed at its general accuracy—for though
long, as you have seen, engaged in the study
of the weather, I never thought that any rules
could be devised liable to so few exceptions. I
have made a little alteration in the arrange-
ments, illustrated it with further observations,
and have sent it that you may insert it, as it
has hitherto been confined, generally to a few
almanacs.

A TABLE
For foretelling the weather through all the
seasons of each year, forever.

This table and the accompanying remarks
are the result of many years' actual observa-
tion; the whole being constructed on a due
consideration of the attraction of the sun and
moon, in their several positions respecting the
earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the
observer what kind of weather will most prob-
ably follow the entrance of the moon into any
of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to
be seldom or never found to fail.

MOON, TIME OF CHANGE.

If the New Moon—the First Quarter
—the Full Moon, or the Last Quarter
happens

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 and 4 morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " 8 and 10 " 10 and 12 " At 12 o'clock at noon, 12 and 2 P. M., 2 and 4 P. M., 4 and 6 P. M., 6 and 8 P. M., 8 and 10 P. M., 10 and 12 P. M.

BY AUTHORITY
Of the Commissioners for Talbot County.

CHAPTER 251.

AN ACT, a supplement to an act to
provide for the public instruction of youth in
primary schools throughout this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General As-
sembly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by
the original law to which this is a supplement,
in the Levy Court of Talbot county, be and the
same are hereby extended to the commis-
sioners of said county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in case the
taxable inhabitants of any school district in
Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assem-
ble together, when notified to do so, to levy a
tax on the taxable property of such district, or
to raise a sufficient sum therefor in some other
way, or for the purpose of building a school house,
therein, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a
district clerk, the commissioners for the county
shall proceed to levy upon the taxable prop-
erty of said district, a tax sufficient to purchase
a site, build a school house thereon, and to pur-
chase necessary books, stationary and fuel
for the same, and shall also appoint a district
clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns
of said school district.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That until there
shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the
legislature of the state to carry into operation the
general system of instruction in primary schools
throughout this state, the commissioners for
Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said
county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said
county, in manner and form following, viz, on
each individual having one child or more, be-
tween the age of six and fourteen years, and an
annual income, either from the product of his
own labor,

SPEECH OF MR. TANEY.

In the Court House yard, at the public festival, given to him by the Jackson Republicans of Frederick county, on Wednesday, the 6th of August.

Mr. President,—I feel sensibly the honors which my fellow citizens of Frederick have this day conferred upon me, and the favorable manner in which my character and public conduct are mentioned in the sentiment just given. It is now thirty-three years, since I came to reside among you, a stranger from a distant part of the state, without any claims upon your kindness and confidence, but such as I might earn by my own conduct. And after passing twenty years of my life in the midst of you,—after mingling freely in all your public concerns, and taking my full share as a citizen in the various political controversies of the time, when I went out from among you to become the resident of a neighboring city, it was one of the cherished feelings of my heart, that I neither took with me nor left behind me, any embittered feeling, springing either from private intercourse, professional duty, or the exciting political conflicts in which I have engaged. Had nothing to remember for my own sake, but the often repeated acts of friendship which I had received from you, and it has since been one of the dearest illusions of my life, if it be an illusion, to look to the people of this great country not merely as fellow citizens, but as friends, tried friends, who would be always ready to do me justice. You, gentlemen, on this occasion, with your usual generosity of feeling have done me more than cold justice, and have mingled in the terms of your favorable verdict on my conduct, the liberal kindness of friends.

I am aware, however, that in the honors you are conferring on me, you are at the same time asserting your fixed determination to maintain the free institutions of your country against the dangerous power which is now assailing them. It is indeed, gentlemen, an eventful moment in which we are assembled. In every period of the world, and in every nation, history is full of examples of combinations among a few individuals, to grasp all power in their own hands, and wrest it from the hands of the many. The invaluable blessing of self government has never yet been attained by any nation, without a very severe struggle and many sacrifices. And when the blessing has once been obtained, constant vigilance has been necessary to preserve it. In this favored country we have passed through the first period of trial. Our fathers broke the chains which bound them, and bequeathed to us the glorious legacy of freedom, and their own bright examples to animate us to preserve it. But let it be remembered that the enemy is always at our doors. And who are but the first generation from the patriots who achieved our independence, have been already called to severe contest, in defense of the free institutions of the country, against an enemy so confident in its strength, that it sought the conflict; and openly and boldly attempted, by the sufferings it inflicted, to break down the spirit of a free people, and subvert the basis of its liberties.

The struggle has been a fearful one—I need not detail to you here, the trying incidents of the last winter, while the issue of the contest seemed to be doubtful. Never since the days of the revolution, has the country been so agitated; and never were such mighty efforts made to alarm the people, and spread ruin and dismay over this great and happy nation. False reports were daily invented and published, and circulated with an industry worthy of a better cause. The credit of your local banks were everywhere assailed, and runs for specie made upon them, in order to excite a general alarm of the country, and produce an universal scene of embarrassment and distress. Manufactures were stopped in various places. The people were assured that orders for the ordinary supply of goods from abroad were countermanded in all the commercial cities—that trade was ruined—that our revenue was destroyed—and that the Treasury would soon be bankrupt, and the government unable to meet its engagements with new taxes. New in such scenes, and new in a contest with such an enemy, unacquainted as the mass of the people are with the mysteries of banking and the currency, we ought not to be surprised if the public mind was startled, for a time, and even firm and patriotic men wavered for a moment. Many citizens, honest and patriotic themselves, and ready to lay down their lives and fortunes for the public good, were unwilling to believe that a plan was deliberately formed by American citizens to deprive the country of its own currency for the purpose of advancing their own selfish designs. Judging of others by themselves, they supposed it impossible that the members of a corporation, created for the public service, and intended to promote the public welfare, and upon whom peculiar and valuable, and exclusive privileges had been bestowed by the nation, with a liberal hand, would turn upon the people who had thus favored them, with the vindictive spirit of a foreign enemy. And in the state of things, it should not be a matter of surprise that the Bank, through its corrupt power over the press, and by its vast influence which it otherwise exercised by means of its money, succeeded for a time in destroying confidence and creating a general state of apprehension and alarm. The panic, thus created, produced, and was designed to produce, a real distress. The State Banks were run upon for specie—men who had money, hoarded it—the debtor was unable to borrow, and his property was sold at a price below its value—the rich products of your soil were bought by speculators at reduced prices—you were told that we were in the midst of a revolution, and a resort to arms, and civil war was openly threatened—and while the public mind was in this condition of excitement and alarm, we were confidently told, in high places, that the present evils were trifles to those which awaited us—and that in June, July and August, general ruin would stalk over the land.

And what was to avert the dire calamities said to be impending over us, and which June, July and August were thus surely to witness? What was to restore confidence, and heal the wounds of our suffering and afflicted country? What was to save us from the dreadful disasters of civil war? "Restore the deposits; recharter the Bank" was the cry. This was the certain and universal panacea—the cure for all evils, past, present, and to come. Nothing, it was said, could save us from inevitable ruin.

June and July are now past, and August is come, and where are the prophets of war, and their appalling prophecies? The armed associations which were threatened, did not march upon Washington, and the revolution which was so rapidly advancing, has stopped in its mid career, and vanished from our sight. The country is smiling with plenty. Our rich and productive soil, by the blessing of a bountiful Providence, is yielding in abundance, its fruits. All the products of the earth meet with a ready market at fair prices. Your local banks stand firm, with renewed credit. Specie is flowing into the country, and the currency about to be improved by a plentiful circulation of gold, which has long been a stranger to your eyes. Your foreign trade is flourishing and extensive beyond all former example. Your revenue far exceeds the sanguine expectations of the Treasury Department, and is more than sufficient for all the wants of the Government.

And yet the deposits have not been restored, and the Bank has not been rechartered. The inflexible and sole remedy, so loudly recommended, has not been resorted to. A majority of the House of Representatives firmly sustained the Executive branch of the Government, and braced the storm with a spirit worthy of their fathers. The measure which was said to have produced all these evils, and justified all their violence, has been pursued with unwavering consistency. "The experiment" as it was sneeringly called, is now in the full tide of success. And the enlightened and distinguished statesman at the head of the Treasury Department is following out with a firm and steady hand, the system of policy which it is my pride to have advised, and to have carried into full execution.

How then has it happened that this great chasm in the condition of the country has taken place in the space of a few short months, without any change in the measures of the Government? The answer is obvious. The measures of the Government could not have produced the distress. For, if that had been the case, it would still continue with increased force. It was, in truth, caused by the panic, and that panic was deliberately prepared for the purpose of producing that distress. The conclusive evidence of the real prosperity of the country, when laid before the people, dissipated the alarm which it required so much pains, and such an expenditure of money, to create. The panic has passed away, and with it the distress it had occasioned.

The crisis is now past, and the country is saved, but the war is not over. What the enemy failed to accomplish by terror, and the open display of his power, he will now attempt in secret and in the dark. Unseen, he is still in the midst of us, in our cities, in our villages, and in the country. We know not whom he is attacking, until we unexpectedly see some one, who, in former days, stood in the ranks of the people, battling for their rights, suddenly become a captive in the hands of the enemy, and behold him borne off in triumph to their ranks.

The present, gentlemen, in my view of the subject, is the first occasion in the history of this country, in which the moneyed power has been bold enough to enter the lists, and contend openly for the possession of the Government. Heretofore, if any class of our citizens supposed they were wronged, they appealed to the justice and intelligence of the American people. They reasoned the matter fully before them, and then awaited their decision. But the Bank, in this instance, did not design to rely on the weapons of reason, and submit itself to the judgment of the councils of the nation, and the people, on a full hearing of the case. It chose to consider itself insulted by the act of the constituted authorities. It determined to rely on its power, and resist itself. And like a foreign enemy waging open war, it sought to alarm us into submission, by ostentatiously displaying its power, first at one point, and then another, and by the unparagoned vengeance with which it brought ruin in every place where its power could reach. It endeavored by spreading dismay throughout the nation, to break the spirit of the people, and compel them to submit to its demands. It sought to obtain from their sufferings, and their fears, what it did not hope would be yielded to their arguments and petitions. When the Bank determined to pursue this course, in what respect did its conduct and principle of action differ from that of an open and avowed public enemy? It is true, it did not gather an armed force, (although at one time even that was threatened), and burn our houses, and desolate our fields. But what matters it whether the healthful tone of the body politic is destroyed by open violence, or secret poison? What matters it whether our ruin is produced by the ravages of an open enemy, or by the willful destruction of confidence, the bankruptcy of our local monetary institutions, the prostration of the market for our agricultural products, and the reduction of the wages of labor? In a word, what matters it whether the distress of the country is occasioned by the arms of a foreign enemy—or by a powerful moneyed corporation, exciting a causeless and needless panic, infusing terror, and inevitably producing as much, and more individual suffering than the most powerful nation of the world could have inflicted upon us? There is indeed a striking difference between the sufferings of the injuries, and the sufferings of the willful destruction with very different feelings. In the case of a foreign nation, it is not their own country, and their countrymen who they endeavor to distress and ruin, in order to subvert and conquer. But the deep sufferings and alarms of the last winter were brought upon us by a needless and groundless panic, deliberately and intentionally created by our own countrymen, to bring distress on their own country,—by a corporation which is indebted for its existence, and the pecuniary and valuable privileges to the spontaneous gift of the very people, upon whom it has attempted to pour out its vengeance.

We do not owe our present safety and prosperity to the mercy or kindness of the Bank. It presses still to indulge, it would seem, the lingering hope of another panic; and are endeavoring to discredit the gold coins now becoming a part of our circulation, and the Bank has steadily continued its curtailments. The restoration of confidence has been obtained not only without the aid of the Bank, but in spite of its exertions to the contrary. And the rapidity with which the alarms have subsided is a proud evidence of the firmness, intelligence, and virtue of the American People. They may be taken by surprise and unprepared—they may be startled for a moment by unknown dangers coming upon them in a new shape—but their energy and courage soon rises with the emergency, and will ever be found equal to the crisis which calls it into action—and he knows but little of the character of his countrymen, who expects to govern great People by corruption, by fear, or by force. Let him appeal to their patriotism, their generous feelings, to their intelligence and their reason, and he will always find a ready response, and when he is in the right a faithful support.

When the deposits were removed, I know that many true and valued friends believed, and some of them may perhaps yet believe, that the measure was a precipitate one—that it gave the Bank an advantage in the contest—and that the struggle and sufferings through which we have passed might have been avoided by waiting until the charter expired by its own limitation, and then refusing to renew it. Rely upon those who think so are deceived. The Bank had entered the political arena, and demanded the renewal of its charter, immediately preceding the last election of General Jackson. It openly opposed him because he had the courage to do his duty and veto the bill. It failed in that effort, but it had not abandoned its design. On the contrary it was maturing its plans, and preparing its means. And if it had been allowed to choose its own time for the contest—to gather up its instruments of annoyance, to lull the community and the State Banks into a delusive security, and to come suddenly upon them, with its giant strength, its forces all prepared, and acting in concert throughout the United States, you would have witnessed a scene of ruin, compared to which

all that you have lately passed through as nothing. The history of the last winter sufficiently shows the weapons which the Bank readily to use, and the extent to which it prepared to go, in its war upon the best interests of the country, in order to compel Congress again to charter it. Your local Banks could have been crushed at a blow, your ordinary currency prostrated and made worthless, the products of your soil without a market, labor without employment, and the whole business of life thrown into almost irretrievable confusion. You would have been compelled to submit to the Bank as a conquered people—and to view its charter upon its own terms, or to have held this now happy and prosperous land, one wide field of distress and desolation. General Jackson saw that this danger was approaching, and must inevitably come. It is not his duty to wait patiently until the enemy has matured his plans, and allow him to select his own time to commence the battle. The conflict must come, as the danger must be met, advanced to meet it, and thus compel the Bank to try its schemes of conquest before it had fully prepared its means. The promptness and the wisdom of that decision has, firmly believe, saved the country from the crushing rule of a great moneyed aristocracy, too powerful to be encountered with success by any one who was not, like himself, strong in the confidence of the people, and justly entitled to them by a long life of splendid public services.

We have heard a great deal of the usefulness of this Bank in regulating the currency, and we may confidently ask what share does it furnish of the currency of this country? I speak of this country, not only because you know its concerns, but because it is rich and prosperous, and a large amount of money constantly circulating in it; and may therefore be taken as a sample of the great agricultural interests throughout the Union, where local banks are established. Now and then you may see a straggling note of this Bank, once in a while you may be surprised by finding a stray from its fold coming among you. But in your ordinary payments and receipts, it is hardly seen, and has but little more to do with furnishing the currency of this country, than the note of the Bank of England. Your currency is either specie, or the notes of your own Bank, and the banks of the neighborhood. And I am amazed when I hear any of your citizens talking about the wholesome currency furnished by the Bank of the United States, and deploring the loss which will be sustained in this country, if it is not rechartered. The Bank has nothing to do with furnishing the currency, and has no material part in it. The existence of the bank will not make it better nor worse, regards the soundness of the banks which furnish it. In ordinary times, it will neither add to nor diminish the quantity circulating in this country,—unless indeed it can again excite a panic, again create a groundless distrust, the safety of your own banks, and again, by destroying their credit, drive back their notes upon them, and thus endanger their existence, and deprive the country of its necessary amount of circulation. If there was no bank of the United States, gold and silver, and the notes of your own banks and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating medium abundantly sufficient for all wants of business. The only thing you have ever felt from this Bank, of the amount of your circulating medium, was produced by the panic it created. Its power here is a power for evil, not for good. It made money distressing scarce by creating unnecessary alarm.

I know very well that it is now said that the Bank has nothing to do with the present speculative usurers—that the opponents are "Whigs," and we are "Tories." And after a session of seven months, in which we daily heard of the urgent distress of the country,—when the restoration of the deposits was the theme of every discourse of all our business men, and the subject of all our conversations, and the plea that the nation required immediate relief from the overwhelming afflictions under which it was suffering—we are astonished to learn as soon as the session is closed, that the recharter of the Bank, and the restoration of the deposits, so recently held up to us, are now worthy of being brought into our discussions—the new and enduring evils are discovered of far greater magnitude, calling for a new formation of parties. The distresses and afflictions which were so much lamented during the session, are so suddenly and so completely cured, that we are reminded of the old adage, "as matters are, so matters will be." It seems, indeed, as if the Bank were disposed of. It is to be regretted that the discovery was not sooner made, and that so much precious time was spent, and so much public money was lost, and the public mind so much excited, about a matter which is now thought to be unimportant and trifling even to be remembered in our political discussions.

As to this new invention of party names, we might perhaps feel some motives of resentment, if the exclusive title be called "Nationalism," bestowed upon the opprobrious epithet of "Tories," if this distribution, of party names was not, in itself, supremely ridiculous, when we look at the persons who are intended to bear them. Look at some of the prominent men of the opposition—I need not name them. They are Whigs, it seems, and Andrew Jackson, scarred with wounds received in the war of the Revolution, is forsooth, a Tory! I cannot stop to comment on such an appropriation of names.

But what is the second of the "National" Republicans? no "Nullifiers" are all gone—all to a man have deserted their old standards, and enlisted under a new banner, where they all now constitute one harmonious party, and of course must be presumed to hold the same political principles. Were they tired of their old principles? Or were they tired of their victories, which according to their respective newspapers, they had been so often achieving, or were soon to achieve? Or were they tired of their names?

Gentlemen, many of you I know have been jurors. I now see around me many well remembered friends, before whom, at other times, I have had the honor of arguing causes. When you sit as jurors, and it appears in evidence that the party on his trial has often changed his name, I incline to think that generally brings suspicion on his character and motives. If you found that he had sometime ago passed in the south under one name, and in the

north and west under another—and that he had recently at Washington assumed a third, it would, I am sure beget a suspicion that he had perpetrated something under the former names, for which he did not like to be responsible. And if in his last name he represented himself as belonging to the family of some well known and respectable citizen, the suspicions against him would be strengthened. The principle which you apply as jurors in deciding cases where individuals are concerned, will be found to be equally applicable to just between contending political parties. And I leave you to judge how far the recent determination of the "Nationals" and "Nullifiers" to drop the names of baptism by which they were heretofore known, and take upon themselves the ancient and honored name of the family of the "Whigs" is calculated either to alter their old principles, or give any additional confidence in their designs.

But it is said that this new state of things, calling for a new formation of parties, and therefore for a new name. That the question is not Bank or no Bank, but that they have banded together to resist Executive usurpation, and to restore the constitution and laws. But it unfortunately happens that these "Whigs" contain no Executive usurpation, except where the Bank is concerned—in violation of the constitution or broken laws, but in relation to the Bank. Ask them to what usurpations Gen. Jackson has been guilty? They will answer—"In his conduct to the Bank, and to the Secretary was refused to remove the deposits." How has he violated the constitution? How broken the laws? Still they answer—"It is his conduct to the Bank, and to the Secretary which they remove the deposits." And if you ask them what remedy they propose for Executive usurpations—how is the broken law to be repaired, and the broken constitution to be restored? They will answer—"In his conduct to the Bank, and to the Secretary was refused to remove the deposits." This is the healing balm to every wound. And thus it seems that Executive usurpation—violation of the constitution—broken laws—is the old story under a new name. It is still Bank—Bank—Bank. It is still the old song, sung so often during last winter, with the chorus of "Restore the deposits, and all will be well." The new name of "Whigs" therefore, marks no new principle of action, and has opened no new ground of contest.

They have in deed given to the subject of controversy a new name, as well as to themselves. And instead of talking about the Bank, and the deposits, as they did while they were "Nationals," and "Nullifiers," they talk since they became "Whigs," about "Executive usurpation," "violation of constitution," and "broken laws," yet still meaning precisely the same thing, under these new and high sounding phrases. The remedy, however, keeps its old name—"Restore the deposits" is still the cry, "and all will be well."

In one thing, indeed, I agree with "Nationals" and "Nullifiers," otherwise called "Whigs"; and that is, that the question which now agitates the country, is not simply a question as to the re-charter of the Bank, and to end with the grant or refusal of an act of incorporation with the wants of the District. And they have there already Banks abundantly sufficient, with capitals quite large enough for all the legitimate purposes of such institutions. Let us not talk of compromise. There can be no compromise between the antagonist principles. Yield but an inch, and you will be driven to the wall; and instead of the rich inheritance of Liberty which you received from your fathers, you will bequeath to your descendants slavery and chains—the worst of slavery, that of submission to the will of a cold, heartless, soulless, vindictive moneyed corporation.

However others may choose, I cannot doubt your determination. I have lived too long among you, and know too well the state you are in, to doubt the decision to be made here. And in conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg leave to offer you the following toast:

Frederick County—Rich in the productions of its soil, but richer far in the patriotism and manly independence of its citizens.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE BANK VERSUS GOLD.

We now present in a tangible and satisfactory form, proofs of the determination of the United States Bank, so truly declared by the immortal Jefferson, to be of the most deadly hostility to republican institutions—"to cage the eagle," and suppress, in defiance of the charter, the constitutional currency provided for by Congress. It will be seen by the affidavit submitted that two gentlemen of this city, and formerly members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday presented a note of the Bank at the counter of the Institution, then loaded with gold, and demanded payment in the legal gold coin of the Republic. The request was peremptorily refused. The Bank was not allowed to pay out gold. The Bank will not consent that the people shall substitute gold for paper!

These opposing principles have long agitated the countries of Europe, and now we are doomed to meet here the struggle between them. The line of division is plainly marked and strongly drawn. Nobly can fail to see it. On one side stands the Bank, representing and concentrating the moneyed power—haughty, arrogant, overbearing, and selfish, demanding submission to its will: threatening vengeance to those who oppose it, and pouring its poisoned arrows on those whom it hates. On the other side are the friends of equal rights; firm and unbroken spirit, battling for the liberties of the people, with a courage and firmness worthy of their cause, and of the old-tried and venerable chieftain who stands at their head. The time has come when we must plant ourselves in the ranks in which we must plant to combat. Antagonist principles are in immediate and direct conflict, and upon the issue depends the liberty or slavery of this great People. It is the death struggle between them. For, rely upon it, if the deposits be restored, the Bank is surely rechartered. And if, after all its enormities, it obtains an extension of its charter for a single year, the contest is over, and we may quietly resign ourselves to the chains with which it is prepared to bind us.

It has indeed been said by some, that this controversy ought to be compromised, and some other Bank chartered with more limited capital and powers. Are we not to profit by the severe lessons of experience which have so lately been read to us? And why should another Bank be chartered on any terms? Is not the present Bank chartered by the Treasury satisfied with the fiscal agents—the State Banks—employed by the Department? Is not the revenue as regularly collected as ever, as safely kept, and as conveniently paid out, when it is needed by the Government? Is not the country prosperous every where and commerce flourishing beyond any former example? Is not the currency of the country daily improved by a plentiful supply of Gold? What then do you want with a Bank of the United States? And if you do not need one, why create it? Why again subject yourselves to the scenes of last winter, and to the exciting conflict which you are still obliged to carry on in defence of your dearest rights as freemen? Besides, why talk of restrictions and modifications? Once charter a bank on similar principles, restrict and modify it as you choose, and the money power will be in the hands of the few, and able therefore to act promptly and in concert, will watch for some moment when your Legislative councils are off their guard. New franchises will be obtained—more capital will be authorized—additional exclusive privileges will be granted—and as soon as the law is signed, it will be called a "contract" and fixed irrevocably, and beyond the power of repeal upon the necks of the People. There is no safety but in absolute unalterable determination on the part of the people never to charter another Bank of the United States, any where, or for any purpose, except only for the local purposes of the District, and with moneyed capital equal only to the wants of the District. And they have there already Banks abundantly sufficient, with capitals quite large enough for all the legitimate purposes of such institutions. Let us not talk of compromise. There can be no compromise between the antagonist principles. Yield but an inch, and you will be driven to the wall; and instead of the rich inheritance of Liberty which you received from your fathers, you will bequeath to your descendants slavery and chains—the worst of slavery, that of submission to the will of a cold, heartless, soulless, vindictive moneyed corporation.

However others may choose, I cannot doubt your determination. I have lived too long among you, and know too well the state you are in, to doubt the decision to be made here. And in conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg leave to offer you the following toast:

Frederick County—Rich in the productions of its soil, but richer far in the patriotism and manly independence of its citizens.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE BANK VERSUS GOLD.

We now present in a tangible and satisfactory form, proofs of the determination of the United States Bank, so truly declared by the immortal Jefferson, to be of the most deadly hostility to republican institutions—"to cage the eagle," and suppress, in defiance of the charter, the constitutional currency provided for by Congress. It will be seen by the affidavit submitted that two gentlemen of this city, and formerly members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday presented a note of the Bank at the counter of the Institution, then loaded with gold, and demanded payment in the legal gold coin of the Republic. The request was peremptorily refused. The Bank was not allowed to pay out gold. The Bank will not consent that the people shall substitute gold for paper!

After such an exhibition, the labors of Congress are useless—the expressed will of the people are but idle wind—and the Bank takes its station at once all law. It has driven the Investigating Committee from its doors; it has seized the public money, and to crown the work, it refuses its gracious assent to the most popular and most salutary measures ever framed by Congress.

Are the American people disposed to go under the yoke of this precious Bank tyranny; and submit to its paper, stockjobbing ruin? What say the gold producing States Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and perhaps Maryland and Pennsylvania, to this high handed attempt to injure them by preventing their own products from forming the currency of the Union? What say the yeomanry of the country to the Bank veto on hard money? Let them read the proof submitted, and respond.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE!

Philadelphia, September 2nd, 1834. Personally appeared before me, Samuel Badger, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, Henry Simpson, merchant of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, and late member of the Assembly, who did on oath depose and say, that he called at the Bank of the United States, in company with John F. R. Esq. of Frankford, and late member of Assembly, when he requested of the first teller, Gold coin, in payment for a one hundred dollar note, of the Mother Bank No. 2179, payable to A. Roberts, or bearer, and signed by N. Biddle, President, Thos. Wilson, Cashier. The teller first answered the deponent, that "he was not allowed to pay out GOLD." Deponent then demanded GOLD, and the teller replied, that "he was not authorized to let any one have it."

The deponent further declared on oath that he saw THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN HALF eagles lying upon the inner counter of the said Bank, and which he believes, it is bound to pay out for its notes, in conformity with the 17th section of the act of incorporation, which says it SHALL PAY IN GOLD or SILVER. Witness my hand, this 2d day of September, A. D. 1834.

HENRY SIMPSON.

Sworn to before me, S. BADGER, Alderman.

That great enemy of abuses, who is to disclose monstrous abuses in the Land Office, Senator George Poindexter, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, near the close of the session, and as such it became his duty to see that the members were paid according to law, and certify the accounts. The law in relation to the mileage of members explicitly declares,—

"That each member 'shall be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting.'"

It was, of course, Mr. Poindexter's duty to cause himself, as well as the other Senators, to be paid eight dollars for every twenty miles from the place of their residence to the seat of Government, going and returning "BY THE MOST USUAL ROAD." These are the very words of the law, and their meaning is so plain that it is impossible to mistake it.

Well, how did the honest pro tem. President of the Senate, settle his own account? For travel from Wilkinson county, Miss., his place of residence, to Washington, he charged and received as follows, going and coming: Charged 2229 miles—received \$1783 20.

By the Post Office Book, it appears that the distance by the post route, which is "the most usual road" from the county town of Wilkinson county, Woodville, to Washington, is 1182 miles, for which the lawful charge is 945 60.

Excess, \$737 60. So that the pro tem. President did himself receive for travel, over and above what he was entitled to by law, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS & SIXTY-CENTS.

So with his Wig friends from Louisiana.—The following shows the real distance, the distance charged, the amount charged, and the overcharge, in each case, viz:

Real Distance Amount Over-distance. charged. charged. Waggaman, 1182 2415 \$1831 20 \$649 00 Porter, 1182 2415 1921 20 \$494 00 All these accounts were passed by the auditing President pro tem. of the Senate, and to pass them at the Treasury, he certified and put his name to it, and they are "according to law!" Mr. Poindexter has been in the Senate five sessions, and consequently has pocketed for travelling, three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, more than he was entitled to by law!!

Mr. Waggaman and Mr. Porter, in 6 years, at the same rates now charged, will pocket \$5,580 each!! What makes it worse in Mr. Poindexter is, that in 1818, when he was a member of the House of Representatives he charged for only 1300 miles; so that he now charges 929 miles more than he did then, under the same law!!

Thus, while the Bank has been diminishing its loans, and increasing its specie,—members, which Mr. Biddle says, were necessary, in order to provide for the safety and to maintain the credit of the Bank"—and which he also says, "were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community" it has, it seems, been in the first place, by its "necessary restrictions," running down the price of Exchange, compelling the holders, by the torture of its thumb screws, to sell at any price; and then, when reduced to its lowest rate, it can procure, to the amount of no less a sum than four millions of dollars and upwards! A very fine speculation this. The price is now 6 to 7 per cent. above par, giving a profit to the Bank of 8 to 9 per cent, or between 3 and 400,000 dollars on the supposition that the bills were purchased at two per cent. discount, the rate at which it is known a very large portion was procured. The price this fall, and winter was 1, and doubt, be much higher; and King Nicholas will not sell, till the rate is at its maximum.

How long will the merchants, the shippers of produce, the growers of cotton, &c. advance and support an institution, a voracious, blood-thirsty, unforgiving monster, which is gnawing into their very vitals, and constantly sucking from them their very life's blood? How long will they tolerate an unprincipled moneyed corporation, which can and does, at its pleasure, make money scarce, and reduce the prices of all property, and then, by monopolizing certain species of property, raise the price again, and sell at an immense profit; thus leaving contributions upon the industry of the community, to be divided amongst its chief stockholders, the English nobles and the great American capitalists? "What devilry," that thus hath coddled ye at hoodlums' hand!!

GOLD—BANK MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The stories about counterfeit coins being in circulation, purporting to be half eagles, are falsehoods. These stories are themselves counterfeits, coined for the purpose of hindering gold from circulating freely. But they bear the Bank stamp so visibly imprinted on them that it is no danger of their obtaining any credit currency, who has seen one? Let those who tell these stories produce their witnesses, or otherwise their statement will be pronounced a counterfeit and nailed to the counter accordingly.—Evening Post.

MORE GOLD.—The ship Victoria, which arrived yesterday, brought 50,000 sovereigns—\$237,000.—N. Y. Evening Post.

FAY, in his admirable letters from Europe, published in the New York Mirror, says, that in walking through one of the splendid galleries of art in Genoa, "the valporteur told a story of Washington, informing me that he was a celebrated American poet.—Long may his works last in their present binding."

A GOOD ONE.—A Bankite, not 100 miles from this place, had a half eagle of new emission, which he was showing to the NATIVES, and by way of ridiculing the coin, over and over again, "counterfeit, counterfeit!" when a knowing one stepped up to the gentleman, gave him a dollar, and pocketed his five.—West Brand Farmer.

The trick is a common one hereabouts, and should be punished in a similar way.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1834.

Democratic Republican Meeting

A meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on THIS DAY at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and County Commissioners.

MR. TANEY'S SPEECH.—We would especially invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Taney, on the second page of this morning's paper. It presents a plain, practical view of the Bank question, in language which does honor to the head of the statesman, as well as to the heart of the patriot.

Below our readers will find an article from the N. Y. Star, which, like most of the flying falsehoods of the day, found its way into that most venacious paper, the Easton Gazette. The same mail which brought the falsehood, brought also its refutation. Expecting the Gazette in its usual style to copy the one, we laid aside the other to meet it; we now offer both, that our readers may see how matters go.

Refutation.

ANOTHER BANK COUNTERFEIT NAILED TO THE COUNTER.
Among the thousand and one fibs of the Star, there was a plump assertion the other day, that Mr. Van Buren had become so unpopular that he was generally avoided at the Springs, with particulars which will appear sufficiently from the contradictions below, which we are invited to extract from a letter written by the proprietor of the United States Hotel himself:
"In relation to the statement in the Star that I said I was one thousand dollars the worse for Mr. Van Buren's company, it is false in every particular. I never made an intimation of the kind, and there is not the slightest foundation for it. I authorize you to pronounce the whole paragraph, as far as my information extends, a most infamous lie."
I do not believe there has been more than one instance where any one has shunned his company this summer, and that was a lounge of 3000 city, who has within a year turned whig and was therefore ashamed to meet Mr. Van Buren, as I supposed, which I have no doubt was the reason of his stopping at another house. If this man had put up with his bill might have amounted to \$20. But I can assure you that I do not regret his leaving me.
I hope as long as I keep the hotel, that I may be so fortunate as have Martin Van Buren as a guest.
JAMES M. MARVIN,
U. S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

The recent elections in this State for representatives in the State Legislature, have resulted in the election of a majority of Federalists, but on a vote on joint ballot for a Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Knight, the contest was doubtful. The anti-masons, six in number, hold the balance, and may elect a friend or opponent of the national administration. In the extracts from the Democratic papers, which we publish in this morning's Whig, our friends appear very confident of success. Be it as it may, we can lose nothing; Rhode Island has always gone against us.

ANOTHER WIG-TORY VICTORY.

In Rhode Island, it turns out just as we expected. No sooner are the actual returns received, than it appears that the great rejoicing about a Whig victory there, is more hypothetical than real. The following detailed statement of the result is from the Rhode Island Republican, and may be implicitly relied on:

RHODE ISLAND STILL ERECT.

Tristram Burges cannot be Senator. This is rendered certain beyond doubt. Let the friends of Democracy, the opposers of moneyed monopolies, and the friends of the constitution and liberty rejoice. Republicanism still holds the reins.

The parties in the House will stand thus: Democrats 29—Anti-Masons 6—Federalists 37. The Senate which was recently chosen on the test question of the Bank, consists of 11 members, including the Lieutenant Governor, every one of whom was elected in opposition to the Bank Whig ticket, headed by the present Senator, Mr. Knight.

These eleven Senators, added to the 20 Democrats elected as Representatives, give the relative strength of parties in joint ballot, 40 Democrats and 37 Federalists. The opposition prints, we perceive, claim only 20 of the 6 Anti-masons—so that admitting their claim on the Anti-masons, and the result must be as stated in the Rhode Island Republican. It says of the election of Mr. Knight, and marks it with italics:

"We repeat once more, at the proper time the friends of the Administration will select their candidate, and that candidate will be beyond ALL DOUBT ELECTED. We speak not without basis."

From the Evening Post.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The statement which we published on Saturday has been shown to be accurate except in one single particular, and the correction of that error adds one to the number of administration members. The town of East Greenwich, according to the returns given in the Providence Herald of Saturday, is equally divided in its representation whereas in the statement given in this pa-

per, both the successful candidates were set down as opposition.—This makes the vote in the lower house 33 to 34, and gives us, in joint ballot, a majority of SIX, without reference to the Governor, who votes only in the event of a tie. The Times of this morning were even, and have fallen into the error of setting down two of the members of the Senate as of the Bank party. They were all elected last year, on the test question, and after a sharp contest, and there is no authority for saying that any of them deserted the principles which secured their election. Those Journals of the Bank party which count the anti-masons of Rhode Island as on their side commit an egregious mistake. Anti masonry in that state means nothing more or less than a difference among republicans about the institution of masonry; but they all act together on questions of general politics, particularly when they so closely involve the cardinal principles of democracy as is the case with matters now in dispute between the two great original, antagonist parties of this country. The confident opinion we have expressed as to what will be the event of the election of a United States Senator in Rhode Island, rests on information from a quarter which we know to be well informed, and which has hitherto been distinguished by invariable accuracy. The statements from the source alluded to derive confirmation from the following paragraph from the Providence Herald of Saturday:

"Let the friends of the democracy of the country rejoice, that Rhode Island will never be disgraced by Tristram Burges as her Senator in the great councils of the nation." Let it be remembered that she has forever sealed her pretensions for the distinguished post, to which he aspires. There is a decided majority against him, which no circumstance can alter. With all his efforts and with all his money he can have no other consolation, than being the dupe of his own folly. This is as it should be. We repeat once more, at the proper time, the friends of the Administration will select their candidate and that candidate will be beyond all doubt elected. We speak not without basis.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer.—I see by the last Gazette, that Fiddle-Faddle, of the Grove, is playing his old tune on a newfangled bagpipe, christened by the political divines, Messrs. Clay, & Co., and called Whig. I suppose this sweet scented tune is to send forth such odor as to affect the olfactory organs of the coalition in order to place the Knight of Whigism in the former chair of our present Chief Justice, late student of Clay, & Co. at the seminary at Washington, and professor of the late Thomas Dilworth. Every mother's son, born under the influence of Nicholas the first, and Emperor of the Bank, or Clay, Webster, & Co. should snuff the tune; for you will rarely find a more true and faithful servant to the commands of his Royal Highness of the old world. I by chance procured a peep at your paper of Tuesday last, and see, a correspondent of yours who calls himself "Observer," proposes to analyze the old song on the new instrument. Mr. Observer may be a very profound political chemist, and I wish him success, but I very much doubt with all his chemical, arithmetical and political calculations, if he can discover that Andrew Jackson during the late war, at New Orleans, where he was defending booty and beauty, was a Tory. And that the hero of the bagpipe, during the same time, when occupied at the head of his fine, noble troops, in issuing his bulletin to Col. William B. Smith, Commandant, on Governor Martin's point, (in full view of part of the British navy) to harass the militia and make them tired of the war, was a Whig. If he does, he will discover something new under the sun.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Talbot county, Sept. 5, 1834.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer.—I regret that you thought it best not to publish the article which I gave you two weeks ago, because the name of a certain gentleman had been introduced in a manner which might be unpleasant to him. You know sir, that I have no personal, and I think I may say also, no political hostility to him.

The point to which I wish to direct public attention, is the ruling Federal Junta in this county. No man who has witnessed the movements of the National Republican party in this county, could avoid remarking the absolute control which R. H. Goldsborough, Ed. N. Hambleton, and Col. Hughlett, have over it. Alex. Graham may be thought by some to have influence;—he has, but it is a secondary influence; it is as much the influence of R. H. G. as if exerted in his own proper person. Who is there that can be appointed to office in this county, except at the recommendation of these men? They occasionally bestow the less important offices on men who are not their friends, but it is only to gull the people. Solomon Mulkitt has been three years in succession nominated for the Legislature; Gen. Dickinson has been made a judge of the Orphans' Court, and has had the distinguished honor of presiding several years at the county meetings. Spry Denny, John Stevens, and Henry Spencer also, have been served with a docteur. These men were useful to the Federal leaders, and have been fed with the crumbs of the party. They could not stand in the way of the leaders, and their influence was therefore not feared. A seat in the House of Representatives or Senate of the United States, the gubernatorial chair, the State Senate and Council to the Governor, were the lowest stations to which this triumvirate would condescend. Ed. N. Hambleton, it is true, has occupied the Sheriff's office, and holds at this time a judgeship in the Orphans' Court, but he is now playing a game for his son, R. H. Goldsborough is looking to the U. S. Senate, and the triumvirate have managed to select as candidates for the Legislature three men who will promote his views. Ed. N. Hambleton wishes to get into the Council on the expiration of the term of Dr. Martin. Col. Hughlett is probably content with the State Senate unless, peradventure, he could reach the gubernatorial chair. So goes the game.

I would ask, Mr. Spencer, how it is that such men as Theodore R. Lockerman, John Lockerman, and Doctor Denny, can consent to play a second part to this triumvirate? If a judgeship becomes vacant no man from this county can be recommended, because, forsooth, it may mar the ulterior objects of a member of this triumvirate. From what cause is it that T. R. Lockerman has been constantly overlooked, except by the people? Whenever he has been a candidate, he has been distinguished by popular favor. Three or more times he has been elected to the State Legislature, the foremost on his ticket. When a candidate for the electoral college in 1828, he obtained for Mr. Adams a majority of about 400 votes in this county. In 1829, the year following, one of the Jackson tickets was elected to the Legislature. In 1832, R. H. Goldsborough could not carry for Mr. Clay 200 votes, and was the lowest on the electoral ticket of Mr. Clay, in this county. Yet the whole phalanx of the Federal party in this county (which constitute a large majority of the National Republicans) move at his bidding.

A DEMOCRAT.

Easton District, Sept. 6th, 1834.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer.—My communication, published in the last Whig, has had one good effect, if no more: it has given Col. Hughlett, an excuse for telling the people, through the public prints, what he has told them a thousand and one times in other ways, that he is one of the most important individuals of this whole peninsula—that, having accumulated the largest fortune, he is the most capable of advising the people in regard to their political and pecuniary interests—that he has invested a portion of his funds in the stock of the U. S. Bank, and that consequently it is an institution of great public utility, and one that cannot be dispensed with, without great difficulty—that for the want of such an institution, the Col. made 20 per cent. upon all the spare capital he had during the war, which his "Republicanism" induced him to loan to the government, at a premium of 20 per cent. in hand, and 6 or 8 per cent. interest, per annum, until returned. These and other things the Colonel has had an opportunity of showing the people, in print, from the simple circumstance that I put a simple question to the editor of the Easton Gazette, designed to draw forth his opinion as to the propriety of the U. S. Bank's seizure on the funds of the country, in its possession, to satisfy an unliquidated and disputed claim.

The Colonel, speaking for the editor as well as himself, I presume,—justifies the Bank, and says:

"The Government of the United States sold 'the Bank of the United States, a Bill of Exchange upon the French Government—the 'Bill' came back protested—the Bank, as is 'customary, and in conformity to law, claimed damages, and I suppose retained so much of the Bank dividend, belonging to the United States, as would cover those damages—could 'the Bank do less? You know that the Bank 'cannot sue the United States, but the United States can compel the Bank, in a court of law, 'to account legally.'"

Here is his strong argument, and the only one in his piece in regard to the question in hand, which is worth a button—that "the Bank cannot sue the U. States, but the U. States can compel the Bank, in a court of law to account legally." All the rest, about my buying the Colonel's bill of exchange, &c. &c. goes for nothing, as the argument is wholly inapplicable and irrelevant.

The U. States cannot be sued, we know; and if the Bank had no legal or equitable process by which to adjust and liquidate its claim, but through the medium of a court of law, they might be justified in the commission of an outrage for the purpose of getting into a lawsuit. But had the Bank no other equitable mode of testing the justice of its claim, and securing its rights? I insist that the proper course for the Bank to have pursued, would have been to present this claim to the consideration of Congress, where the Executive branch of government had refused to admit its justice and legality. Congress is the proper guardian of the rights of the people, at large; and it is because it is deemed impossible that government should act with justice towards its own people, that no government can be sued in its own tribunals. It is always expected that the representatives of the people will act justly towards those whom they represent. It has been customary for those who have deemed themselves aggrieved by the acts of the government,—either executive or legislative, to memorialize Congress, and claim redress; and I have yet to learn that the American government has ever, (from party spirit or any other improper motive,) and partly from the strictest equity and justice towards their citizens. Some delay may occur, I confess; but this cannot properly be made an excuse for the commission of an act, which, if sanctioned, might establish a precedent in regard to all agents of the government, which would lead to endless litigation, trouble, and confusion.

If the Bank of the United States can set up claims of a doubtful character, and, when not recognized by the Treasury Department, can help itself to the funds of the government in its possession, and tell the Treasury, "if you want any satisfaction, you can sue us," the Colonel must see, that it would put it in the power of the Bank (if it were the depository of the money of the government) to stop the entire operations of the government, in a moment of time. If the Bank could take \$150,000, upon a disputed claim, and compel the government to wait the issue of a suit at law, it could lay claim to, and detain, in a similar manner, every cent of the people's money in its possession. The Colonel, however, thinks it right, he intimates, for every agent to take whatever he pleases to lay claim to, and if his employer considers himself wronged, let him sue, and have the matter investigated in court. The grab-law may suit the views of some people very well, but there are others again who have felt rather sore under its operation, and would rather not see it become the established law of the land.

The Bank of the United States, the Colonel doubts thinks is an exceedingly proper institution; that it is capable of regulating the currency at all times and under all circumstances; that even in the absence of commerce, and with the country plunged in war, this institution is all-sufficient to the task of keeping a settled and plentiful money market; that the Bank could make money so plenty as that the government could get it at par, although its natural and legitimate source of supply should be cut off; in fact, that the Bank is the only one thing needful, and might save us all the expense and trouble of any other government. This seems to be about the amount of the Colonel's opinion about the Bank, and is being merely his opinion, he must be permitted to avow it; but I think it could be demonstrated, that the Colonel is as wrong in the mark here as he has generally been in matters of politics.

Trappe, 8th Sept. A. Z.

COMMUNICATION.

Talbot County, Sept. 5th, 1834.

Mr. Spencer.—I promised in my last communication to attempt an analysis of the resolutions offered by R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. and adopted at the Federal meeting held in Easton on Tuesday the 26th ult. On a more careful examination of them however, I am strongly persuaded to leave them unnoticed, not from any fear of difficulty in exposing their reckless and unsupported assertions contained in them, but from a perfect conviction that the sense of the community will put a true estimate upon their value, and receive them for so much only as they are intrinsically worth: nevertheless, having made the promise, I will proceed to make some comments upon them.

In the 1st resolution, the author no doubt intended to repeat the assertion, so often made last winter in the U. S. Senate—that the removal of the United States deposits from the Bank of the United States, had brought ruin and destruction on the country. This was obviously his meaning, but in preparing the resolution, the terms made use of conveyed a totally different idea. He says from the time the President "assumed the responsibility" &c. &c. Now the time at which the President "assumed the responsibility," if I recollect right, was when he made his communication to the members of his cabinet, declaring his opinion of the necessity of the course which he was about to pursue, in causing the public revenue to be deposited after a given day, in the State Banks. This com-

munication was not made on the 1st of October, but long anterior to that day. He says "when the President most unwarrantably and illegally assumed the responsibility." To lay hands on the people's money, I suppose, would have been right enough in the Secretary, because it would not have been an unwarrantable and illegal assumption of responsibility in him. The assumption of the responsibility by the President, would seem, from the phraseology of the resolution, to be the criminal act.

But it is manifest that the author had an object in view in drawing this resolution, as it is unworthy of an honest man. He intended to impress on the minds of the people present, the belief that the President and Mr. Taney had, without authority or law, withdrawn the public money then on deposit in the Bank of the U. States, and placed it in the State Banks, in which one or both of them was directly interested, to serve their own personal pecuniary purposes. If such was his intention, such a total want of candor and honesty merits the contempt of every honest man; if it was not, he has a most happy faculty of obscuring whatever he attempts to illustrate.

The last clause of the resolution being a mere assertion, that every species of trade or occupation in our country, has undergone a sad change for the worse, is an assertion so flatly contradicted by the universal knowledge of all men, that it seems idle to notice it.

The second resolution is not much less difficult of solution.

He says "the dismissal of Mr. Duane, was an abuse of power under color of right, by which (he President) inflicted a grievous and unconstitutional wrong."

Can language convey ideas more perfectly absurd and contradictory. He sets out with the idea borrowed from Mr. Calhoun, that the dismissal of Mr. Duane was not a violation of the constitution, but an abuse of the powers conferred by it; in the conclusion of the sentence he says, his dismissal was an unconstitutional wrong. Here then we have an act which is both constitutional and unconstitutional at the same moment.

My engagements will not permit me to pursue this subject further at this time,—you shall hear from me again soon.

OBSERVER.

A WAGER.

Mr. Spencer.—You are authorized to offer a bet of a half dozen bottles of genuine, sparkling perimoron beer, that R. H. Goldsborough is the author of the pull on his own resolutions, published in the last Gazette, over the signature of "Harkaway!!!"

Catch a Weasel asleep.

Trappe, Sept. 8th, 1834.

UNITED STATES BANK GOLD.

The Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, although it is known to have about 70,000 dollars of the new gold coins, has peremptorily refused to pay them out for its own notes!

Now can gold be extracted from the New York branch. The following narrative, of one among several instances which have occurred in that city, shows how much more ready and willing the States Banks are to accommodate the People than Bank of the United States.

THE MAXIMUS.—On Wednesday last a gentleman of this city, named Smith, with \$250 in bills of the U. S. Bank in his pocket, proceeded to the Branch Bank, and politely requested the teller to give him half of "his money" for it, as he wanted some for a particular purpose. He was refused, and told they had no gold there; but that he might have the amount in small silver change. Not wishing to encumber himself with \$250 worth of sixpences, shillings, and quarters, he respectfully declined the offer. He was then told he had better apply to the Mechanics' Bank for Bank notes. After going to the City Bank and getting the U. S. Bank bills changed for city bills, he proceeded to the Mechanics' Bank with \$100, and at his request the amount was instantly given him in half eagles. Taking the other \$100 to the Bank of America, he was without hesitation accommodated with the like sum in genuine Jackson coin. Thus it appears that the manumoth, with all its parade of gold and silver in its vaults, cannot or will not redeem its bills in the constitutional tender of our country, unless the holders of them will consent to be imposed upon by a bag full of change that it would take him two or three hours to count.—"The man."

Now, there is a short way to compel this and all other Bank monopolies which array themselves against a gold currency, to shell out their half eagles. Let it be declared by law that silver shall not be a legal tender for any sum over ten dollars, and that gold shall.

Fire and loss of life.—On Sunday night last, the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Turner, Sandy Hill, near Cambridge, Md. took fire about 8 o'clock in the evening, and was entirely destroyed.

The family had retired to rest; and all remained ignorant of their fearful situation until a part of the building was involved in flames, and the heat and smoke awoke one of them by occasioning a sensation of suffocation. The alarm was instantly given to the rest; but the fire had already made such progress, and still spread with such rapidity, that scarcely anything was saved, and what most melancholy, a little boy perished in the flames. In the hurry and consternation of the moment, the eldest son of Mr. Turner, a child six or seven years old, had been left in his room, perhaps in his sleep. The instant the horrible truth flashed upon his mind, the frantic father rushed towards his son. Thrice did he attempt to reach him; but thrice did the intervening volume of smoke and heat check his respiration, and send him staggering back for breath. It was beyond human power to save the poor little fellow, and he was swallowed up in the conflagration.—Chronicle of 30th ult.

From the Killbuck, Pa. Gazette.

SHOT WHEAT.

Sir, as a friend of agriculture, and unwilling that our state should be behind in the improvement of the age, permit me to direct the attention of you, and those who are engaged in husbandry to the "Shot Wheat" lately introduced from the Indies into the Atlantic States. "The stalk is tall, and of a dark color, very clean. The grain is almost as round as buckshot, of a clear yellow color, bordering on white. The head is from a half an inch to three quarters longer than the common bearded wheat. It produces generally from 50 to 55 bushels to the acre. Your farmers who have strong soil, would find it their interest as soon as possible to possess themselves of this species of grain. The seed may be obtained in Baltimore.

Com. Porter.—We are happy to learn that the article copied into our last paper, stating that the gallant old Officer had been attacked with a paralytic stroke is unfounded. Letters have been received from the Commodore, by his relatives in this county, stating that his disease was harmless, and that he is now convalescent.—Delaware Argus.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The market has been very scantily supplied this week, and in consequence of the short receipts prices have advanced. The parcels arriving have been sold, as the week advanced, at gradually improving rates, and today we quote fair to good reds at \$1 a \$1.02, and good to strictly prime reds at \$1.03 a \$1.05. Sale of white wheats, not strictly prime, at \$1.12. Prime family flour white would bring \$1.15.

Corn.—The supplies are very limited. Sales of white for shipment were made at the beginning of the week at 60 cents; we have heard of no recent sales of white for shipment, and quote to-day 65 a 67 cents. Sales of yellow yesterday at 65 a 66 cents, and we quote the same rates to-day.

Rye.—No change in prices—we quote, as in quality, at 60 a 63 cents.

Oats.—Sales at 30 a 31 cents.—scarce.

Shorts, &c.—We quote Shorts at 14 cents.

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector

of Talbot county.

Sept 9

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Tuesday, 26th ult. a small BAY HORSE, with very little mane and foretop, thin tail, one white foot, and a small spot in his forehead. Any person knowing where this horse may be found, and who will give information, or bring him home to the subscriber in Easton, shall be paid all reasonable charges for such trouble.

JOSEPH COUNCILL.

Easton, Sept. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and directed against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which was sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Stevens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a certain William Arringdale, with their appertinances, which descended to the said Mary E. Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, from said deceased mother Susan Seth, that is to say, all and singular that parcel of land and ground, formerly in the occupation and possession of the said William Bromwell, and lying and being in the town of Easton, and County aforesaid, and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a tract of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a sloping branch "willow," thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner called Long Acre,

POETRY.

From the Christian Gazette.

'TIS SWEET TO BE WITH GOD.

'Tis sweet to be with God, when morn
Glows with her rosy charms;
When the young sun-beams light the dew,
And spot a thousand forms.

'Tis sweet to be with God, when noon
Inspires the tepid air;
What time the languid flocks demand,
The rippling brook to share.

'Tis sweet to be with God, when eve
Cheers with the cooling breeze;
When sinking Phœbus paints the skies,
And nature's prospects please.

'Tis sweet to be with God, when night
Flies widow-robe assumes;
And darkness with tyrannic sway,
A silent world entombs.

'Tis sweet to be with God, at home
Amid the social band;
Where hearts with hearts together knit,
And hands join hand in hand.

'Tis sweet to be with God, when far
From home's endearing joys;
Amid the world's applauding din,
And mind-distracting noise.

'Tis sweet to be with God, alone
In nature's dearest shade;
When every leaf its maker speaks,
And every rising blade.

'Tis sweet to be with God, when tost
On ocean's foaming waves;
That waunting, hide their slaughtered dead
Within unfathomed graves.

'Tis sweet to be with God, aye sweet,
Within his temple's walls,
Where cheerful piety adores,
And meek devotion calls.

'Tis sweet to be with God, below,
But sweeter far above,
There endless pleasures bless the night,
And all is lost in love.

In every time, in every place,
With filial fear o'erawed,
With peerless blessedness to hold
Sweet converse with our God.

From the New-Yorker.

THE FATAL PASSION.

"Thank heaven!" said William Harding, as he threw himself on his bed—"thank heaven, I am not a gambler!" and after a day of extraordinary exertion he composed himself to rest.

William Harding was a young man—a lawyer—and had attained to considerable eminence in his profession. He had been that day engaged in defending a client whose crimes had brought him under the cognizance of the law, from the penalties of which no talent and no effort had been sufficient to save him. And yet but a few years had elapsed since that very man had been an ornament of society, the pride of his friends. To what, then, were all his follies and his vices traceable? To an inordinate and invincible thirst for gaming; that demon that once having fixed his vulture claws upon the human heart, maintains its seat until it drags its victim to perdition.

When the young lawyer awoke on the following morning, his thoughts naturally reverted to the scenes of the preceding day. He thought of his client, now a convicted criminal, as he was in the days of his boyhood, when at school—the first in his studies as he was in his amusements. He thought of him in after-life, admired by the young, respected by the more advanced in years, courted, admired by all. He traced him as he gradually descended from that proud eminence to which his talents and his worth had raised him, till he found him, as he had so lately witnessed, pale, trembling, and speechless, in the presence of an assembled court; and he said to himself—"It is not possible, with such an example before me, that I shall ever become a gambler!"

But the recollection of the calamities of others is as evanescent as the dews of the morning; and he who is untroubled by parental precepts and is untroubled by religious feeling, will scarcely be deterred from error by the punishment of those who have wandered from the path of rectitude.

Business of a professional character called William Harding to Natchez, and in less than twelve months after the above mentioned occurrence, we find him on board one of those moving palaces, the steamboats of the Mississippi. To one who has travelled on the Western waters it is needless to say, that on board those boats the voyager will meet many of the luxuries, as well as many of the vices, of our larger cities; and among the rest, gaming is permitted to an almost unlimited extent. From Pittsburgh to Cincinnati our lawyer had resolutely withstood every temptation to play, and had as positively refused to join with those who rioted in the intoxicating cup. Yet the force of example, the effect of ridicule, and the comparative solitude in which he found himself at length overcame him; and though he still avoided the tables where vast sums were continually passing from the possession of one to that of another, yet before he reached Louisville, he found himself for the first time in his life a drunkard.

But who does not know that in crime, as in almost every thing else, it is the first step that is most difficult or painful? And who does not see that to yield once to intemperance is to deprive one's self of the only safeguard—an habitual, as it were, abstinence? Alas! when this barrier is passed, we have laid bare our weakness to the enemy, and are at his mercy. How imperceptibly are links in the great chain of crime connected, and yet how firmly! The drunkard is almost always a gambler, and the latter is ever, to a certain extent, intemperate; and thus, during the artificial excitement of a fresh debauch, our traveller made his first offering at the shrine of fortune. The shrine of Fortune! No, the practical sharper plays a surer game. He is the arbiter of late—and if he trifles for a time, it is because he has his victim in his grasp.

The vessel arrived at Natchez, and it was with a feeling of satisfaction that our hero reflected that the state of his faults varied little from what it was before he entered on the hazardous enterprise; and he inwardly vowed that no consideration should ever tempt him to risk one cent at any game of chance, or put the incense of his lips to steal away his senses. The business of the day had called William Harding to Natchez was to settle the estate of an uncle who had died suddenly, leaving his affairs unarranged, and an only child—a daughter—as his heiress, with no other relative than the young lawyer, who by her father's last request, had been sent for immediately after his decease.

He had never seen his cousin, and indeed

had scarcely ever heard of her, so that it was with no other than the merest professional feelings that he sought out the residence of Emily Worthington. But it is well known that cousins are dangerous creatures, especially when young, and beautiful, and amiable, and wealthy. The slight relationship gives license to a certain degree of familiarity, which almost always ripens into a feeling warmer and more endearing than that of mere kindness. And thus in the present instance it proved, for Emily Worthington was a girl of no ordinary character, and the heart of William Harding was threatened, stormed, and conquered, long before the affairs of his deceased relative were adjusted; while his cousin, to whom the addresses of a northern suitor were as new as they were interesting, soon learned to count the hours of his absence, with a sickness of the heart from hope deferred, and catch the sound of his approaching footsteps with a thrill of joy that told the secret of her virgin breast.

Had the affections of Emily Worthington ever been engaged by another, her cousin might have spent some time in discovering how much they were fixed upon himself. But woman, in her first love, is so wholly won—so little does she care to conceal the depth of her attachment, that even when she first whispers to herself—"I love,"—her lover reads the secret in her eyes. It was thus with them.

"Cousin," said he, "how do you like your Vil?"

"I do not like him," replied Emily, "he is proud and overbearing, vain of his person and a professed duelist; and worse than all, he is a gambler."

A pang shot to the young man's heart as she spoke—it was but momentary, for the consciousness that he too had played, he thought upon his vow, he remembered the fate of his client, and he had no fears for his future forbearance.

"True, cousin," he replied in a few moments, "true, he is all you say; and yet the world!"

"The world! and do you join the world against me?" she exclaimed.

"Why, as to that," replied her cousin, haltingly, half instigated by a feeling of jealousy, which spite of himself he had entertained of the young Spaniard; "as to that, I can't exactly say. Vil's a proper man, a marvellous proper man, and women love to have their eyes delighted; then he's a rich man, mighty rich I am told, and wealth and equipage have conquered many a female heart; and more than all, he boasts himself a universal favorite—and where there is a woman yet that didn't love a gallant, go, Lothario! Besides," continued he, "I've seen it in your eyes."

"Never!" cried Emily as the blood rushed to her forehead, "never has eye beheld me look upon that man with any feelings but of abhorrence and disgust. I tell you, were Augustus Vil all that man can paint or woman dream of in beauty—were all the wealth of the Indies his, and I reduced to want to beggary, and he a suitor at my feet, I would not be his wife; and for the rest, to any one but you I would not dignify reply; but to you, to you I can but tell it cruel, very cruel."

"Forgive me," cried William, seizing her hand, "forgive me, dearest cousin. I did but jest; believe me, my heart could never sanction words to wound you. My heart—it throbs and thrills when near to yours, 'tis yours—ah! do not turn away—will you not speak to me will you not pardon me Emily?"

She was not inexorable—what maiden in love ever yet was so?

The affairs of his uncle required some few months longer of his attention—they elapsed—and twelve months after her father's death, William Harding led his heiress to the altar, and proceeded to New Orleans, where they had determined to fix their abode.

The description which Emily Worthington had given of Augustus Vil was true to the letter, his figure was not more perfect than he was himself aware of. Descended from one of the oldest Spanish families of New Orleans, he was naturally proud; accustomed from his childhood to be obeyed, no wonder that he was overbearing; and his temper having been frequently exercised on those unwilling to tolerate it, he had become so often obliged to give them what the world calls satisfaction as to render duelling to him a pastime; finally, having spent the greater part of his life in New Orleans, it would have been strange indeed had he been other than a gambler. It was no less true, as her cousin said, that Augustus Vil was, or boasted himself, universal favorite among the gentler sex; it was certain that he was a general admirer of female beauty, and few of the reigning belles had not at some time attracted his eye, and the thought of the heart itself he took especial care never to make an offer. His attentions to Emily Worthington, though he could not but perceive they were received with reluctance, were marked and manifold; the more perhaps that he was piqued at her coldness and determined to overcome it.

When therefore the increasing attachment between the cousins became apparent, his first thought was to rid himself of this rival, as he had frequently done in other cases, and with this view he would gladly have sacrificed to a coup d'état the coldness, firmness, and the uniformly gentlemanly manners of the young lawyer; he had always prevented such a result; and when at last the marriage actually occurred, he abandoned all thought of such attempt, but inwardly resolved to punish Emily for her disdain, and her husband for interfering between him and one on whom he had fixed his admiration. How he contemplated accomplishing these ends as well as how he succeeded, will be disclosed in the sequel.

It has been said that the newly married couple proceeded to New Orleans. The proprietorship of several extensive cotton plantations and mills made a residence in that city expedient if not absolutely indispensable; and Harding reluctantly abandoned the practice of a profession to which he was devotedly attached, that he might attend to those duties which, relating to property, his wife by right of his wife, he did not consider himself at liberty to neglect. Here months passed in the enjoyment of domestic pleasures; each day discovered new beauties and new excellencies in his wife, at least in his eyes; and he in hers was all the heart of woman could desire. Alas, that man should have the power to mar such happiness!

It chanced that returning home from Wheeling, where he had been on business, William Harding found himself in company on board the steamboat with Augustus Vil. The former acquaintance was renewed, and as they were both on their way to New Orleans, they were constrained to journey some days together, they became more intimately acquainted than they had ever been. For Vil, when he chose, knew how to please, and few could withstand his efforts when he had an object in rendering himself agreeable. He talked of the growing qualities, the values and the prices of the different kinds of cotton as though he had been a planter or a merchant all his life. He related being a miserable bachelor; he professed to be actual lassitude that drove him to artificial excitement for relief; he complained that his feelings were misconstrued and his character misrepresented; and while he did not attempt to make himself appear a saint, he showed that nature had not intended him to be a villain. In short he so won upon the good-

will of his former rival that the past was forgotten, and he invited to become an inmate of his house during his stop in New Orleans.

But even previous their arrival at that city, the seeds of future ruin were sown; the prudent resolutions of our hero were broken, they drank and played, and though he had indulged in each with the greatest moderation, yet the claim was lost, the spell was over. In fact it may well be doubted if the very little injury he experienced from this dereliction was not more dangerous than had the consequences been more appalling, inasmuch as it led him to regard that as a harmless recreation now which he had formerly considered as the worst of evils.

Arrived at New Orleans his friend introduced him to several societies and clubs to which he had hitherto been a stranger; but though drink and play were their great objects, yet they were apparently indulged in as graceful amusements merely, and were not calculated to alarm the fears of the most timid, or the newly initiated. By degrees the visits of William Harding, which had been but occasional at first, became habitual; he was restless, unhappy if accident prevented his filling his evening seat at the club; there was then a blank in his existence which the society of his wife could no longer fill; while she, as beautiful and yet more fond than ever, served but in his presence.

But these evening visits gradually advanced far into the night, and morning sometimes found them still engaged at their unwholesome game. At such times the bottle did not fail to circulate with double freedom, and then might that misguided husband have been seen staggering to his home so sleep off the inordinate debauch. This transformation could not long remain a secret to his wife. Did she remonstrate? No. At first she wondered at it, and then mourned the change, and with a woman's credulous devotion to the man she loves, she hoped, she trusted all would yet be well. But as yet the conspirators—for such in fact they were—had not thrown the mask; and their intended victim, although ruined in peace of mind and greatly impaired in health, was scarcely a sufferer in a pecuniary point of view. The time was fast approaching, however, when the projects of Vil—for it will be readily believed that he was the plotter of the conspiracy—were to be put in motion; the scenes were to be hurried thro; the curtain was to fall upon the last act of the drama.

The club met there were but four members present. Vil moved that they adjourn—Harding objected. He had lost, he said several hundred dollars the night before, and revenge "It is but fair—it is but fair," responded the other two.

"Well, if it is but fair," said Vil, "let us begin."

The scene of "the using up of a victim" has been too ably portrayed by other pens for me to attempt its description. Suffice it that night succeeded night of deep and ruinous play, and the end was, what every one would guess, our hero was undone.

Sleepless and watchful were the weary nights that Emily passed during this fatal period. What heeded he? He saw not the tears that bedewed her pillow, nor heard he the sound of her sighs and lamentations. Never knew he that he lost the last fibre of her gentle heart, when, with fury in his eye and madness in his brain, he told her in a voice of thunder that he was a beggar. It was not that Emily would not gladly have retired to the most lowly hut, and labored like a menial for him on whom she had fixed her affections; it was not the memory of the luxuries she had lost; it was not the thought of what she might have been, that broke her heart—but it was the horrible conviction which the maniac look, the voice, the manner, brought her that her love, her only love, was lost for ever. But

"Many a cheek has lost its bloom,
And many a heart has been
Soon shrivelled the heart that broke for him,
And the shrinking form, and pallid cheek,
And dreary brightness of his victim's eye, were
unregarded if not wholly unnoticed. But a
great mighty truth was destined to awake him,
not alone to the certainty that his Emily
was lost for ever, but the terrible conviction
that he had murdered her, in whom she had con-
fided, he who had promised to protect, had
murdered her. She died—and then the cloud
that hung before his moral vision was rent
asunder—then the sinner, the arch tempter,
the destroyer of his peace, appeared before him
in his true deformity. Then, when his murder-
ed wife was laid within the tomb, when all he
had left, the silent sepulchre of death, he
knelt upon the cold and senseless sod, and
swore, that sleep should be a stranger to his
eyes, and food and drink should nourish him no
more, till he had sought and found revenge on
death.

It was on the third morning after the event that has been just narrated, a number of young men were assembled in one of the principal hotels of New Orleans. They were all well acquainted, and were conversing of the late William Harding, likewise of Upper Hunting Creek, being two dwellings and lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two dwellings and lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Property to Rent.

WILL be rented until the end of the year, and possession given on the 15th of September, the House in Washington street, now occupied by the Miss Goldboroughs. Also for the ensuing year, the House on Dover street, at present occupied by P. F. Thomas, Esq. For terms apply to N. G. SINGLETON.

Two or fifteen cords of good seasoned wood, may be had on accommodating terms; also 2 milch cows, by applying to

N. G. S.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

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

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

By order,
G. TAYLOR, Commander.

"Then, by the light of Heaven, you shall die!" replied the victim, drawing a pistol from his bosom—"will you fight me now?"

"Be it so," returned the other. "On two conditions I will meet you: that we fight with pistols, and we load for ourselves."

"Make your own terms," cried Harding, "Come Morton—on the old ground—'Sir, follow us!'—and he left the room, followed by his second.

They were soon joined by Vil and his companion. The ground was measured, the parties took their stands, and each prepared to load his weapon—at the appointed word they fired, but to the surprise of both the seconds neither fell. Vil was known as an upspring shot.

"Are you satisfied?" he said coolly.

"No!" shouted his adversary. "I tell you, we cannot both leave here alive!"

"You must be satisfied," said Vil, "for I consider the matter at an end."

Harding approached as he was speaking—"You will not fight me," he said calmly, "for my cause, fight me then for this; and he dashed his clenched fist into his face. The blood gushed from his mouth, but he moved not.

"It is enough," he said, after a moment's pause, "your blood be on your head—make peace with God, for in five minutes you will be before his throne!—Malone," he added, turning to his second, "come here."

His second joined him.

"Pity for that madman induced me to spare his life. You will find my ball beneath my foot."

He moved from the spot as he spoke, and the mystery was explained. He had dropped his ball on the ground instead of putting it in his pistol.

"Now then," he said when he was ready, "William Harding, your hour has come."

"Be it so!" said Harding, and they took their ground.

The seconds and a number of people who had by this time collected, looked on with intense anxiety. There was a fixed determination about Vil's eye that foretold his adversary's fate.

"In loose time, gentlemen," said he, the word—we wait for the word, sir."

The seconds looked for a moment at each other—the word was given, "ready! fire!" and both pistols were discharged at the instant—Harding dropped dead without a struggle or a groan. Vil struck his hand upon his breast, drew one long sigh, and the Victim of Gaming and his Destroyer lay dead on the sward together!

FEMALE SEMINARY, EASTON.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the reception of pupils on the 22d September. The course of study to be pursued, will be as heretofore, with the exception of some ornamental branches, for which they propose employing an assistant as soon as circumstances will authorize.

For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividing the year into two sessions, six months each, hoping, thereby, to render a public examination both practicable and interesting. Public examinations have been much neglected in this institution, owing to the fact, that the classes, so fluctuating, it would have derogated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of science will take this into consideration, and if not assist us directly in the execution of our plan, will throw no obstacles in the way.

sept 2 3w

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant.

JOHN HARPER.

P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by M. THOMAS J. EARLSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centreville for the last two or three years. I do not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

sept 2 eo3w

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two dwellings and lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Property to Rent.

WILL be rented until the end of the year, and possession given on the 15th of September, the House in Washington street, now occupied by the Miss Goldboroughs. Also for the ensuing year, the House on Dover street, at present occupied by P. F. Thomas, Esq. For terms apply to N. G. SINGLETON.

Two or fifteen cords of good seasoned wood, may be had on accommodating terms; also 2 milch cows, by applying to

N. G. S.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother, Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
July 22
G

GEORGE WINSLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. HARRISON, and has just received,

15 hids. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars,
14 hids. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses,
25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas,
10 boxes of white and brown Havana Sugars,
Box and keg Raisins,
Soap and Candles,
Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hids. and bbls.
French Brandy, in half pipes,
Holland Gin and Wines,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Flour,
Herrings and Mackerel,
Stone and Wooden Ware,
Cotton Yarn,
And many other articles too tedious to mention, which in order to receive a share of public patronage he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROT, Master.

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

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

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

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhill, Corisca and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corisca at 10 o'clock, and Rockhill at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 1

JOHN W. MILLIS

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 eo3w G3w

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he manufactures at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles,

which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and when there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servant.

JAMES BENNY.

June 21.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 17th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN FURLEY, who says he was raised in Westmoreland Co. Va. He appears to be about 40 years of age, five feet, six inches high; has a scar over his right eye that extends through his eye-brow—he is of tolerable dark color, and has very small hands. He gives a very imperfect account of his place of nativity. His clothing when committed was an old black fur hat, pretty much sewed with white cotton, an old blue coat, old linen shirt, old striped linen vest, much patched, cotton and yarn twilled pantaloons of fustian colour, and old patched shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sh'ff.

August 27, 1834.
The Globe, Washington City, Whig, Eastern, and Citizen, Frederick, will insert the above four times and charge this (Free Press) office,
sept 2 4t

MILL FOR SALE.

Having concluded to leave this state, I offer at private sale, my

Mill, Mill-seat and Farm

adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon. On the premises are a two story DWELLING, with two rooms and a passage below, and four above, well finished, nursery and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard; milkhouse, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent springs of water, and one spring house convenient; storehouse, a small dwelling for a miller; the mill in prime order for both merchant and country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the state. I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase an excellent stand for grist work, merchant work, and a country store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Denton,
Caroline county, Md.

aug 5 4t
N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

June 21.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB

RACES

WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 24th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colt's purse of \$200, two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—Purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, July, 22 4t

POST-OFFICE,
Easton, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.—He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he

S. Bank, none stand forth bolder than the recent determination to extend its loans for the purpose of "relieving the distresses of the country." The truth is, the country has nearly recovered from the "distress" which the Bank and its hirelings had produced, and now when they perceive that the prosperity of the country can at most only receive a temporary interruption from the utmost stretch of their vengeance, and that the late pressure has almost subsided, they come forward with the most hypocritical and barefaced effrontery and pretend to be anxious to minister to wounds which they had themselves inflicted, and which they could no longer prevent from healing.—What a villainous piece of insolence is here exhibited to the American people! And yet this very Bank—this Dictator—this maker and unmaker of Presidents—this corrupter of the Senate and manufacturer of Panics—passes with some people as a learned and independent reliable institution, and Andrew Jackson a tyrant and usurper. Well, let the Bank be rechartered, and between that and Nullification, we shall be able to set an example to all future generations of the impossibility of maintaining a republican form of government, when to the weakness of disappointed ambition shall be added the irresistible power and influence of gold. If we are to live under the dominion of a great moneyed institution, no matter how or through whom exercised,—our constitutional form of government becomes a shadow and a mockery, and the sooner we return to our original individual insignificance as States, the better.—*New Orleans Courier.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.

"Observer" was received too late to be inserted this week.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic voters of Talbot County, convened agreeably to notice published in the Whig, held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 9th of September, Doctor SAMUEL S. DICKINSON was called to the chair, and CHAS. H. TILGHMAN, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been fully stated, the following resolution was submitted and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting will give no pledge for or against the present administration of the Government of the United States; that guided solely by principle, it will heartily support and uphold any administration which promises to maintain, and acts upon, the principles of the Democracy of '98, which principles only, in the opinion of this meeting, can secure the prosperity and happiness of our country, and the permanent union of the States.

On motion, four gentlemen from each election district were appointed, to nominate to the meeting candidates for the General Assembly and County Commissioners, viz:

Easton District.—William Hayward, Jr. Edward Lloyd, Richard Spencer, Samuel H. Benny.

St. Michaels District.—James Harrison, John Graham, Charles H. Rigby, Capt. John Marshall.

Trappe District.—Peter Webb, Nicholas Martin, Reuben Perry, T. H. Leonard.

Chapel District.—William Rose, Thomas Hearis, Dr. Holt, Edward H. Nab.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and presented to the meeting the following Ticket, which was unanimously concurred in, and earnestly recommended to the Democratic Voters of the county, for their support at the approaching election:—

Delegates to the General Assembly.
P. FRANCIS THOMAS,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
PERRY ROBINSON,
PHILIP HORNEY.

For County Commissioners.
District No. 2.—JOHN KEMP,
" " 3.—PETER WEBB.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig.

SAM. S. DICKINSON, Chm.
Attest—CHAS. H. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

Mr. Spencer—Be pleased to state in the Whig of Tuesday next, that, upon more mature reflection, I decline the honor intended by my Democratic fellow citizens, in their nomination of me for a seat in the General Assembly of Maryland. The reasons which have determined me, are entirely satisfactory to such of my friends as I have found it convenient to lay them before, and I have no doubt will prove satisfactory to the Democratic party generally.

I trust a suitable individual may be found to take my place; for which purpose I suggest that the nominating committee be convened without delay.

With a confident expectation of the success of our pure principles, believe me,
Dear Sir,
Your obdt. serv't.
P. ROBINSON.

Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1834.

The Nominating Committee (of four from each election district) of the Democratic party of Talbot, are requested to assemble at the Court House, at half past two o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Legislature, in the room of Perry Robinson, Esq. who declines a poll.

CHAS. H. TILGHMAN,
Sec'y of the Meeting.

Sept. 15th, 1834.

The undersigned Democratic Republican Candidates, will meet the People of the several districts, on the following days, viz: at St. Michaels on Saturday the 20th inst.; at Easton on Tuesday the 23d inst.; at the Trappe on Saturday the 27th inst.; and at the Chapel on the Saturday immediately preceding the election. The candidates of the opposite party are respectfully invited to attend.

P. F. THOMAS,
M. O. COLSTON,
PETER WEBB,
JOHN KEMP.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—On Thursday last, about half past 12 o'clock, the schooner Thomas and Edward, captain Handy, a small craft loaded with oysters, bound from St. Michaels to Baltimore, when off Tilghman's Point, was capsized and immediately sunk, and the following persons, seven in number, who were in the cabin at the time, were drowned: Mrs. Emeline Dodson, wife of Mr. Wm. Dodson of Baltimore, and child; Miss Helen Dodson, sister of Mr. Dodson; Miss Ellen Jane Hamilton, sister of Mrs. Dodson; a Mrs. Harris; Garretson West's two children, of St. Michaels. The vessel has been raised, and the bodies brought to St. Michaels and interred on Saturday afternoon. The persons on deck at the time the accident occurred, took to a small canoe and were saved, as also Mrs. West, the mother of the two children above named, who made her escape from the cabin the moment the vessel capsized.

HUZZA FOR MAINE!

The mail of last evening brought us additional returns of the election in Maine, which leave no doubt of the complete success of the friends of the administration. We give below a statement of the votes for Governor, as far as they have been received, from which it will be seen that Mr. Dunlap is already ahead, and a considerable portion of the state where our friends are the strongest remains to be heard from. In 15 towns, in the county of Waldo, his gain has been 500 votes. It is admitted that a majority of Jackson men have been elected in both branches of the Legislature. Messrs. Smith, Parks, Evans and Bailey have been elected to Congress, the two first friends to the administration, and the other two opponents, the last by a very small majority over Mr. Kavanah. In one district there is no election; and our opponents admit that in the other four districts friends to the administration are probably elected. Mr. Dunlap's majority will probably be between 1000 and 2000.

	DUNLAP.	SPRAGUE.
Cumberland,	6,205	4,933
York,	5,205	3,662
Kennebec,	3,523	5,715
Lincoln,	3,344	4,516
Penobscot, 12 do.	2,369	1,976
Somerset, 16 do.	1,571	1,782
Oxford, 16 do.	1,908	1,451
Waldo, 16 do.	2,553	1,001
Hancock, 5 do.	482	711
	27,163	25,747

[Balt. Rep. & Evening Star.]

From the New York Jeffersonian.
FREEMEN READ!

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE PRESS!!
City and County of New York, ss.—Addison Hill, of the city and county of New York, one of the editors of the New York Jeffersonian, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the following proposition was made to him by an agent of a daily bank paper published in said city and county of New York, viz: That for a stipulated price, the editors of said Jeffersonian should dispose of all the right, title, and interest, of said paper, and that the said paper should hereafter advocate the cause of the Bank.

ADDISON HILL.
Sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept. 1834.

THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH,
Commissioner of Ponds.

Who will doubt now, that bribery and corruption are stalking through the land? Of the Herculean efforts of the BANK to crush the voice of the People! That hundreds, nay thousands of dollars will be expended to regain a renewal of its charter?

In the very first paper we published, in our address to the public, we stated, that under the banner of the immortal Jefferson, we should "live or die—sink or swim!" The agent alluded to could not have read our first number, else he would not have presumed to offer us a bribe to abandon our principles, and support those of the TOBY party. Although we are "poor—very poor"—although we have not realized a cent of profit from the publication of our paper since its first establishment, yet we cannot—no, we will not desert our principles for the gold of a mammoth institution—"for as much trash as can be grasped thus!" We have more regard for the purity of the press—for the liberty of the country—than thus to barter away the dear bought privileges of freedom! We trusted for support to the Democracy of the country—to the country—to the People with them, we are willing to leave the fate of the Jeffersonian, and if we fall, we fall with the proud consciousness of having done our duty—both to the public, and to ourselves!

The said agent was frank enough to acknowledge that this arrangement (could it have been effected) was for "political effect," as the name of "The Jeffersonian" would be a tower of strength in aiding their sinking cause!

Now we call upon the republican party of the State—upon the People themselves—to sustain us in the course we have pointed out. If they do it, we shall triumph, if not—we shall fall! and we can then say to the Bank of the United States and its advocates, as a hero of the revolution told a British officer, although we are POOR, your King is not rich enough to BUY us!" Freemen, ponder on this!

OPINIONS.
Of distinguished Statesmen, concerning the Bank of the United States.

"I conceive the establishment of the U. S. Bank as a direct violation of, and dangerous to, the sacred spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of American people."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"I never can give my sanction to an institution which is capable, in any emergency, of controlling the mercantile interests of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congress to charter the Bank."

[James Madison's Veto on the United States Bank.]

"Banks, and other vile freaks, have thrown the majority into the hands of those who have shapen in Toryism, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them."

JOHN ADAMS.

"As soon as the Bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up princely fortunes for themselves at the cost of the widow and the orphan, and all honest persons who have subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons, (a majority of the directors,) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."

[Niles' Register, 1816.]

For a long time I saw with pain, the advances of an aristocratic monarchical institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous miasma over our precious liberties. They have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us! General Jackson possesses the honesty of a Regulus, the patriotism of a Washington, and the firmness of 'Moleon."

[Lafayette, 1834.]

"The establishment of a National Bank not being constitutional, and not being in his opinion the proper remedy for the then existing evils he proceeded to examine what was."

[Daniel Webster, 1816.]

A PROPHECY.
I conceive the establishment of this Bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of the republic.

[Henry Clay, in 1811.]

We are in the midst of a revolution."

[Henry Clay, in 1834.]

MD. Free Press.

BREWARD OF MISTAKES!—There is not one Jackson man elected to Congress for this State. During the late canvass, General Ripley was obliged to declare himself against the violation of the constitution and laws.—That is enough!—The Whig.

This is a wilful misrepresentation. The

people of the Second Congressional District are in the aggregate decidedly hostile to the Bank of the United States, and friendly to the administration, therefore no such declaration as spoken of on General Ripley's part could have been acceptable, nor do we believe that he would, for the mere sake of being elected, as is intimated, have done injury to his feelings by heeding to such a necessity. If it had in fact existed. We deny the writer of the Whig to make his assertion good.

New Orleans Bee.

From the Boston Morning Post of Sept. 4.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The murder of Capt. Crosby of the Juniper.—Henry Joseph, a stout young colored man, from the Spanish Main, and Amos Otis, supposed to be an Englishman, were arraigned yesterday afternoon, before Judge Davis, to answer to two complaints, entered by James Fredk. Peterson, master-mariner—one for killing James Crosby, master of the Juniper, and another for attempting to kill William Eldred, chief-mate. After the complaints were read, Joseph, the negro, rose and attempted to speak, but sobbed and snivelled so violently, that the amount of it was, that he never thought of killing the Captain, till the white man put him up to it; that while he was killing the captain and first and second mates, Otis was to kill the four men forward, and that they would then take the vessel to Havana.

The examination being preliminary, only one witness (James Frederick Peterson, 2d mate,) was examined. He testified that the Juniper was owned by Windsor Fry, and sailed from this port for Surinam, on the 4th of August, with James Crosby as master; Henry Joseph, the colored man, was cook. About 20 minutes past 2 in the morning of the 14th of August, it being the witness's watch on deck, he saw the cook in the cabin, where the mate and captain were asleep, pretending to trim the lamps instead of which he blew them out, after a lapse of about 2 minutes he heard a scuffle in the cabin, and going at met the captain coming up, and perceiving that he was bloody, caught him in his arms, and asked him what was the matter; the captain replied—"I don't know;" he was hardly able to speak; witness carried cap, towards the main-mast the blood was spurting out of his bosom; witness left him lying by the main-mast, while he looked round for something to defend himself; then heard the mate cry for assistance; looking towards the cabin, saw the mate coming up, and the cook following him and stabbing him with a bayonet! witness struck the cook in the breast with an oar; then took up a piece of a royal yard, and struck him twice, but could not bring him down; then grappled with him, and tried to choke him, but had to thump him several times in the throat before he could make him lie still; he then passed a rope round his neck, and tied his hands. There was no one on deck but Otis, whom the witness called upon for assistance more than twenty times, without receiving any. In the struggle the cook called upon Otis for his knife; Otis replied, that he could not find it, and remained at a distance from the parties. As soon as the witness had mastered the cook, he called the watch up from below, who came on deck immediately, and tying the cook's legs, conveyed him below. Otis assisted in this last operation, the witness told him if he did not lend a hand, he would serve him as he had served the cook. Previous to the murder, Otis and the cook conversed together a great deal in Spanish. Otis always took the cook's part. The rest of the crew were afraid of Otis, and wished to have him put in irons—the witness has not the least suspicion that any other individual of the crew was privy to the murderous design.

The cook rose up here, and stated that Otis had told him, that he had formerly belonged to a pirate schooner; that he had boarded a brig, in which all hands were killed, &c.

The cook stabbed the captain with a dirk, in the left breast and a little above the right hip, each wound being five inches deep. He died almost instantly, and only spoke once. The mate received eighteen wounds from the bayonet, and is still too weak to attend Court.

Joseph was fully committed for trial, but the examination of Otis was ordered to be continued till Tuesday next.

Handsome compliments were paid, by the counsel for the government and prisoners, to Mr. Peterson, for his coolness and courage on the occasion of this dreadful murder.

During the examination, Otis exhibited great restlessness, and excitement, and interrupted the witnesses by interrogatories frequently. When a statement was made unfavorable to his cause, he would raise his head, and cast an appealing glance to heaven, to witness the foul injustice done him by the witnesses.

He appears to be about 35 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. in height, and rather stout and compactly framed; countenance thickly pockitted, of a sandy complexion, with a sharp physiognomy, and keen lively grey eyes.

"There was a man at the helm, but he could not see what was going on at the cabin door."

British West Indies.—We have received files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 13th ult. The tranquility of the island has not yet been seriously interrupted by the operation of the Abolition Slavery law. In the parish of St. Ann's alone, on the estates called Draxhall, New-Ground Estate, Show Park, and Roaring River, the negroes had been refractory, but were speedily brought to order.

A rumour prevailed, that the negroes in the Island of Antigua struck work on the 1st of August, declaring their determination not to be employed but at a rate which they proposed, and were determined to adhere to. It appears, however, that the proprietors had agreed on those terms, and the laborers in consequence resumed their work. A violent and prolonged shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the Island of Antigua on the 2d of August. It is also stated that a spirit of insubordination had so far manifested itself in the Island of Montserrat, as to render it obligatory on the Governor to proclaim martial law.

A refractory spirit has been evinced by the negroes on two estates near Granada. The police were called out and a detachment of the 1st West India regiment. Eighty or ninety of the most outrageous among the negroes were committed to take their trial for refusing to go to work.

The Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica, issued a proclamation to the Negroes of the Island, and on the introduction of the new law, couched in language suited to their understandings. It reads somewhat strange and commences with the following words, "My friends, our good King, who was himself in Jamaica a long time ago, still thinks and talks a great deal of this."

We perceive notices of pardon granted by the Governor, in pursuance of some of the provisions of the abolition law, to numerous negroes who had been condemned to hard labor for life. Surely the punishment must have been unmercifully severe, or it must be highly dangerous to let loose against a set of desperadoes on society.

The accounts from St. Kitts are not later than have already been published.—N. Y. Com. Adm.

In reading the expositions made within a few years in regard to the Poor Laws of England, one cannot but be astonished, that a system, in theory so adverse to what now appears evident principles in political economy, so anti-social, so monstrous, and in its operation so physically and morally ruinous,—should have been borne thus long. But reverence for custom is deeply fixed in the British character: until very recently, Englishmen trusted more to the wisdom of their ancestors than to their own.

And even now, though the spirit of change has been striving over the world for half a century, teaching men with rough lessons that there is a time for pulling down as well as for building up, and though time has worn away with its daily attrition, the foundations of their own original spirit of their institutions, even now reform goes hard with them. It were an interesting question to consider whether the evil resulting from this pertinacious adherence to what is established, be balanced or over-balanced by the good.

In a long and most interesting speech delivered on the 21st of July in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham affirmed, that the bad system of poor laws, and the worse administration of them, had entailed on the people of England, miseries which were yet unmeasured; they had ruined the property of the country, and brought equal ruin on the characters of the laboring classes. Their industry was robbed of its rights, and idleness, vice and profligacy had usurped those rights, whilst property was reduced to a state bordering on destruction. In short, England at that moment, under the operation of those poor laws, exhibited a country where there was peace without plenty, profound outward tranquillity with constant inward disturbance, and rancour between the two great classes, the laborers and the rich. Here is a dark picture of the condition of the proudest and wealthiest nation of the earth. It exhibits the painful contrast incident to an artificial though civilized society—the difference between which and a cultivated one is so finely drawn by Coleridge, that the unnatural, hollow and selfish state of English society is attributable solely to the "operation of the poor laws," injurious as they must be, is hard to be believed.

Lord Brougham states, that the first poor law on the statute book, appears in the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth, but it was in the forty-third year of the same reign that the act was passed by which the rights of the poor were ultimately awarded and settled; and he ascribes all the evil resulting from the system of poor laws to the "interpretation put upon certain words in this act, whereby the overseers are enjoined to take orders to set the poor to work, and if not able to find work for them, to provide them convenient places for dwelling and fit nourishment." The effect of this interpretation is, to feed the idle with the food earned by the industrious; this monstrous violation of natural justice, is the root of all the deep and wide-spread injury. And assuredly there cannot be in political regulations a greater error than to discourage the working laborer and to encourage the idle man by feeding him better than the industrious poor. Laws framed or interpreted on this principle cannot fail to destroy all feeling of self-dependence, without which men sink to the most abject depravity. "What was worst of all, this system reversed the law of nature, and taught the parent to throw the burden of his infirm parent upon the parish."

Its effects on property are equally to be deplored. Lord Brougham said—"He would not say generally that farms or parishes had been deserted in consequence of the depression of that property through the pressure of the poor rates; but he would assert that, as far as the instances of a few farms and one parish went, the country was fast approaching that state when both farms & parishes would be thrown out of productive cultivation, and relinquished to the use of the poor."

In short, according to Lord Brougham's statements and inferences, by the operation of a law enacted merely to relieve the misery of the few who are really helpless, and consequently, designed to be very limited in its influence, the industry of the nation has been wrested from its natural channels and robbed of its wages, landed property has become endangered, the moral feelings of the great mass of the laboring classes of England have been corrupted, and hatred of the rich shown in the bosoms of the vast multitude of the poor. Lord B. deliberately declares that he thinks the "corner stone of the social edifice at stake." The first great step proposed for remedying this overwhelming national evil is, to take the administration of the poor laws out of the hands of the overseers of parishes, and entrust it to one central authority with extensive powers.—Balt. Amer.

Recent accounts represent the republic of New Granada to be in an improving condition, taking advantage of the tranquillity it now enjoys to develop its rich resources. The wise and liberal measures introduced under the administration of President Santander are said to have inspired confidence throughout the country.

The junction of the Pacific and Atlantic shores, it is expected, will soon be realized by means of a rail road across the isthmus of Panama; and this expectation has already attracted to the spot English capitalists.

The Congress had just closed an important session having among other acts, decreed a new civil and criminal code to supersede the old Spanish laws. A law has also been passed, ordering a provisional division of the Provinces into cantons, and the organization of an improved municipal system. The tariff has been materially altered upon the principle of free trade, and the duties on imported goods so reduced as to encourage internal and external commerce. Additional grants of money have been made for the encouragement of general education, and the number of schools is greatly increased.

As an evidence of the credit of the present government of New Granada, the republic of Yumbabaza had determined to separate from the Republic of Ecuador, (situated to the South West of New Granada and still a prey to civil war,) and had sent a deputation to Bogota, with an address to President Santander, asking for protection.—Balt. American.

New York Court of Sessions, Sept. 8.—Among the culprits sentenced this day was Chas. Ziss, a young man who is heir apparent to a property of \$60,000 from an aged mother on Long Island, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for obtaining goods under false pretences. He is an old offender—and his numerous thefts and frauds, without apparent inducement, would almost lead to the belief that he is an individual of the class whose organ of acquisitiveness is developed to such a degree as almost to divest the stealing propensity of its moral enormity. Such a person, however, if he cannot be reclaimed, ought at least to be placed in a situation where he can no longer prey upon the community.

Racing on the North River.—A gentleman who came down yesterday from Albany in the steamboat Albany, gives the following particulars of the manner, in which, passengers are treated during the present racing of the day boats. The question boat for the day was the Nimrod. In addition to the particular injury done to individuals, stated in the following facts, the gentleman informs us that both boats were kept at the top of their speed through the whole route, to the manifest danger of all on board. He adds, too, the breakfast and dinner, which together are charged at seven shillings, would disgrace a country tavern.

A Kinderhook steamer there were about 80 passengers waiting to come on board: the boat did not stop at all.

At Rhinebeck, a gentleman, his wife, sister, and infant, were to land, having paid their passage to that place. The sister and infant were landed, and as the parents were preparing to follow, the word was peremptorily given to "stand back," and the boat dashed off thus separating an infant 10 months old from its mother.

At Hyde Park, the next landing, where the boat had a mail to leave, and to receive and land passengers, the boat did not stop, not even to land the parents of the infant left at Rhinebeck.

At Poughkeepsie the boat did finally stop, and suffered the parents to land.—N. Y. American.

From a statistical account lately drawn up, it appears that the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland is six millions; of Protestant Episcopalians about six hundred thousand; and of other Protestants, one million four hundred thousand. The number of the Wesleyan Methodists; about six thousand of the Catholic Church; two thousand eight hundred of the Church of England, and eight hundred of other denominations of Protestants; making in all about nine thousand six hundred ministers of religion for a population of eight millions.—Balt. Amer.

From the Hagerstown Turchlight, Sept. 11.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, as the Eastern stages entered town, the stage belonging to the People's Line being full of passengers, was upset, and one of the passengers, a Mr. ROBERT ERICKSON, of Queen Ann's county, was seriously injured.

He now lies at Mr. Marr's, into whose house he was taken, at the time of the accident. The driver, we learn, was also somewhat injured. The other passengers escaped with little injury.

TEA.—But a little while ago, the duty on tea was equal to the present price. Tea-drinkers at this date, not only pay no duty—they do not pay cost. There are some teas now selling by retail at no higher price per pound than they cost by the cargo in Canton. The China merchants, of course, pocket the loss. However, they can, most of them, afford to lose as well as any class of men, and will repine as little. They have seen times when the flavor of tea was enriched by a splendid profit.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

CONVENT RIOTERS.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex assembled at Concord on Monday.

The Justices have returned twelve presentments to the Grand Jury, of persons implicated in the Nunery affair. A number of witnesses have been summoned. The examination will probably occupy the Jury the whole week. A man by the name of Sergeant Black-dell, a brickmaker, now in prison, was arrested on Wednesday last, and after an examination before Justice Buttice of East Cambridge, bound over for trial in the sum of \$1000.—Committed for want of sureties.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The market continues without any supplies of moment, and as they fall considerably short of the demand, prices are firm, with a tendency to a further advance. Fair to good reds are worth to-day \$1.00 a \$1.03 per bushel, and good to prime parcels from \$1.03 to \$1.06. A sale of a very good parcel was made to-day at \$1.06. There have been no sales of white wheat reported.

Corn.—Continues in very limited supply. We have heard of no sales to-day, but we report as the fair quotations, 65 a 66 cents for yellow, and 66 a 68 cts per bushel for white.

Rye.—Has improved in price. Sales yesterday at 65 cents; we quote at 64 a 65 cts.

Oats.—We quote, as in quality, at 28 a 32 cents. A sale of a large parcel to-day at 32 cents.

Cloverseed.—The fair quotation appears to be \$4 a \$4.25.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. William Davis to Caroline Whitty, all of this county.

BY order of the President, a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Talbot County Female Bible Society, will be held on MONDAY the 22d inst. Punctual attendance is requested. sept 16

JOHN W. MILLIS

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore. aug 12 e3w G3w

A CARD.

A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. oct 6

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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 12.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 361.

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

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of the
publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-
serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger
advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the New York Times.
BANK MELODY.
AN ODE TO YOUNG NICK.

"Quo, inter, signa, quæ,
Premia, insoluta, tibi,
"Cyp. Torrent. Car. XXII.

Whether midst falling due
And unpaid notes of Webster, Sprague and Clay,
Far, through thy subject states, dost thou pursue
Thy autocratic way?

Vainly, the pauper's prayers
Borne on the winds, unsavoury ariest;
What matter is it how the rascal fares?
No! laugh, and d—n his eyes.

See! 'tween the palace proud,
And princely towers frowning on the sea,
And Mammon throned, with serfs, a lowly crowd,
Bending the trembling knee.

There is a power, whose care,
Blood-bought, upholds thee, tyrant of the land,
And he has tamed, O Nick! the Prince of air—
Behemoth, to thy hand.

Long years, thy nod hath ruled
The meagre fortunes of the rabble rout.
And still thy ingrate enemies are fooled,
Although thy lease is out.

But soon that reign shall cease;
Soon shall thy paper sceptre pass away,
Soon shall thou hear the cry, "I'll have my lease,
And bond," and curse the day.

SORTS VATES.

*Note.—Cyprianus Torrentus, was a lyric
poet, of great merit, though little noticed, who
flourished about 200 A. C. His works are all
lost, except the Ode, of which the above is
merely a literal translation. "This is generally
preserved in the works of Tertullian," de
Lyrics," written shortly after his conversion to
Christianity. The commencement of it may be
found in St. Jerome's famous letter to Ter-
tullian, where it is quoted with eulogistic
comment. Bryant has transferred the thought
and style of the poem, to his "Ode to Water-
ford" without giving credit. This was, no
doubt, an accidental omission, or else perhaps
it is another proof of the truth of the old max-
im, that good poets hire out their souls to the
same sort of tenants."

THE CASE OF MR. GEE.

One of those occurrences in real life which
transcend the fictions of romance has been the
subject of general conversation during the last
fortnight. A Mr. Gee, an attorney of Bish-
op's-Storford, received a letter from an individ-
ual unknown to him, requesting him to under-
take some law business for him, and to meet
him on a particular day at one of the inns in
Algate.

Mr. Gee, alive to the advantages of securing
a new client, lost no time in repairing to Lon-
don, having taken that opportunity of bringing
up with him a sum of money to pay into his
bankers in London. Having reached the ap-
pointed inn, he was accosted by a young man
of gentlemanly appearance, who stated himself
to be commissioned by the gentleman who had
written to Mr. Gee to tell him that he was
prevented from keeping his appointment by in-
disposition; that he was anxious to see Mr.
Gee; and that he, the young man, had a coach
waiting at the door to convey him to his resi-
dence, which was scarcely a mile from the place
where they then were.

Mr. Gee, still animated by an instinctive
affection for six-and-eight-pence, agreed to ac-
company his young friend, and stepped into the
hackney-coach, which having been speedily
"littered up," the agreeable companions were
conveyed to the residence of the anxious client.
As soon as they reached the house, Mr. Gee
was ushered into a parlour, and thence into a
back kitchen, in which it seemed, the invalid
was taking his breakfast. In passing into this
apartment, however, Mr. Gee was seized by
three men, one his amiable young friend and
associate, and thrust into a "den," so it is called
in the various reports of the case, where
they first secured him by chaining him round
the waist to the wall and then proceeded to
build him up.

Of course these persons had an object in this
proceeding; the nature of which they very soon
imparted to the captive attorney. It seems
that Mr. Gee was concerned professionally for
a widow lady of the name of Canning, and was
in possession of sundry papers, deeds, &c. &c.,
which constituted her property, and of a sum of
eight hundred pounds in money. Of all these
valuable and important particulars the worthy
gentleman who had secured Mr. Gee, resolved
to possess himself; and their reasons for so
doing became much more evident in the sequel
than they appeared in the outset of the transac-
tion.

Mr. Gee, being made to understand their
purpose and desire, and finding himself gradu-
ally quitting the world, agreed under the im-
pulse of excessive horror at the prospect before
him, to draw a check for the eight hundred
pounds, and give a written authority for the de-
livery of the documents in question to the bear-
er. Having secured these important creden-
tials, they still more firmly secured their pris-
oner, and left him under the conviction that he
could by no means extricate himself till their
return after they had obtained the papers and
the money.

The attorney, however, contrived, by vari-
ous ingenuities, to wriggle himself out of the
chain, to creep out of the little hole in the back
of the house, scramble over a wall, and regain

the street, whence he hurried to the banker's in
time to stop the cheque, and then to the police
office to state his extraordinary case. His es-
cape appears to have been miraculous; and the
importance may easily be imagined when the
fact is known, that at a subsequent examina-
tion of the fellow who committed the outrage,
a cotton bag thickly wadded, and made with
strings to tie over the mouth and under the chin
of any victim upon whom it might be fitted,
was found on the premises, a contrivance,
which, when exhibited before the magistrates,
caused a thrill of horror in all the spectators.

The object of this most extraordinary out-
rage, however, was developed at a second ex-
amination of the prisoners. It turned out that
Edwards—the contriver, and principal actor in
this plot—who, to add to the peculiarity of
the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady
still calling herself Canning, who, by the will
of her former husband, forfeited all the prop-
erty in dispute the moment she ceased to be his
widow. Edwards, having worked himself up
into the belief that, as her husband, he had a
right to the possession of every thing that was
hers, resolved upon getting this property into
his hands, and for this purpose took the extra-
ordinary steps we have been describing.

When Mrs. Canning was called upon to give
evidence in the case, and Edwards was brought
up, she denied any intimate knowledge of him,
and protested that she was not his wife, as did
her sister; however, on being pressed hard by
the clergyman who had actually united her to
the respectable individual at the bar, she con-
fessed her marriage, as a sentimental girl ac-
cords her affection for a lover—by fainting.
Mr. Edwards, on his part contented himself by
asserting the magistrate that he had never seen
the lady in the whole course of his life,—which,
as that respectable gentleman is, as we have
already said, stone blind, he was quite safe in
asserting.

The result of these examinations has been the
commitment of the whole party to Newgate;
and when we next meet our readers, we shall
conclude this "strange eventful history" with
an account of their trial and its results.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

THE MEMORY OF LA FAYETTE.

Boston, Sept. 6, 1834.

Faneuil Hall has seen another of its splendid
days—a day to be long remembered by all who
sat beneath those "famous arches." "Familiar of
old" as the orator described them, on this occa-
sion, "with all the ancient voices of America
resounding." Such an assembly and such a spe-
cial, and such performances, so worthy of them
both, it has not been the fortune of many mem-
bers of this generation to witness. The pro-
cession was the greatest spectacle of the kind
we have had within my recollection. I do not
mean for pageantry or show, but for respecta-
bility, and regularity, and especially for the all-
pervading presence of a single spirit through-
out the whole of the immense multitude engag-
ed in it, and throughout the far greater multi-
tude of all classes and ages, which thronged
the streets through which it passed. The or-

DIRGE—HANDEL.

Weep, Columbia, weep! Thy friend has
fallen—the friend of Freedom and of Man. He
that was great as the nations, mingles with
the dead. His body is buried in peace, but his
name liveth evermore.

REQUIEM.

Words by Greaville Mellen.—Music by L.
Mason.

Breathe mournful music round!
In express of woe thy melancholy lyres,
And, as ye sweep them, yield the quivering
wire.

To sorrows gushing sound.
Shadow your brows and weep!
A nation's voice peals from the booming sea—
Grief's far, faint requiem o'er the Great and
Free.

Laid in his marble sleep!
He's passed within the veil,
And over him, in loud and long lament,
A world's woe breaks upon the funeral train,
In farewell and in wail!

We hear an empire's tread—
A land, mid shade of banner and of plume,
Pours from one mighty heart above the tomb,
Its tribute to the dead.

Gather about his pall;
And let the sacred memory of years
That he made glorious, call back your tears;
Or light them as they fall!

One pulse is echoing there!
The far-voiced clarion and the trumpet are still,
And man's crushed spirit to the changeless
Will.

Bows in rebuke and prayer!
EULOGY—Edward Everett.
ODE.

By I. McLellan, Jr.—Music by Geo. I. Webb.
His race is run, his battle's o'er,
He leads the armies forth no more;
The booming gun, the tolling bell,
Have paid to him the last farewell!

He vanished like the glorious sun;
When his appointed track is run;
Yet long a brilliant track of light
Marks where he melted from the sight.

His name, as passing years shall roll,
Shall brighter shine on glory's scroll;
Old age shall love to tell his fame,
And youth with reverence speak his name.

That name shall, like a beacon star,
From the dim past cast light afar;
And o'er the future's rolling tide,
The star of Lafayette shall guide.

BENEDICTION—Rev. Mr. Adams.

The oration occupied an hour and forty min-
utes, and was delivered, as usual with Mr. Ev-
erett, mainly by his manuscripts, so that he
was wholly free to devote himself, as he did,
with the utmost of his polished energy, to the
delivery of what I doubt not will be universally
pronounced, when it goes before the public, the
most satisfactory and elegant comment the
world has seen, on the character and memory
of the illustrious dead. Apparently about an
hour of it was omitted, though the audience
listened with a breathless interest from the
word to the last, which might well have en-
abled the speaker to occupy more of their time.
The day has been magnificent, and the whole
celebration incomparably fine.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

THE NORTH CAPE.

This cape forms the most northerly point of
the continent of Europe; and may be regarded
as one of the most sublime wonders of nature.
It is thus described by Sir Arthur de Capell
Brooke, who approached it from the land, and
from whose work the accompanying view is taken.

At six in the evening we reached the North
Cape, and advancing to the edge of the precipice,
contemplated the fearful steep between us
and the ocean. Let the reader imagine a
cliff exceeding in height that of Dover, and
with Shakespeare's celebrated description of the
latter, he may form a good idea of the North
Cape, black from the polar storms, and proud-
ly frowning upon the foaming element at its
feet.

The eye vainly endeavored to catch the
fleeting sails of some vessels steering its way
through these desert seas; all was one wide
horizon black mist hovered, driving on the
northward, at the distance of thirteen leagues, the
North Kyn protruded boldly into the waves,
and seemed to vie with its gigantic rival, being
separated from it by the mouth of the great
Porsanger and Lake Jords. Looking to the west,
the lofty rock of Stappen seemed still
close to us; and beyond the Maasee and Jelm-
soe presented their mountains, the rugged
surfaces of which were softened by the dis-
tance.

Evening was now fast approaching; and the
wind, which was strong and chill, warned us
to prepare our tent for the night. This was a
task of no small difficulty, as the bleak ex-
posed surface of the Cape, and the hardness of the
rock, which prevented our driving in the pegs,
gave us good reason to fear, that not our little
tent only, but all it contained, might be swept
away by the blast. Having at length found a
promising part of the cliff, which screened us
in some measure, we pitched it within a few
yards of this, securing it as well as we could
by fragments of the rock, which we rolled on
the edge of the canvas, to supply the place of
pegs. As we had eaten nothing since an early
hour in the morning, and had walked some
miles across the mountains against the keen
air of Mageroe, we had by this time a pretty
good appetite. Our provision was accordingly
produced; and having lighted a blazing fire
with the wood we had taken care to bring
smug within our tent, we enjoyed our repast
with a greater relish than the most luxurious
feast would have afforded in a palace at home.

When this was concluded, to drown fatigue,
and celebrate our arrival at the Cape, a bowl
of punch was quickly made; and while the
north wind, sweeping in howling blasts, and
scarcely less, whistled round us, with our
faces turned to the south on account of the
wind, we drank a health to those far away;
and the recollection of many an absent
friend in that quarter prolonged our libations.
The hour was late before we reclined our-
selves to rest, grateful for the shelter afforded
us. Sleep soon overpowered all but myself,
and the deep snoring of the Norwegian be-
trayed that they had speedily lost all sense of
the fatigues of the day. Feeling no disposition
to sleep, I arose softly, and stealing out of the
tent, strolled round the Cape. It was already
midnight. The sun had sunk beneath the
horizon about an hour, but a reddish, angry
glow still marked its progress below it. A feeb-
le twilight glimmered in the valley, just suffi-
cient to mark the gigantic outlines of the cliff.
Toward the north black masses of clouds, with
threatening looks, announced an approaching
storm; and the billowy ocean, that dashed
against the rocks, loudly bellowed its fury. I
now returned to my slumbering companions,
crept into the tent, every object of which was
wrapped in gloom; and was soon lulled to sleep
by the murmurs of the surge below.

Our small tent stood well the rude attacks of
the north wind, which blew furiously in the
night; and in the morning we commenced ex-
ploring the neighborhood of the Cape, anxious
to lose no time, as our stay would necessarily
depend upon the supply of wood and provisions
that remained.

The North Cape, which is in latitude 71 de-
grees 10 minutes 15 seconds is a long extended
headland, or tongue of rock, narrowest near
its root, and enlarging its outer extremity,
where it becomes of a circular shape, and is in-
dented by several chasms, that form small
creeks. Its surface is flat, being what sailors
call table-land, rising gradually from the point
adjoining the land till about a quarter of a mile
from its outer extremity, when it declines with
a gentle slope towards the sea. In this part is
its greatest breadth; being, as I conjecture,
nearly three quarters of a mile across. The
whole of it is almost destitute of any vegetation,
and thickly strewn with small broken frag-
ments of rocks.

On the approach of winter, the storms of
snow are often of very long duration, lasting
for many days even weeks. They are pre-
ceded by heavy fogs, which drag in from the
ocean immense masses, like impenetrable
walls, or moving bodies of water. This, how-
ever, is the case only with westerly winds;
the weather being fine and clear when it blows
from the eastward. The climate, with all its
seeming disadvantages, is notwithstanding
healthy; and dreary and dismal as it may ap-
pear to the inhabitants of more temperate zones,
holds out even its pleasures, and enjoyments to
the few settlers that reside there. It is for-
tunate that disease is so rare, as there is no me-
dical person within 150 miles the scurvy is the
only disorder known, and this not to any great
degree.

The sun disappears to the inhabitants for
more than two months in the year; but in re-
turn for this privation, it is for the same period
above the horizon constantly day and night,
and for the space of about three months there
is an uninterrupted continuance of daylight.
During the long winter-night, the aurora bore-
alis, which shines with uncommon brilliancy
at the North Cape, compensates for the loss of the
sun; and its light is so great, the fishermen are
enabled to carry on their ordinary occupations
as well as by the usual day light.

No part of the north certainly conveys to the
traveller so perfect an idea of desolation as
Mageroe, or Leon Island; a name highly ap-
propriate, destitute as it is of every thing but
rocks, piled one upon the other in an extraor-
dinary manner. The circumference of Mageroe,
I was informed, is about seventy miles. It is
very narrow, being intersected by long and ex-
tensive fords, which run very deep into the
land between the mountains, and nearly ap-
proach each other from the opposite side of the
land. On the mountains there are about two
hundred rein-deer, belonging to some Field
Laplanders, who remain with them the whole
of the year, the Mageroe sound being too broad
and turbulent, to allow of the crossing it to the
continent. On some parts of Mageroe where

there is a little brushwood, hares were told,
and found in sufficient plenty. These with the
ermine and lemming, constitute the quadru-
ped of the island.

De Henderson, in his work on Iceland men-
tions a curious circumstance respecting the foxes
at the North Cape; he says, "where the pre-
ciple are almost entirely covered with vari-
ous species of sea fowl, the foxes proceed on
their predatory expeditions in company; and
previous to the commencement of their opera-
tions, they hold a kind of mock fight upon the
rocks, in order to determine their relative
strength. When this has been fairly ascer-
tained, they advance to the brink of the precipice,
and taking each first, while the strongest
forming the last in the row, suspends the whole
number, till the foremost has reached their
prey. A signal is then given, on which the
upmost fox pulls with all his might, and the
rest assist him as well as they can with their
teeth and claws; in this manner they pro-
ceed from rock to rock, until they have pro-
vided themselves with a sufficient supply." No-
thing, I confess, would have better repaid me
for a long journey to the North Cape, than to
have witnessed these curious proceedings, and to
have beheld this very extraordinary link of
the suspended from the tremendous cliffs,
and hanging midway between the ocean and
the summit. There appeared a great scar-
city of sea fowl, and I observed very few even
of the gull tribe, which abounded most at the
low rocks of Giesver.

The sea has decreased considerably on the
Mageroe coast within the last fifty years. This
is the case with the other parts of Finmark;
and it has been continuing so to do probably
for some centuries. Even on the top of the
North Cape, the action of the water can be
traced, at an elevation which is so considerably
above the present level of the ocean. This de-
crease of it has not failed to have been observed
by the inhabitants of these coasts, who upon
inquiring the question, uniformly agreed as to
the fact.

Our curiosity at the Cape having been thor-
oughly satisfied, the state of our affairs im-
periously urged us to depart; our provisions being
nearly consumed, our firewood burnt, and our water
exhausted. Accordingly there was no time to
lose, and we prepared for our departure. Pre-
ceding to this, having collected large fragments
of rock, we piled them together, forming a kind
of staircase about ten feet in height, in order to
ascend more clearly the situation of the
North Cape to other travellers, and being erect-
ed close to the cliff, it would also, at a short
distance, be visible to sea.

This we placed in a part where it would be discerned with the
greatest facility, by those who should arrive at
the summit of the slope, which gently declines
towards the cliff, and about a quarter of a mile
to the westward of it we judged to be the best
place for them.

Another traveller who visited the Cape from
Helsingfors, gives the following account of this ex-
traordinary promontory:

Approaching the Cape a little before mid-
night, the rocks at first appeared to be nearly
horizontal, but as we advanced, they terminated in a
steep ascent, and were found to be much higher than
those of the extreme peak. Their general ap-
pearance was highly picturesque. The sea
breaking against this immovable rampart,
which had withstood its fury from the remotest
ages, hollowed, and formed a thick border of
white froth. This spectacle, equally beautiful
and terrific, was illumined by the midnight sun,
and the shade which covered the western side
of the rocks, rendered their aspect still more
tremendous. The height of these rocks could
not be ascertained, but here every thing was on
so grand a scale, that a point of comparison
could not be afforded by any ordinary known
objects. On landing, the party discovered a
grove, formed of rocks, the surface of which
had been washed smooth by the waves, and
which lay within it a spring of fresh water. The
only accessible spot in the vicinity was a hill,
some hundred paces in circumference, surround-
ed by enormous crags. From the summit of
this hill, turning towards the sea, they perceived
to the right, a prodigious mountain attached
to the Cape, and rearing its sterile mass to the
skies. To the left a neck of land covered with
less elevated rocks, against which the surges
dashed with violence, closed the bay, and ad-
mitted but a limited view of the ocean.

To see as far as possible into the interior, our
navigators climbed almost to the summit of the
mountain, where a most singular mountain pre-
sented itself to the view. A lake in the fore-
ground, had an elevation of at least ninety
feet above the level of the sea, and on the top of an
ancient, but less lofty mountain, was another
lake. The view was terminated by peaks of
rocks, chequered with patches of snow. At
midnight, the sun still remained several degrees
above the horizon, and continued to descend
higher and higher, till noon, when having ac-
cidentally descended, it passed the north without
dipping. This phenomenon, so extraordinary
to the inhabitants of the torrid and temperate
zones, could not be viewed without great inter-
est.

During the two months of day light, when
the sun is perpetually above the horizon, the
inhabitants rise at ten in the morning, dine at
one or six in the evening, and go to bed at one
during winter, when from the beginning of
December to the end of January, the sun ne-
ver rises, they sleep about the half in sitting
four hours, and employ the other half in sitting
under the fire, all business being suspended dur-
ing the darkness. The cause of this phenom-
enon is easily explained. The sun always il-
luminates half the world at once, and shines on
every side, 90 degrees from the place where he
is vertical. When he is vertical over the ex-
tremity, and equidistant from the poles, he shines
as far as each pole; this happens in spring and
autumn. But when declining to the north or
south, the sun shines beyond the north pole,
and all the countries near that pole, turn round
to a constant sunshine: he at the same time
leaves the south pole an equal number of de-
grees, and those parts turn round in our win-
ter, the sun declines southward of the equator.
The banks of the North Cape are general-
ly very bold, except occasionally a steep bluff,
which is thickly studded with live oak, the
majestic magnolia, sweet, sour, and bitter or-
anges, and the lemon—all covered with live

moss, hanging down in dense and beautiful
tufts. Other fruits found here besides those
I have mentioned, are the best of Grapes, Pines,
Citrons, Peaches, Plums, and berries of vari-
ous and the richest kinds.

Vessels and boats almost daily pass up and
down the stream. The steam boat arrives
here once a week from Charleston, via Savan-
nah, Darien, St. Mary's and Jacksonville to
Palatka about 75 miles up the river.

The land back from the river is one perfect
level. Its wood growth consists chiefly of
pine of middling size but of superior quality.
It is a beautiful ride to mount a horse and
travel ten or fifteen miles through the "pine har-
rens" as they are termed,—there is no under-
growth to intercept your vision. The bound-
ary can be seen at all times in droves of
40 or 60. The huntsman may take as many
as he chooses. They are sometimes killed in
the night by carrying a lighted torch. They
will approach sufficiently near to be shot. The
tiger, wolf, wild cat, bear, and wild boar are
plenty and are often killed. The deer, it
seems, often engage with each other in a fatal
contest. I send you two pairs of large bucks
horns. They are inseparably interlocked,
showing the manner in which the infuriated
animals expired on the field of battle. They
met and fought and died—in union of heads,
but twin of heart.

I have not seen a primitive rock or stone
since I arrived. I have found a few specimens
of pyrites of iron in the bed of the river and
in the crevices. I am told that the limestone
rock is found at Alachway, seventy-five miles
from Jacksonville. I was a short time since
12 or 15 miles into the country, where I found
a kind of men at work in digging a foundation
for a saw and grist mill. They had descended
15 feet and fell upon a stratum of oyster shells.
They had penetrated about four feet into the
shells, but did not find the lower boundary or
surface. This stratum was quite compact.
This was 12 miles from the river and 25 from
the ocean.—The laborers informed me that
beds of these shells were found in like position
all over the territory; thus demonstrating that
the sea once covered this tract. There are se-
veral ancient mounds which I shall visit soon.

I have seen some bones and utensils that were
found in them. They are interesting speci-
mens and I intend them for you. Several me-
dical springs have been found in the interior;
their properties are principally chalybeate, and
have attracted considerable attention for their
healing efficacy in rheumatic affections. They
are frequented by people from Georgia and o-
ther States.

As to the fertility of the soil in this country,
it cannot be said to be above that of mediocrity
in the Northern States although people who
obtain a living here with less labor than is re-
quired with you. The chief productions here
are corn, rice, peas, beans, cotton, the sugar-
cane, and some others already mentioned. The
planters traffic more or less in venison and furs;
lumber trade is profitably followed by some
and also the moss.

The planters are accustomed to set fire to
the extensive pine barrens once or twice every
year. This practice has prevailed for many
years, and its effects, I am satisfied, are detri-
mental to the soil and of course to the interests of
the country.

diminished from year to year—the original
forest is partially destroyed; but the chief in-
jury consists in the destruction of the grass it-
self, which, if suffered to remain unmolested,
would decompose upon the spot and impart
much fertility to the soil. Not a few planta-
tions have been abandoned because they ceased
to supply the herds of cattle, &c., with the
necessary amount of fodder, which failure is
to be attributed to the above named cause.
The planters, however, do not appear to under-
stand the reason of the failure they complain
of, and will be likely to pursue their accus-
tomed way until it is interrupted by legislative en-
actments, which ought to be made and enforced
without delay—otherwise the farming in-
dustry will be subject to still greater injury,
and the country at length become depopulated
or at least much retarded in its increase and
prosperity.

Most of the planters raise large herds of cat-
tle. The pasture grounds are not enclosed by
fences. Their horses and hogs are permitted to
roam in the forest without restraint—their own-
ers sometimes not seeing them once in a twelve-
month. The horses are generally very lean,
and can perform but little service. I saw a
living skeleton of a horse the other day, who
several crows preyed upon the flesh upon his
back, which had been denuded of its skin to
some extent. The poor animal was
greatly emaciated and tormented—nature ap-
parently would have soon passed him over as
lawful plunder to these saucy marauders. I
told the owner of the beast that if he would give
me permission, I thought I could persuade some
of these taloned blackmoors to dismount by
giving them a cold salutation from my rifle;
but the man declined, and the experiment was
not made. Perhaps the offer would have been
quite as merciful in me had I proposed the
horse for a mark instead of the crows.

The rattlesnake attains a much greater
size here than at the North. It is sometimes as
large in circumference as a man's thigh, and
seven or eight feet in length. The virus is much
more fatal during the month of August than in
the early part of the season. Its color is a
lively green, and in very hot weather I have
seen it trickle down in copious drops when I
have irritated the animal with a stick. There are
times when the whole body seems to be sur-
charged with the virus, and he may be seen
for hours together, biting at every object and
enraged at the rustling of every leaf.

The rattlesnake finds a superior foe in the
deer and black snake. Whenever a buck dis-
covers a rattlesnake in a situation which invites
attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle.
He makes up to within ten or twelve feet of
the snake—then leaps forward and aims to se-
cure the body of the snake with his sharp bifur-
cated hoofs. The first onset is most common-
ly successful; but if otherwise, the buck repeats
the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The
rapidity and fatality of his skillful manoeuvre
leave but a slight chance for his victim either
to escape or to eject its poison into its more
alert antagonist. The black snake also is
more or less a competitor against the rat-
tlesnake. Such is its celebrity of motion not
only in running, but in entwining itself
round its victim, that the rattlesnake has no
chance of escaping from its fatal embrace.

When the black and rattlesnakes are about
to meet for battle, the former darts forward at
the height of his speed, and strikes at the neck
of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a
foot or two of the upper part of his own body
at liberty. In an instant he encircles him
within five or six folds; he then stops and looks
the strangled and gasping foe in the face to as-
certain the effect produced upon his corroded
body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are
multiplied and the screws tightened—the op-

erator all the while narrowly watching the
countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the
event which follows occurs at Massona, a
port of the Red Sea.

"Finding myself," he says, "surrounded by
the young Arabs, I availed myself of the op-
portunity to converse with them on Religion,
and I soon had occasion to be conversant of their
infidelity. In Arabic there are two different
words to designate an unbeliever; one of those
words is infensive; but the other which is gaffer,
corresponding nearly with our word infidel,
is habitually employed by the Mahomedans
against Christians while a Christian is pun-
ished with death if he applies it to a follower
of Mohammed. During my residence in
Abyssinia, the Arabic language had become
less familiar to me, so that inadvertently while
conversing I used the offensive word gaffer.
Instantly the people seized me, and dragged me
to the judge, crying, 'He is worthy of death!'
he ought to die!—I perceived that I had com-
mitted a fault; and though it was only a fault
of grammar, I felt a great repugnance at dy-
ing for such an offence. I cried to God to de-
liver me by whatever means he thought best.
Conversing on the way with my accusers, I
caught them giving to a passage in the Koran,
a sense which I knew to be false. I was
contriving in this way to justify the expression
I had used. At this moment we perceived a
sheik, an old man much venerated for his
sanctity, and we agreed to take him for umpire.
But for fear they would misrepresent, I led
him to a distance, 'How do you under-
stand this passage in the Koran?' He in-
terpreted it agreeably to my opinion. I then
asked them how he would call such an under-
stood the passage in the other manner. 'They
are gaffer,' he replied, using the terrible word
I had myself employed. The crowd immedi-
ately dispersed in silence, and I was delivered."

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS TOO EARLY.—
Let 1000 young men; at the age of 30 years,
enter into business with a given amount of
capital, all acquired by their own hard earnings,
and let them pursue their business thirty years
faithfully; that is, till they are 60 years of age.
Let 1000 more commence at the age of 20,
with three times the amount of capital posses-
sed by the former, but at the same time either
inherited or loaned, by their friends, and let
them pursue their calling till they are 60 years
of age, or a period of 40 years. We will sup-
pose the natural talents, capacity for doing
business, and outgoes—in fact, every thing
the same, in both cases. Now it requires no
gift of prophecy to foretell with certainty, that
at 60 years of age, a far greater portion of the
1000 who began at 20, and depended solely on
their own exertions, will be men of wealth,
than those who began at 30, with three times
the amount of capital.

The reason of these results is found in the
very nature of things. But I am sustained by
facts. Go into any city in the United States,
and learn the history of the men who are en-
gaged in the active and profitable business, and
are thriving in the world, and you will find
that the far greater part began life with
nothing, and had no other resources what-
ever but their own head

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1834.

The manuscript of "Observer," noticed in our last, was so securely put away by the editor, when he left home, that it has not been found. We hope the delay will not prejudice the article.

The absence of the editor will account, in some measure, for the barrenness of this morning's Whig. The papers from abroad, too, furnish us little or nothing of interest to readers in this part of the country.

ALL THE OBSERVER.—We are happy to perceive by the last Easton Gazette, that the editor of that paper, in the autumn of 1833, is about to put into practice, "a line of conduct, prescribed in early life," of decency and respect for the opinions of respectable society. His departure from this early prescribed line of decent conduct, (as manifested in the indecent character of his Gazette, from the day of its first publication to last Saturday inclusive,) is to be regretted by his friends; but it will prove a source of solicitation to them, as well as us, that he has seen the error of his middle life, and is now determined to break off his sins. The next Gazette, we shall expect to differ so widely from all that have preceded it, that its subscribers will hardly know it,—indeed, we shall not be surprised to see it announced abroad as a new publication.

We have received the first number of a new daily paper, called the *Baltimore Intelligencer*, published by C. F. Cloud, lately one of the editors of the *Saturday Visitor*. It is a neatly printed super-royal sheet. We publish Mr. Cloud's prospectus, and wish him success.

At the request of the publisher, we insert this morning, the table of contents of the recent numbers of the *Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science*, a work which we should think is worthy of the general encouragement of the faculty, and students of medicine.

MAINE.

The following is the latest intelligence from Maine. Every day's returns increase the Democratic majority.

From the Age.

"THE VOICE OF MAINE.—DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT."

In our late election the Democracy of Maine have achieved a most glorious victory. The Bank has been defeated, and its forces utterly overwhelmed. Returns have been received from 274 towns, giving 34,918 for Dunlap, the Republican candidate, and 31,922 for Sprague, the Federal candidate. There are 52 towns and plantations to be heard from, which, in the gubernatorial vote of 1832, gave for Governor Smith 1168 votes over Mr. Goodnow. These towns and plantations have probably thrown a large majority for Dunlap as they did for Smith, and we may safely calculate that Governor Dunlap, at the late election, has received at least 4000 more votes than Mr. Sprague, and will have a clear majority over all candidates over 3000.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rep.	Fed.	Scat.
Kennebec, 29 towns comp.	6865	162	
York, 25 "	4795	3660	
Cumberland 25 "	5891	6247	41
Waldo, 25 "	3702	1452	120
Oxford, 21 "	2581	1838	79
Somerset, 31 "	2553	2740	71
Hancock, 22 "	1749	1667	9
Penobscot, 43 "	4592	3179	
Washington 24 "	1567	1482	
Lincoln, 29 "	3803	4792	231

274 24,918 31,922 713
Fifty-two towns and plantations remain to be heard from, which, in the great contest in 1832, gave Governor Smith 1168 majority.

The returns of Representatives, whose names are given in "the Age," show 65 Democratic Representatives, 54 Whigs or Federals. The remaining counties will increase the majority of Democrats in a greater ratio. In the Senate, 14 Democrats, 11 Whigs.

Last fall, the Federal party in this region were called "National Republicans," last spring, "Independent Republicans," and now "Whigs." What will they be called twelve months hence? Who would belong to a party that has not even a name to live by? Every new name they assume they think will give the people better than the former one. They are still known, however, as the same old party that for many years have opposed the democracy of the country.—In this there is no room for mistake.—*Warren (O.) News Letter.*

Gen. VANCE, who was for a few weeks the candidate of the National, in Ohio, for Governor, has declined holding a poll. The Clay stock in that State is, as Paddy would say, "a fraction below nothing at all."—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

We are told by the Federalists, that Gen. Jackson has removed 1400 persons from office during his administration. Although we know not upon what authority this assertion is made, yet admitting it to be true, what proportion is that to the whole number of office holders. The Federalists say there are 40,000 office holders, and if 1400 of them have been removed, 38,600 remain. A pretty good share to continue in place in a republican government.—*Pennsylvania.*

NEW YORK.—The Democrats of New York have nominated WILLIAM L. MARCY for governor, and JOHN T. BRAY for lieutenant governor. These gentlemen are now in office. The opponents of the administration have nominated WILLIAM E. SWANSON, of Cayuga, for Governor, and WILLIAM E. SWANSON, of Cayuga, for lieutenant governor. Mr. SWANSON is a member of the State Senate (an anti-slavery man), and Mr. SWANSON is a member of the city of New York.

From the Globe.

BANK RIGHTEOUSNESS.

About two months since, a committee of New York merchants supplicated Mr. Biddle to extend the loans of the Bank of the U. S. some five or ten millions of dollars. They stated their opinion that it could be done with safety to the institution and benefit to the public. The equivocal and jesuitical reply which that committee received in answer to their application, has been so extensively circulated, that we need not further allude to it.

The course pursued by the Bank since, is what we wish to bring to the notice of that committee.

The total accommodations to the community by the Bank, on the 1st of July, were, \$51,024,972 72

The same on the 1st of August, 49,676,166 89

Withdrawal of accommodations in July, \$2,348,805 83

The total accommodations to the community on the 1st of August were, \$48,976,166 89

The same on the 1st of September, 47,050,498 45

Withdrawal of accommodations in August, \$1,616,668 24

Total amount withdrawn of its accommodations by the bank in July and August, \$3,965,474 07

Now, here is a curtailment of near four millions of dollars by the Bank, of its accommodations to the community, in two months, immediately succeeding the application of the New York committee, for it to extend them five to ten millions. This is not all. We have certain information that it is now endeavoring to embarrass the city Banks of New York, by demanding specie as soon as they can accumulate a balance against one of them. On Monday last they demanded and received the specie from one Bank, \$200,000 on account of a balance of \$204,000, more than half of which had accumulated subsequently to the preceding Saturday.

What say you gentlemen of the New York Committee, to these facts? Who caused the distress of which you complained, when many of you came here as a committee, with a memorial to Congress, and in person waited upon the President, asking relief, when your real object was to aid in continuing the panic, and to force a recharter of the Bank? Will you longer continue to kiss the rod that is thus daily chastising you?

When Mr. Biddle seemed to enter into the views of the New York committee, in regard to a new career of lending, we warned the country that it was mere juggle. The Bank wanted to take the credit of being the author of that commercial prosperity which it could not prevent, because it could not prevent the growing enterprise and energy of the American People. This was one motive for Mr. Biddle's cant about relieving the community.

Another was, to save the Bank from the odium which the reaction of its failed panic scheme was bringing upon it. But the main object of the Bank managers, in making a *façade* of great liberality in lending, when its real design was to curtail, was to induce the State Banks to discount, that it might be more successful in getting in its debts, and that it might thus have the local institutions more completely in its power by the opening of the next Congress, when its new pressure and panic system is again to be renewed.

From the Democrat.

The article which we republished below, was written by Hozekiah Niles, and was inserted and will be found in this Weekly Register of the 21st of August, 1834. It relates to the present Bank of the United States, and was first published at a time when Mr. Niles was free from the trammels of party, and spoke the honest dictates of his unbiased judgment. Alas! how wavering and uncertain is the human mind! The very same Mr. Niles, for some substantial reasons, which may not bear the test of public scrutiny is now in favor of rechartering this very Bank. He wishes to fasten upon the country an institution which he says "has completely blasted the public expectation." He is willing to continue a tremendous power in the hands of men whom he has designated as "a degenerate set of speculators" or "a conclave of tyrants." He seems now to be quite anxious "that eight or ten irresponsible and truly contemptible individuals, unknown out of the streets that lead from their counting houses to the Bank, may rule and will rule the government of the United States." He is now quite busy and active in assisting this Bank "to regulate the transactions of individuals, to govern the money matters of the nation—to elect Presidents of the United States and enact laws for the government of the people, which judges shall declare to be constitutional, though known to be so enacted." At one time he asks the people with patriotic indignation whether they would stand still and see a monied aristocracy swallow up the dignity of the constitution, and now when for the first time the people to whom he appealed are preparing to follow his advice, he is "content to see their government crawling at the feet of this abominable institution."

We do not republish this article, with any view of showing the gross inconsistency of Mr. Niles; that is now a matter of no consequence to any one but himself. There was a time, however, when this old gentleman was a democratic republican; there was a time when the malignant influence of party spirit did not prevent him from speaking boldly and honestly in defence of the rights of the people; there was a time, when he exposed the corrupt deformity of this bank with ardent enthusiasm and unflinching determination. That time has passed and gone—Samson has laid his head in the lap of Delilah. There he lay man to whom this paper may come, who values the unbought opinion of Hozekiah Niles, let him read the subjoined remarks. Nothing that we can say, will give a truer picture of the alarming designs of this monstrous monopoly. It looks as if it were written yesterday, and is most apposite to the present conflict. Look at it democrats. Read—Read—Read.

From Niles' Weekly Register, August 21, 1834.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

When the searching eye of heaven is hid Behind the globe, and lights the lower world, Then thieves and robbers range abroad in secret.

In murders and in outrage bloody here; But when from under this terrestrial ball, He fires the proud tops of the eastern pile, Then darts his light through every guilty hole, Then murders, treasons, and detested sins, The cloak of night being plucked from off their backs, Stand bare and naked, trembling at themselves.

King Richard II.

The developments made since the matter was first agitated, of the composition and character of the Bank of the United States, justify the application of our motto to its course of

proceedings, from the date of its institution to the present day,—except so far as the last line of the abstract may be construed into a shew of compunction for offences committed. The bank being shut as cannot fail shame.

Never did an institution exist that more completely blasted the public expectation, than this bank has done. Its policy, though founded upon opposite extremes, has been equally mischievous and malevolent. The original purpose of its framers was to get money—the object of its present managers is to acquire power. The former was a desperate set of speculators—the other is a conclave of tyrants. Gold was the god that the first worshipped; the second gives up all to ambition. *Cæsar or nothing*, is the device inscribed on the entrance of their council chamber. That eight or ten responsible and truly contemptible individuals, unknown out of the streets that lead from their counting houses to the bank, may rule and will rule the government of the United States, is to me undoubted; if the strong arm of the people is not speedily interposed. I say of the people, for I have little faith in the executive or in congress regarding this matter—unless urged to charge any with corruption—but do know that a great deal of intrigue is going on, and think it not very delicate that members of congress, being heavy stockholders in the bank, should again vote on their own case, as some did at the last session.

When this bank was first started, enormously forced dividends of profits was the grand object,—that the stockholders who had never paid for their stock might sell it at an advance; they therefore desired that about forty persons might be authorized to sign its notes, to fill up the circulation of the country! The mighty bubble burst, and the devotees of avarice tumbled pell-mell from the heaven which they thought they had gained—as Milton describes it, that the spirits from the lower world were sent back "to the place from whence they came"—but in their fall they severely wounded the national reputation and exhibited scenes of individual misdoings that astonished us all. After this, a new administration of the affairs of the bank took place—a policy directly opposite to that of the original makers of the bank, was speedily adopted and is still persevered in. It now issues none of its own notes. Present currency profit is sacrificed to concentrate a power to command it hereafter—to regulate the transactions of individuals—to govern the money matters of the nation—to elect Presidents of the United States and enact laws for the government of the people, which judges shall declare to be "constitutional," though known to be so enacted. Whether these magnificent designs will be accomplished or not, a little time will determine. We have not the shadow of a doubt but that they are aimed at. Few have estimated the moral force which a command of the circulating medium of a country confers. It makes the creature greater than the creator, and it is a creature without feeling or remorse.

"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?"

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A NEW CONVERT.

A coalition print lately fed the friends of the administration to produce a single man who has been converted in its favor. We might meet the challenge with the utmost facility. There might be hunted from every country in this commonwealth—of men, who have freely come forward and declared, that their eyes have been opened since the Spring elections; that they were deceived by the panic which was got up—and that they are anxious to change their votes. But a memorable case is just furnished to our hand by the journals of Pennsylvania. Judge Shaler closed his speech at Pittsburgh, on the 4th July, in the following manner. He has been until recently a decided opponent of Jackson and his administration. (hear him!)

"My fellow citizens, I conceive we have a battle to fight of principle against power, of the people against incorporated wealth, and that every individual, however humble his station, is bound to put forth his strength in the contest. Upon the subject of the removal of the deposits, and upon the great prospects set forth by Gen. Jackson in his late protest to the senate, I differ from the party with whom I so long have acted. I differ from them upon great constitutional principles. Until the final action of General Jackson upon these subjects, you are aware that I was politically opposed to him. But when I found him acting with vigor against the monied aristocracy, sustaining the true principles of the constitution, appealing to the sovereign people for their judgments upon his acts, and exhibiting under the most untoward circumstances, a firmness of purpose and consistency of conduct that could alone sustain the sinking energies of the country, and revive and foster the principles of democracy among us, I deem myself bound, by principle, which I have professed since first entering into political life, to take part with his administration.

"My fellow citizens, the venerable sage and patriot, the veteran soldier, the eminent statesman has performed his duties; you have yours yet to perform. He has appealed to you for the soundness of his policy, and the integrity of his conduct. Will you desert him at this hour? You must give your sanction to his acts through the ballot box. The question of bank or no bank—of restoration of the deposits, or retaining your own money, is to be decided at the October election. Let all prejudices—let all personal predilections be sacrificed to the public good. Rally round the standard of your party. Sustain the principles of democracy. Be united, and here, where the bank has an institution, even now holding out allurements to the doubtful and threats to the weak, show that you are beyond its control and influence. Determine with yourselves that the institution, blackened as it is with corruption, and eager for rule, shall go down; and by a triumphant victory over your enemies give that encouragement to your friends, both at home and abroad, that will be the sure harbinger of democratic victory throughout the union."

From the Globe.

SPECIE, AND THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

We take much pleasure in communicating the important fact, that the imports of specie into New York and New Orleans alone, during one week, by recent returns at the Treasury, appear to have exceeded one million dollars.

It will be very gratifying to the People to learn further, that a large portion of what is now brought into New York is gold. But our good Whigs, Messrs. Gales and Greene, lament over these imports of specie, because, in their patriotism, they fear merchandise enough besides specie will not be imported to pay a sufficient revenue, to keep the wheels of Government in motion, and especially to pay, we suppose, the immense and extravagant sums they receive as public printers and contractors. We are happy, however, to be able to inform them and the public, that in addition to

the revenue received the first half of the year, and of which we have formerly given the particulars, the amount received in the two months which have elapsed of the last half of the year, is \$1,000,000, if not more; the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and that the residue of all our ordinary national debt is now rapidly paying off, and all wanted to be discharged, and all the discharged, as soon as possible, without the least inconvenience or embarrassment.

This vanishes another prediction of the Senatorial panic-makers of the last session, a leading one of whom, and no less a financier than Mr. Webster, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, gravely predicted and promulgated to the world on the 18th of March last, that the revenue from customs would fall off from the estimates, the last half of the year 1834, at least fifty per cent. and would probably cause the postponement of the payment of the public debt.

This was not a loose remark, made impromptu, but he avowed it to be the result of sort of estimate he had made, and that this deficiency and embarrassment, would be one of the deplorable consequences of the late Executive proceedings, or of the much abused experiment. A sort of estimate, to be sure—What blind leaders of the blind!

We understand that letters have been received from Colonel Kearney, commanding part of the regiment of dragoons, dated at Camp Smith, west of Fort Gibson, of the 29th of July. General Leavenworth and Lieutenant McClure died on the 21st July; they had been sick for weeks previously. No other officer had died. General Leavenworth had advanced from Fort Gibson for the purpose of establishing two temporary posts. The dragoons under Colonel Dodge had left them several days previous to the death of General Leavenworth; their object was to seek an interview with the Pawnees, about 100 miles distant, for the purpose of getting from them several of our citizens whom they had taken prisoner, and likewise endeavoring to prevail upon them to enter into amicable relations, and to stop their marauding expeditions. Colonel Dodge had with him about 260 men—a force considered by Colonel Kearney amply sufficient for the objects in view. Colonel Kearney does not report the loss of any horses.

Sickness had prevailed very much through that region. Several years since military expeditions have been made into that country, but generally by heretofore with dismounted troops; and one of the objects of raising the regiment of dragoons was, that such expedition being thereafter in greater force, and have an arm more formidable to the Indians would have the greater effect. The Pawnees and Comanches, warlike and powerful tribes, are in continual hostility with our frontier settlement, making frequent and afflictive incursions upon the white settlers, as well as upon our Indian emigrants. These last, the Government is by its treaties bound to protect and unless an efficient protection is furnished, the great and standing policy of the Government, of inducing all the tribes east to pass to the west of the Mississippi, will encounter serious obstacles, if not a defeat.

This policy, approved by all parties, and involving the very preservation of the existing tribes, cannot be effectually prosecuted without the aid of an active military force, capable of rendering the desired protection. This protection was one of the principal objects of the establishment of the present year, together with the establishment of two new posts, of recovering several persons who had been carried off the year before by the Indians, of protecting the Santa Fe road, and of producing, by the display of so great a mounted force, such an impression upon the unfriendly Indians, as would convince them of the folly of engaging in hostility with our Government. Humanity was its great design—to protect the exposed, and to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our strength and of his weakness, any future aggressions.

The sickness which has prevailed generally, in that country, is an accident common to all conditions of life, and would be a singular objection to necessary military operations. It has been general through all the regions this season, and more severe at the posts than within the troops in the field.

After returning from the Pawnee towns, the dragoons will probably be divided into three detachments, and to be kept throughout the season patrolling between our frontier posts, ready to prevent any incursions from the Indians, or to punish those who may have the temerity to make them. It was so generally acknowledged that a similar arrangement would have prevented the Black Hawk War, that we are at a loss for any sound reasons which can be brought as objects to it now; and had we at that time possessions a mounted regiment, we had no doubt it would have been so employed.

The lives and property of our frontier settlers must be protected. Peace must be maintained in that quarter, in order to encourage emigration, and the most effectual means of accomplishing these objects, are such expeditions as that on which the dragoons are now engaged.

GLOBE.

From yesterday's Balt. Amer.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New York papers announce the arrival at the port of the ship Champlain, bringing London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 14th August, inclusive; and also of the ship Mohawk, with French papers to the 10th. From the journals before us we make the annexed interesting extracts: The British Parliament was prorogued on the 14th. The two houses appear to have been completely ranged against each other for some days previous to the prorogation. In the House of Lords, August 11th, after an animated debate, the Irish title bill was refused a second reading, by a vote of 189 to 122. Majority against the second reading, 67. The Poor Laws Amendment Bill passed the House of Commons on the 8th, after some amendments. Accounts from Napoli to July 8, state that Main had submitted, and that Greece was just returning to complete tranquility. The King gave his royal assent to the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, and to several other bills.

The London Morning Chronicle announces, on the authority of a letter from Madrid, that the Spanish Government had claimed the intervention of France, and that the French army was actually passing the Pyrenees. The Sun says "We are certain the French government will answer as its honor demands, and that it will have the cordial support of England." It is no time for hesitation in this affair. Spain ought to be tranquilized, in spite of the machinations of the Holy Alliance. Neither Austria, Russia, nor Prussia, has yet acknowledged the young Queen of Spain, and there is no doubt but Don Carlos has been instigated by those powers to make a diversion in the West of Europe, while they are arranging all their troops and themselves in the East, with the understanding that Don Carlos shall be acknowledged legitimate king of Spain, as soon

as Russia shall have finished with the Ottoman empire. But it cannot be that England and France will be the dupes of these despots." The Globe says "The Speech of the King of France, and the treaty of the quadruple alliance, leave no doubt that effectual means will be taken, should they become necessary, to put down an insurrection, which, without the least chance of ultimate success, would plunge the Peninsula again into scenes of discord and confusion."

We are gratified to learn that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have effected the loan of two hundred thousand dollars from the U. S. Bank, in reference to which a meeting was held in this city last week. This sum will enable the Canal Company to complete their works to a point eight miles above Williamsport, during the present season, and will put out of jeopardy two costly dams across the Potomac which would probably have been swept away by the next winter torrents, if they had been left in an unfinished state. We would fain regard the success of the company, in obtaining this seasonable aid, as a token of its further and rapid advance to Cumberland.

Balt. Amer.

It is stated in the Fredericksburgh Area that Mr. G. W. Featherstonhaugh is now on his way to the country west of the Mississippi employed by the Government to examine the mineral resources of that vast region.

Discovery of interesting manuscripts.—From the August number of the New Monthly Magazine we learn that M. Ruppel, an accomplished traveller, now on his return from Abyssinia, has discovered, and brings with him a number of manuscripts of great value. The most remarkable of these is a copy of a Bible containing an additional book by Solomon, one or two additional of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the book of Esther: none of these augmentations of the Bible have yet been heard of in Europe. It contains also the book of Enoch, and the fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which has been for some time known among the learned. Another curious manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians carry as far back as the Council of Nice, when, they say, it was promulgated by one of their kings. This code is divided into two books; the first of which relates to the canon law, and treats of the relations between the church and the temporal power, and the second is purely a civil code. M. Ruppel has also with him some Abyssinian church hymns, which display the only indication of the poetry which has been found to exist among the Abyssinians.—N. Y. Com.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—At the commencement of the week, sales of reds were brisk at 95 a \$1.05 cents for common to prime—the market well supplied. Prices receded a shade in the course of Tuesday, but since then they seem to have returned to the range named above. A parcel of prime red was sold yesterday at \$1.05. We quote red to strictly prime reds to-day at \$1 to \$1.05, and ordinary to good reds at 95 a 100 cents. A sale of family flour white was made on Monday at \$1.14, and to-day another parcel of the same description at \$1.12.

Corn.—Sales of white and yellow at the beginning of the week at 65 cents. There is a fair supply adroit to-day, but the market is rather flat. We quote both sorts, for shipment, at about 64 a 65 cents.

Rye.—Has advanced a shade. Sales at 65 a 66 cents.

Oats.—Are now in fair supply. We quote at 30 a 33 cents, as in quality.

Cloverseed.—Sales of parcels from stores at \$4.37 a \$4.50. Some lots have been taken from wagons at \$4 a \$4.50, as in quality.

Timothyseed.—Sales from stores (wholesale) at \$2.50 per bushel.

Flaxseed.—Wagon price \$1.25, and store price \$1.37 a \$1.50.

Sept. 16.

The undersigned Democratic Republican Candidates, will meet the People of the several districts, on the following days, viz: at St. Michaels on Saturday the 20th inst.; at Easton on Tuesday the 23d inst.; at Trappe on Saturday the 27th inst.; and at the Chapel on the Saturday immediately preceding the election. The candidates of the opposite party are respectfully invited to attend.

P. F. THOMAS, M. O. COLSTON, PHILIP HORNEY, NICH. MARTIN, PETER WEBB, JOHN KEMP.

Sept. 16.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

[ELECTION 6TH OCTOBER, 1834.]

For Talbot County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

P. Francis Thomas, Nicholas Martin, Morris O. Colston, Philip Horney.

County Commissioners.

John Kemp, 2d District. Peter Webb—3d "

For Caroline County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Robert T. Keene, Matthew Driver, John Thawley, Capt. — Rich.

For Queen Anna County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Leuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore, John B. Thomas, Wm. S. Hambleton.

DIED.

At Easton Point on Thursday last, Mr. Wm. Vickers.

On Thursday last, THOMAS SUDLER, Esq. Sheriff of Queen Anna county.

TAILORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his experience in business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to any who may favor him with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a miss-fit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.

The Public's humble servant, THOMAS J. EARICKSON.

sept 23 6w

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.]

It is proposed to publish in the city of Baltimore, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertaking, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth the following considerations:—

1. The *Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser* will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns of closely printed matter.—None but articles of peculiar interest will be published in detail.

2. The *Intelligencer and Advertiser* will be a politically neutral paper, aiming at an impartial record of all the prominent occurrences of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, presenting to its readers an account of the state of our own Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the community.

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flourishing city, and exerting its utmost to develop its natural advantages, increase its trade, and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of such of them as may not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will be issued (every other day), containing all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and useful to these important classes of society.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times, (though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five columns to the page) and containing a complete diurnal compendium of the most various intelligence,—the practical multum in parvo; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other daily paper published in the country, and enable all to avail themselves of its great advantages.

NOTICE OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT SAENA, IN PERU.—By JOHN REID, Esq.

[Communicated by the Author.]

SAENA, 11th November, 1833.

Sir.—The place from which I write is situated forty miles N. N. W. of the port of Arica, on the coast of Peru, and twenty-five miles inland from the point of the bay of the same name, laid down in our maps as the Morra de Sama. The surrounding country is part of that hopeless waste which reaches along the coast from Tumbe to the confines of Chili, on which nature, in denying it rain, has set the impress of eternal sterility.

The Cordillera of the Andes, which runs nearly the whole extent of this side of South America, parallel with the coast, is distant only about twenty miles, and presents the sublime summits of Tacora, and three other nameless mountains, covered, for several thousand feet, with perpetual snow, glittering under the pure sunshine of a tropical sky. The climate, from our proximity to the Cordillera on the one hand, and the Pacific ocean on the other is one of the finest in the world; seven years of almost constant observation have given me a medium of 63 degrees, as the general average temperature of day and night. Rain, in the proper sense of the word, is unknown in winter. We have sometimes a drizzling mist, during the night, but even this is rare, and the wind, except in the slight southerly trade breeze, which sets in about mid-day, and calms at sunset, is utterly unknown. A small stream, dignified by the name of River, descends from the Cordillera, and by its careful distribution, supports the luxuriant vegetation, which environs the town, but these advantages are more than counterbalanced by our exposure to earthquakes.

On the night of the 8th of October, 1831, at a quarter past 9 o'clock, the first great "torpedo," for a period of nearly a century, took place here. Its approach was announced by a hollow rumbling subterranean noise, not unlike, but much louder, than distant thunder. This lasted for about ten seconds, and was followed by a violent vertical movement of the earth, which continued for nearly seven seconds more. Many of the houses were thrown down, the walls of others shattered in every direction, and in some cases pieces of building were detached from the middle of walls, leaving the rest of the edifice uninjured. This earthquake ruined the unfortunate town of Arica, was felt at the very extremity of the republic to the south, and as far north as Camana, a line covering seven degrees of latitude along the coast. It was also felt at sea, at a distance of 100 miles from Arica, and at Chiquisaca, 400 miles inland, shaking to its centre, not only the immense breadth of the main Cordillera, but the lateral chain of Portosi, on the eastern extremity of which Chiquisaca is situated. The great shock was followed by two others at 11 P. M. and 5 of the following morning, and the earth continued sensibly trembling for at least a fortnight afterwards. Up to the 7th of February, 1832, I counted ninety-seven distinct shocks & from that day the greater part of the earthquakes we have had taken place without the noise which used formerly to precede them.

On the morning of the 18th September last, precisely at 6 o'clock, another dreadful convulsion of the earth occurred here, which entirely destroyed at least 1000 of the 1200 houses of this unfortunate city, besides completing the utter ruin of Arica and the other small towns of the province. This earthquake commenced in its full force without any preceding noise. It lasted forty-three seconds, and the movement of the earth was horizontal, with two or three undulatory oscillations, the most alarming and dangerous of all. Those who, like myself, may have frequently experienced similar things, will easily agree with me, that it is no time for exactness in calculation, nor could I speak with precision to the duration of this convulsion, in which my personal safety was in many ways threatened; but for the fact of having had my watch at the moment of its occurrence in my hand, and having preserved it, only at intervals by the breathing of an air of wind, which appeared to have no determined direction, and was felt within doors the same as in the street. The atmosphere appeared to be in a highly electrical state, and many people taking notice of these things, were in some degree prepared for the coming calamity. Nor was the howling of the dogs and braying of jack-asses during the night disregarded. In countries exposed to earthquakes people acquire a habit of observing any thing considered as an indication, as well as a danger, in the perception, of the slightest shake, which appears to a stranger as ridiculous timidity. Two or three circumstances came under my own observation, which seemed to prove that some powerful agent is at work in the atmosphere, besides the hidden ones below the surface. A great number of empty glass phials I found next day standing where they had been left, about the room. A few others, containing different liquids, were thrown from the shelves and broken, but no empty one had ever fallen on its side. On a highly varnished new table, at which I had the night before been reading, the varnish became so fluid that it passed through the boards of several books, and the next day they appeared as if glued to the mahogany. From several large earthen jars sunk in the earth, water was thrown in considerable quantity over the mouth although in none of them was it nearer to the top than three to four feet. One singularity in the dog is remarkable here, and it is that immediately after a shock, whether strong or weak the whole dogs of the place run to drink at the nearest water.

FEMALE SEMINARY, EASTON.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the reception of pupils on the 22d September. The course of study to be pursued, will be as heretofore, with the exception of some ornamental branches, for which they propose employing an assistant as soon as circumstances will authorize.

For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividing the year into two seasons, six months each, hoping, thereby, to render a public examination both practicable and interesting. Public examinations have been much neglected in this institution, owing to the fact, that the classes are so fluctuating, it would have derogated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of science will take this into consideration, and if not assisted directly in the execution of our plan, will throw no obstacles in the way.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the Commissioners for Talbot County.

CHAPTER 251.

AN ACT entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the Levy Court of Talbot county, be and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners for said county.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefor in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house, and for purchasing fuel, books and stationery therefor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationery and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of this state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive a portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the clerk of the county, as other county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arithmetical of the district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer shall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary free schools therein.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund, belonging to their respective districts, by a check drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient well bound book, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands, for the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this State, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books, in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favour of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

aug 12

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tuile, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very quaint book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Italian Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Domestic Lover, &c. &c.

One of the best novels, say the London Magazine, of the present day.

Tutor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received.

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

aug 5

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for seven years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unqualified patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens.

Their Seminary was furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.

Geo. F. Frederick and Annapolis papers; Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Eastern Whig; Port Deposit Courant; will advertise the above once a week, each, for the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] office.

aug 26 5w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 14th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN PURLEY, who says he was raised in Westmoreland Co. Va. He appears to be about 40 years of age, five feet, six inches high; has a scar over his right eye that extends through his eye-brow—he is of tolerable dark color, and has very small hands. He gave a very imperfect account of his place of nativity. His fur hat, pretty much soiled with white cotton, an old blue coat, old linen shirt, and striped linen vest, much patched, cotton and yarn twilled pantaloons of fustian colour, and old patched shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

August 27, 1834.

The Globe, Washington City, Whig, Eastern, and Citizen, Frederick, will insert the above four times and charge this [Free Press] office.

sept 2 4t

GEORGE WINSLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. HARRISON, and has just received,

15 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars,

14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses,

25 bags Lagaira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,

Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas,

10 boxes of white and brown Havana Sugars,

Box and keg Raisins, Soap and Candles,

Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hhds. and blbs. French Brandy, in half pipes,

Holland Gin and Wines, Coarse and fine Salt,

Flour, Herrings and Mackerel, Stone and Wooden Ware, Cotton Yarn,

And many other articles too tedious to mention, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 9

POST-OFFICE, EASTON, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once. He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postage.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.

Easton, July 8

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

WM. C. GIDDINGS, District No. 1.

JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.

J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.

EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Millington, are hereby informed that the notice of a General Meeting to be held at the Banking House on the 10th of September next, is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN, for self and others.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1834.

62—The papers on the Eastern Shore which published the notice of the meeting, will please publish the above, and forward their bills for the same, immediately to this [Chestertown] office.

sept 2 2w

JOHN W. MILLIS

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 6w3w

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Standard keeper for the ensuing year, by the Commissioners for Talbot county, will attend in Easton from the first of September until the first of October next; at Wye Mill on the first of October; on the 2nd October at the Trappe; on the 3d October at St. Michaels, for the purpose of trying the weights and measures.

sept 2 3t

N. B. Persons having Windmills who wish their weights and measures tried, will please attend at the abovementioned places.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

aug 26 6w

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Tuesday, 26th ult. a small BAY HORSE, with very little mane and foretop, thin tail, one white foot, and a small spot in his forehead. Any person knowing where this horse may be found, and who will give information, or bring him home to the subscriber in Easton, shall be paid all reasonable charges for such trouble.

JOSEPH COUNCELL.

Easton, Sept. 9 8t

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.

July 22 4t

Sale of Property for County Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners of Talbot county, the undersigned, former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county, will sell at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of September inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property at the corner of Harrison and Dover streets, at present occupied by John Bennett, Esq. or such an interest therein as will satisfy the county taxes for the year 1834, due to me by Philip Wallis, say eleven dollars and eighty-six cents, together with the interest and legal expenses thereon.

BENNETT BRACCO, former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county.

sept 2 4t

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant.

P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. THOMAS J. EARLICKSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

J. H. BENNY.

sept 2 6w3w

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot County, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next, being the 6th day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

sept 2 4t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.

MILL FOR SALE.

EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 13.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1834.

WHOLE No. 362.

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

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrears
are settled, without the approbation of the
publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-
serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger
advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati American.

"NOW-A-DAYS."

Alas! how every thing has changed
Since I was sweet sixteen,
When all the girls wore homespun frocks,
And aprons nice and clean;
With bonnets made of braided straw,
That tied beneath the chin,
And shawls laid neatly on the neck,
And fastened with a pin.

But now-a-days the ladies wear
French gloves and Leghorn hats,
That take up half a yard of sky,
In coal-hod shape or flats,
With gowns that do not fall as low
As such things ought to fall,
With waist that you might break in two,
They are so very small.

I recollect the time when I
Rode father's horse to mill,
Across the meadow, rock and field,
And up and down the hill.
And when our folks were out to work,
As true as I'm a sinner,
I jump'd upon a horse, bare-back,
And carried them their dinner.

Dear me! young ladies now-a-days
Would almost faint away,
To think of riding all alone,
In wagon, chair or sleigh;
And as for giving "Pa" his meals,
Or helping "Ma" to bake,
Oh! saints, 'twould spoil their lily hands,
Though "sometimes they make cake."

When winter came, the maiden's heart
Began to beat and flutter,
Each beau would take his sweetheart out
Sleigh-riding in a cutter.
Or if the storm was bleak and cold,
The girls and beaux together
Would meet and have most glorious fun,
And never mind the weather.

But now, indeed, it grieves me much
The circumstance to mention,
However kind a young man's heart,
And honest his intention,
He ne'er can ask a girl to ride,
But such a war is waged!
And if he sees her once a week,
Why surely "they're engaged."

I never thought that I should try
My hand at making rhymes,
But 'tis the way to reprobate
The present evil times;
For should I preach morality;
In common sober prose,
They'd say 'twas older than the hills,
Or else turn up their nose.

THE RAINBOW.

BY FELICIA HEMANS.

"I do set my bow in the clouds, and it shall
be for a token of a covenant between me and
the earth" Gen. ix. 13.

Soft falls the mild reviving shower
From summer's changeless skies,
And rain-drops bend each trembling flower,
They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call
A thousand buds to day,
Which, waiting but that balmy fall,
In hidden beauty lay.

E'en now full many a blossom's bell
With fragrance fills the shade,
And verdure clothes each grassy dell,
In brighter tints arrayed.

But mark! what arch of varied hue
From heaven to earth is bowed;
Haste! ere it vanish, haste to view
The rainbow in the cloud!

How bright its glory! there behold
The emerald's verdant rays;
The topaz blends its hue of gold
With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm thy sight
Was given the vision fair;
Gaze on that arch of colored light,
And read God's mercy there.

It tells us that the mighty deep,
Fast by the Eternal chained,
No more o'er earth's domain shall sweep,
Awful and unrestrained.

It tells that seasons, heat and cold,
Fix'd by his sovereign will
Shall, in their course, bid man behold,
Seed time and harvest still.

That still the flowers shall deck the field,
When vernal zephyrs blow;
That still the vine its fruit shall yield,
When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth! which yet
Smiles with each charm endowed,
Bless thou His name, whose mercy set
The rainbow in the cloud!

From the Western Recorder. THE DRUNKARD'S END.

"Oh! view on its surface the ruins of genius,
The wreck of the scholar, the Christian and friend,
The learning, the wit, the grace that charm'd us,
In the life-drowning bowl meet a permanent end."

During the cold winter of 1832, business of
an important nature called me through the north-
western section of Vermont. The way was long
and dreary, the road frequently blocked with
snow; and toward the close of the tempestuous
afternoon I gladly found myself approaching
the humble inn of a small village. Giving
my horse to an attendant, I hastily entered the
house; and so much was I benumbed with cold,
that I had been some moments before the fire,
before I noticed that an assemblage of people
were then preparing for a funeral. As the
clergyman addressed the throne of grace, I
inferred from his petition for absent relatives,
that it was the last offices; and from the earnest-
ness with which he implored the grace of
God to keep all present from the vice of intemper-
ance, I was led to think he had fallen its victim.
After he had closed, the usual invita-
tion was given for those present to look for
the last time upon the face of the dead. With
that instinctive curiosity so natural to us all,
I went forward to gaze upon the sad relic of
mortality. I beheld the countenance of a
young man bloated and disfigured and was
turning away when an indistinct recollection
of having seen the face caused me to look again.
I could not mistake. Though sadly marred, it
was indeed my earliest and best friend that lay
before me. So long and earnest was my gaze,
so completely forgotten was every thing but
him, that the undertaker was obliged to re-
mind me that it was time for him to proceed
in his duties. He had nearly closed the coffin,
when I interrupted him, hardly conscious of
what I said, "Oh, let me look once more upon
the face of my friend." He again made way
for me, and after satisfying myself that it was
indeed Henry L., I withdrew from the gaze of
all, and gave vent to my feelings in the bitter-
most flood of tears I had shed since my child-
hood. My kind host soon interrupted me by
asking, if I would not follow as a mourner in
the procession. I answered him, "Most cer-
tainly, my early friend shall not go unattended
to his grave." The simple preparations were
soon made; and as the hearse moved slowly on,
my mind reverted to the time when I had
known its occupant full of life and happiness.
Oh, what an age of suffering and sin he must
have endured, to cause so great a change. I
knew him the darling "son of his mother, and
she a widow," enjoying of the comforts of life,
in a pleasant New-England village, where
we were both at school. Together we had stud-
ied; together we had rambled the fields in
search of plants and minerals; had entered
neighboring counting houses in the same city;
and when I left it for commercial speculations
in a distant country, our correspondence had
been frequent. But since my return
to my native land, although I had repeatedly
written, had I not had a word from him?
rumor had told me that his habits were un-
settled if not dissipated.

As we deposited him in his lonely bed I felt
that I was again and forever separated from
him; and as we turned from the grave yard,
I know not that I should have felt more desolate,
had I been the only created being in the uni-
verse. Night was fast closing in upon us,
the dry wind sighed heavily around, and to my
saddened heart the solitary room and cheerful
fire of our inn were most welcome.

In the course of the evening, I obtained from
my landlord all the information in his posses-
sion relative to my friend. It seemed that he
had been wandering about in the vicinity for
several days; that he would sometimes ask
the privilege of a seat by the fire, and a piece
of bread to eat; that he was haggard and dejected
in the extreme; and on the last day he was
seen among them, as he was receiving a morsel
from the hand of an old lady, he said to her—
"You remind me of my mother." "Your
mother," said the good woman, "Oh, how she
must suffer for you." This struck a thrilling
cord in his soul. He rushed from the house
toward a small pond around which he was seen
to linger; and apparently embracing his oppor-
tunity, when no one observed him, he plunged
into the water, and in less than an hour was
taken up as you have seen to day. "He has
left," added my informant, "a bundle in which
were these two letters." One was directed to
his mother; the other to me. In mine, he de-
tailed, in simple yet affecting language, his
sufferings since we parted, the gradual man-
ner in which he had been led captive by intem-
perance, and the iron grasp with which it had
held him. "Oh," added he, "if you have a
son, let him beware of the first drop. Let
'touch not, taste not, handle not,' be inscribed
upon every thing that intoxicates; and if a
motive is ever wanting to enforce his abstin-
ence, remind him of your poor friend Henry L."

It is unnecessary to add the night was to me
a sleepless one. Before commencing my journey
in the morning, I visited his grave and engaged
my landlord to erect a humble stone upon it,
that his friends in journeying that way might
find where he lay. I transmitted to his
afflicted mother, from the nearest town, the
letter he left for her, together with my own
knowledge of his death, and the deep sym-
pathy I felt in her affliction; although at the
moment I wrote, I felt how utterly vain and
worthless was all human sympathy in such
agony of grief as her's must be; how impotent
the words of comfort would fall on a mother's
ear, mourning over an only son, who had fall-
en into a drunkard's grave and must inherit
the drunkard's portion. Oh! is there not some
young man entering life with as fair prospects
as his, who can take warning from his melan-
choly end, and be kept in the straight and nar-
row path of temperance?

The following article, copied from the New
England Farmer, we recommend to the par-
ticular attention of the farming community.
The long drought of the season having rendered
the crops of grass very short, corn fodder must
necessarily possess an unusual value; and the
best method of securing it must be important
to every agriculturist.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

Mr. FESSENDEN.—I have made a small
experiment the past season, to ascertain the
damage, if any, that results to the corn crop,
from topping the stalks in the usual way. And,
influenced by the request of several individuals,
and the thought that, perhaps, it might lead to
a better knowledge of this important branch
of agriculture, (the growing of corn,) I am in-

duced to forward the particulars to you for
publication. Although I am aware that guess-
ing enters largely, and perhaps necessarily
into the calculations and business of the farmer,
I am also aware that experiment cannot be con-
ducted with too much precision; indeed, that
experiment to be relied on, must be conducted
entirely without guessing. Therefore, I have
been somewhat particular in conducting this.
And lest some of your readers may be a little
sceptical in regard to the result, and perhaps
unwilling to allow that the course which has
been pursued by our ancestors, from time im-
memorial, is not the best course, I will give
the details; and if an apology be deemed ne-
cessary, for being so very minute, I can merely
say, that as the experiment seems to me so
deeply to involve the interests of corn growers,
it may be well to give a detailed statement of
the case, so that any interested may be able to
draw their own inferences. And if, in your
opinion, it is worthy a place in your useful
Journal, or likely to promote the interest of
the New-England farmer, you are at liberty to
publish all, or a part as you think best.

For a few years past, I have not cut my
corn stalks until the corn was harvested, guess-
ing that it was a course preferable to the one
commonly pursued in this part of the country
of topping the stalks while in a green state.
But for the purpose of settling this point more
clearly, and with as little trouble as the case
would admit, I selected, about the 5th of Sep-
tember, a row of corn in a field about five
acres, intending to take one that would average
in quality equal to the field throughout, that I
might at the same time be able to ascertain
with tolerable certainty, the product of the
whole field. The mature having been spread
on the surface of the ground and harrowed in
lengthwise of the furrows, and the corn planted
across the furrows made it apparently less dif-
ficult to select an average row. On this row I
cut the stalks from half the hills; beginning at
one end and cutting the first hill, then leaving
the next uncut; and so proceeding alternately,
cutting one and leaving the next uncut, through-
out the row. I had intended to confine the ex-
periment to this row, but finally was led to
extend it so as to include four rows, and in
numbering them agreeably to the order in
which they were standing in the field, this row
may be called No. 2. There were ninety-two
hills in the row, and the stalks were cut from
forty-six hills, all of them in the manner that
is here termed jointing, (i. e.) cut off between
the ear and the first joint above the ear. I
thought they were somewhat more ripe, than
is usual at the time of cutting; a few of them
were nearly dry. The soil was a sandy or
gravelly loam, anciently covered with pine
oak and chestnut. In hoeing the corn no hills
were made, but some ears were taken that the
surface of the ground should remain as level as
possible, through the season.

My estimate of the number of hills on an
acre, was made in the following manner, and
if I am wrong in my calculations I shall be
corrected by some of your readers:

In an area of 200 feet square, (or 40,000
square feet,) there were sixty-two rows, with
fifty-four hills in a row, making 3,348 hills.
This is equal to 3,648 hills per acre, each hill
occupying nearly 12 square feet of surface.

Then, as the hills were cut from half the
row, the number of hills left standing was
1,684 hills, or 1,684 hills per acre.

At the time of harvesting, the corn was
lusked in the field. The forty-six hills from
which the stalks had been cut, gave forty-eight
and a half pounds of ears; and the forty-six hills
on which the stalks had not been cut, gave
sixty-two pounds of ears. The number of ears in
the two cases was about the same; those from
the uncut hills, were evidently the best filled
out an 1 the most luscious; and a large proportion
of them the kernels were so closely we feel in,
that it was difficult to bend the ear at all with-
out breaking it. There was very little mouldy
corn in either case, a few ears were gather-
ed, mostly from the cut stalks, but the whole
quantity was so small as to make it question-
able whether cutting the stalks had much effect
in this particular.

Both parcels were carefully laid aside in a
dry chamber for about six or eight weeks, at
the expiration of which time they were again
weighed, and the parcel of ears from the uncut
hills had lost in drying about two per cent.
more than the other, affording some evi-
dence that the sap continued to circulate for a
greater length of time, in the uncut than in the
cut stalks. The uncut hills gave 42 lbs. 8
oz. dry shelled corn, equal to 14 oz. 121 grs.
per hill, or 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre.
The parcel from the cut hills gave 33 lbs. 7 oz.
equal to 11 oz. 10 grs. per hill, or 47 bushels
and 15 pounds per acre; making a loss of 12
bushels and 46 pounds per acre, by cutting the
stalks. Conclusive evidence, that while the
sap is in circulation, nature does not assign
the stalks an unprofitable office. The product
of the whole row, taken together, cut and un-
cut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 41
pounds per acre.

The product of row No. 3, taken by itself,
containing ninety-two hills, on one half of
which the stalks were cut on the same day the
others were, would not show the practice of
cutting stalks quite so destructive in its ef-
fects, as that exhibited in row No. 2, its whole
produce was 77 lbs. 9 oz. dry corn, equal to 25
bushels and 10 pounds per acre, or 1 bushel
and 25 pounds per acre more than row No. 2.

Not satisfied with resting the experiment
here, I gathered the corn on rows Nos. 1 and
3, (i. e.) the each row side next adjoining No. 2
and 3, and on which none of the stalks had
been cut. These rows taken together, con-
tained 186 hills, and their product of dry shelled
corn was 171 lbs. 13 oz. equal to 14 oz. 121
grs. per hill, or 69 bushels and 8 pounds per
acre, precisely the same average yield as that
part of row No. 2, on which the stalks had not
been cut; this exact coincidence, however, I
think may be numbered among those cases
which rarely happen.

The difference between the two rows on
which half the stalks were cut, and the two
rows on which none of the stalks were cut, was
5 bushels 383 pounds per acre. If this differ-
ence arose from cutting half the stalks, (and I
know no other reason) then cutting the whole,
would have reduced the crop 11 bushels and
21 pounds per acre, or from 60 bushels and 8
pounds to 49 bushels and 43 pounds per acre.

To recapitulate row No. 2 on which the ex-
periment was commenced, taken by itself, as
follows, viz: 46 hills on which the stalks had
not been cut, gave 42 lbs 8 oz. dry shelled corn,
equal to, per acre, 66 bush. 8 lbs.

46 hills from which the stalks
HAD been cut, gave 33 lbs.
7 oz. dry shelled corn, equal
to, per acre, 47 " 18 "

Loss by cutting the stalks per
acre, 19 bush. 46 lbs.

The four rows taken together, stand as fol-

lows:—Nos. 1 and 4, on which no stalks were
cut, gave an average of, per a-

60 bush. 8 lbs.
Nos. 2 and 3, from which half
the stalks were cut, gave an
average of per acre, 54 " 253 "

Loss by cutting half the stalks
per acre, 6 bush. 383 lbs.
2

cutting all the stalks, would
make a loss equal to, per a-

11 bush. 21 lbs.
The difference in the result of the two ex-
periments, is 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre; or, in
two experiments, (if it may be so termed,) of
25 bushels and 50 pounds per acre; a loss quite
equal to all the expenses of hoeing and harvest-
ing, especially when we consider that in hoe-
ing, the labor of making hills was dispensed
with.

If I had cut all the stalks, and obtained a
crop of forty-eight bushels to the acre, the very
fact of having forty-eight bushels, would, I
think, be considered by farmers generally, in
this section of the country, as proof positive, that
the stalks were cut without injury to the crop.
Of if I had gone one step farther and made large
hills, at an additional expense of one dollar per
acre, and thereby reduced the crop to forty-five
bushels per acre, the forty-five bushels would
be considered sufficient proof, that making
hills (which, by the way, are usually made
equally large and high on wet or dry land,
without regard to soil or situation,) was labor
well laid out. For although you occasionally
give us a large corn story, swollen a little, per-
haps by guessing it off in baskets; yet, judging
from what we see and know about raising corn,
we call forty-five bushels per acre, a good crop.

A measure bushel, from the cut hills,
weighed 57 lbs. 9 oz.—one pound less than
from the uncut; the shrinkage being very near
equal to the whole loss in weight.

If this experiment is a fair test, it seems that
about twenty per cent., or one-fifth part of the
crop is destroyed, by cutting the stalks in the
manner they are usually cut. If further experi-
ment should establish this fact, I think there
are few farmers that will hesitate long in de-
ciding which is the most valuable, one acre of
corn or five acres of top stalks. But this twenty
per cent. is not saved at the expense of los-
ing the stalks, they are worth as much, and I
think more, all things considered, after the
corn is harvested, than they are, gathered in
the usual way. If after being bunched up in
a green state, they heat or become mouldy, (a
case of frequent occurrence,) they are utterly
worthless, except it be for manure; I know of
no animal that will eat them. But after they
have once been dried by the frost and wind, a
subsequent moderate degree of mouldiness
seems to be no injury.

For the present I have pursued with them;
and for the present I know of no better, has been
as follows:—In the first place, they are cut off
near the ground, and for the purpose a short
sickle is found the most convenient instrument.
The expense of cutting in this manner, how-
ever, is but a mere trifle, if any more than cut-
ting with a scythe, or a mowing machine.

With propriety be entered as an item of expense
against the next crop, for which it is preparing
the ground. After cutting, they are gathered
into bunches of six or eight stalks, and bound
with three good sheaves of rye straw, if wet, will
be sufficient to bind a ton. In gathering them up
and laying in bunches, an active boy will do as
much as a man. In this way, the whole ex-
pense of gathering, binding and loading, will
not exceed 75 cents per ton. As they are very
bulky, for want of barn-room, I have them
stacked near the barn-yard; and I think I may
safely say, that any cattle eat more pounds of
stalks from an acre gathered in this way, than
they would from the same acre, if gathered in
the usual way. It may be objected to this,
that they are not as good and nourishing as
others; as to that matter, I am not able to say;
but if the cattle are good judges in the case, or
(and I think they ought to be admitted as
such,) they are quite as good and quite as nour-
ishing, for they are eaten, apparently, with
as much as a relish. I add soon to this, that
they are almost entirely free from the vermin
which are so troublesome in the case of the
usual stalks. As they are very bulky, and
break down frequently in hauling out, occur-
rence quite frequent in the other case. They
also furnish more than double the quantity of
bedding for the yard, an item of no small
moment in the list of "creature comforts," dur-
ing our cold winters. And last, though not
least, they make more than double the quan-
tity of manure, the value of which will be duly
appreciated by every good farmer, without
argument. It may be said that the stalks
can be gathered after harvest, and furnish the
same quantity of litter and manure as in this
case; that is true; but the expense of gathering
both parts in that way, from the field, would be three
short and inconvenient to the farmer, and would
cost as much as it is to gather them whole.

Thus viewing the subject in various points, I
think this method of managing corn stalks
much better than the old one; and that a little
observation and experience will convince the
most sceptical, that this branch of agriculture
is not yet brought to a state of perfection; that
there is yet room for improvement.

In passing through a field of corn about the
first of September, I noticed that my clothes
contracted a strong smell of smut, and not being
aware that I had come to examine a little to
ascertain the cause, I found many of the corn
leaves nearly covered with rust (nothing
similar to that observed on the stalks of Eng-
lish grain, preceding a blight,) and interming-
led with the rust, was an abundance of very
minute blisters of smut, or something which
had the appearance and smell of smut. As I
had never observed anything of the kind before,
and smut is said to be injurious to cattle, I
have thought that something of this nature
might have occasional the difference of opinion,
entertained by some of your correspondents,
last fall, in regard to the utility of feeding milch
cows with green corn stalks. Feeding cows
with smutty stalks, even if "fed to the full,"
would probably tend to dry them up; while
feeding them plentifully with healthy stalks in
a green state, would undoubtedly increase their
milk.

In conclusion, I would enquire, if you can
(through the columns of the Farmer,) give us
the detail or result of any experiment made to
ascertain the damage sustained by pasturing or
feeding English grain on mowing land.

I think this an important subject of inquiry to
every New-England farmer, and submit it for
the purpose of obtaining information. That
good crops are sometimes gathered after feed-
ing is well known; but facts are wanted, which
will fairly exhibit the effect of feeding those
lands. Although this practice is handed down
to us with the claims of ancient usage for its
support, and perhaps might have been expec-

tioned in former days, yet, from some years'
observation, I have little doubt that accurate
experiment, particularly with English grain
and young clover, will prove it to be a species
of farming similar to that of topping corn stalks
and equally disastrous in its effects.

WM. CLARK, Jr.
Northampton, March, 1832.

IS I NOT HAPPY?
An interesting account of a very poor old wo-
man, from a speech of the Rev. Hugh Stro-
well, M. A. of Manchester. (Eng.)

Among the recent publications of the British
and Foreign Temperance Society, we find the
following narrative, honorable alike to the heads
and hearts of the two amiable dignitaries of the
church of England who appear in it, and in the
highest degree encouraging to those who love
the temperance cause. When all the clergy in
Great Britain and America shall be found thus
look for the speedy addition of an immense a-
mount to the sum of human happiness.

There was an aged woman who lived not far
from my own residence, and whose daughter,
through whom I became acquainted with her,
was a teacher in my own Sunday School. She
had been led at an early period to fall into the
habits of drunkenness. These grew up with her,
till for thirteen years she had no known what it
was to be perfectly sober. She repeatedly pass-
ed nights on the pavement; and so abandoned
was she, that she once attempted her daughter's
life; and on my advice the daughter for-
saw her home. A little boy who remained
with her was found shivering in a state of nu-
dity in the cellar, stripped even of his shirt, to
gratify the craving of the mother for drink.
O, mothers! see what this sin can do! It can
destroy the overflows of maternal love.

Our ladies came forward to take care of the
child, and showed that they were not afraid to
avow themselves members of the temperance
society. We do not need to sign the tem-
perance declaration for ourselves, but we need it
in order to show an example to others; and it
ought to be a source of gratitude and joy that
we may have the honor of being members of
the temperance society.

This poor woman, who as I said was reduc-
ed to the lowest state of degradation that it is
possible to conceive a human being to be in,
was at this period visited by a lady who never
despaired, but followed up the work; and who
induced her to come to a meeting of the temperance
society. Our society in Salford was then in
its infancy. It was the first established in
England, and I shall always esteem it an hon-
or to have been the first to introduce the prac-
tice in this country. She came to the meeting;
my eye was arrested by her appearance, and
from the remarks that were made, I saw her
tremble on her seat. As she went out she said
to her daughter, "Ah! what things he told me;
if I live till next Sunday, I will go and hear
that man preach." "I will, you would," said
the daughter, "it would be a happy day for me."

The season of the year being inclement, the
poor woman, when she went away, caught a
rheumatic fever. I was sent for to see her, and
when I entered the cellar, I was struck with
the whole appearance. The only article in the
house was a small table, and on it a few
bottles—what a poor old fellow I have been. Ah!
if God Almighty would let me get off this bed,
I would put my hand in the fire and burn it off,
before I would taste gin again!" I told the
poor woman of Peter's presumption, and of
Peter's fall but she knew nothing of the Bible.
I found her had a chaotic mind, but I remem-
bered the Spirit that bid a world arise out of
chaos. She got better, and her first effort
was to crawl to the Wesleyan evening lecture,
and from that time to this she has never missed
being at the house of God three times in the
course of the week. Mark this, those that say
that temperance societies are unchristianly to the
cross of Christ. They are the harbingers to
lead to the blood that cleanseth from all sin.

The poor woman not only attended the church,
but God opened her heart to receive the truth,
and the change without and the change within
is perfectly wonderful. Her daughter, after
three months' trial, again went to reside with
her mother, and by their united efforts, they
soon furnished the cellar. The poor woman,
against the consecration of our new church,
would have a new dress, it being 14 years
since she had one before. She determined on
having a black bombazine, which was formerly
thought the finest thing people could wear.
She was advised not to have black, because
she was not in mourning; but say, she had
black gown, that she would out of the best
she could get. After the consecration by the
Bishop of Chester, I reminded him of the seat
she occupied in the middle aisle. His lordship
had observed her, and remarked that there was
not a more decent person in the whole con-
gregation.

After this she began to thirst for the fountain
of knowledge—the word of God; and though
she was sixty years of age, and her memory
had become obtuse, she came to the Sabbath
school, and sat down with the alphabet class.
(There is humility, there is sitting again in
Jesus' feet!) and not only did she do this, but
she said, that when she thought what a poor
wretched creature she had been, she felt that
she was not fit to sit with those dear lambs.
Now, let me say, that she had not signed her
name more than seven months, when she went
to borrow something of her sister. She had
scarcely got into the cellar, before she saw a
bottle of gin, and two glasses beside it, and
a neighbor came to have a regular drunken bout
with the sister. Her sister started up, locked
the door, and said to her, "Now, then old fool,
get thee in and get drunk; what dost thou mean
by playing the fool with this temptation? Ask
she told me that she knew not what to do in or-
der to get away, and therefore, she lifted up
her heart to God for direction. "He told me
what to do," she said, "and I begged my sis-
ter to let me go and remove a saucepan which I
had put on the hob, containing my supper."
The sister consented, "and I rushed out," she
added, "like a cat on a mouse. I got into my
cellar, fell down on my knees, and thanked
God that he put into my heart how to escape."
Go ye and do likewise, and with regard to an-
dent spirits, touch not, taste not, handle not. Let
abstinence be the motto of every reclaimed
drunkard.

The poor woman, some time ago, was ex-
tremely ill, and the doctor calling, he found her
in a state of great excitement, and desired her
to take beer, or she would not recover. "Will
then," said she, "if it be the Lord's will, I will
do it, for I would rather die than run the risk of
being what I have been." Oh, what a blessed
change! After due instruction, I admitted her
to the communion table, and there, at each re-
turning period sits that poor woman, out of

whom it may be said that Christ hath cast seven
devils. Oh, how does Satan enter into the poor
victim of ardent spirits, and lead him captive
at his will! It is nothing but the omnipotent
Spirit of Jesus that can cast the evil spirit out!
That poor woman is now sitting, clothed in her
right mind, at the feet of Jesus. If ever I feel
my heart cold, or my energies dormant, when
engaged in my pulpit exercises, I have but to
look at her earnestly, and so think of her case,
and it fills me with new heart, and life, and
love, for I see what the Saviour has wrought. I
will give you the testimony of our own honored
father and diocesan with respect to this woman.
He doubted whether the fact was not colored,
and accompanied me to the cellar. Sitting
down on a stool, she related the case herself,
and ended every sentence by the phrase, "Is I
not happy?" "Here is my Bible," she said,
and I hope soon to be able to read it myself—
Is I not happy?" She insisted upon our going
into the back room, and turning down the bed,
and showing us her course but clean and com-
fortable sheets and blankets, she said, "Is I not
happy?" I saw her with respect to this woman.
He doubted whether the fact was not colored,
and accompanied me to the cellar. Sitting
down on a stool, she related the case herself,
and ended every sentence by the phrase, "Is I
not happy?" "Here is my Bible," she said,
and I hope soon to be able to read it myself—
Is I not happy?" She insisted upon our going
into the back room, and turning down the bed,
and showing us her course but clean and com-
fortable sheets and blankets, she said, "Is I not
happy?" I saw her with respect to this woman.

The reverend speaker added:—I think the
discovery of this mode of reforming the people
without legislative interference, without coer-
cion of any kind, by this simple, yet mighty
means, is among the best signs of the times. All
we want is more life and power, that we may
work the machinery more in dependence upon
the arm of God. I would call upon
Christian ladies to come forward with their
powerful influence—to unite with us in this
work, and thus become the harbingers of the
pulpit. * * * * * When Zacheus, con-
vinced by the truth and spirit of God, felt the trans-
forming energy of heaven, he stood forth and
witnessed of himself ("If I have done wrong to
any man, I restore him four-fold.")—Have we
done wrong by having countenanced the fear-
ful delusion that ardent spirits is a fit beverage
of life? Who can tell how far the baneful
influence of our conduct has extended and shall
extend, when we are lying cold in the grave?
Let us seek, then, to restore four-fold the debt
we owe to our country and to our kind.

A steamboat explosion, attended with the
loss of several lives, has taken place at Blakely,
Alabama. We find the following particulars
in the Mobile Register of the 4th instant. Like
almost all other similar accidents which have
preceded it, the present one occurred while the
boat was at a stopping place, and the precau-

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1834.

The communication of "Simon Simple" should have appeared in the last Whig; but having been addressed to the editor, who was absent from the county, as a private letter, it was not opened by the person having charge of the business; it will lose none of its interest, however, by the delay.

The correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Bank of the United States, gives to this matter new interest. It clearly shows that contempt the Directors of that institution feel for the powers of the House of Representatives of the United States. Confident of the support of a factious Senate, no outrage is too great to be offered to the feelings or dignity of the Representatives of the People. In refusing to lay before Congress their claim for damages on account of the protested French draft, the directors in effect say, that there is neither moral nor political integrity in the majority in Congress: that they will not submit the decision of their cause to the tribunal pointed out by the constitution for the settlement of such claims, but will take the law into their own hands, and redress their own wrongs; if the U. States feel themselves aggrieved, let them sue and we will select a jury of our own stockholders, or debtors, or political partisans; from whom we need fear nothing. Will the people of the United States suffer such an indignity to be offered to their representatives? Will the representatives of the people suffer such reiterated contempt to be offered to their authority, without bringing the Directors of the Bank to account? If they do, then indeed are our liberties in danger. A monied corporation has grown up in the heart of our Republic, the offspring of a latitudinarian construction of the constitution, more powerful than the Government itself. A corporation which can offer insult after insult to the Representatives of the nation, and none dare call it to account.

Can the people of Maryland, can the people of Talbot yield their support to such an institution? It is time to wake up. We have now before us tickets for the Legislature both for and against the perpetuation of this political monster. On your vote may turn the election of the United States Senator. If you throw your votes for the Federal tickets, they are given for R. H. Goldsborough for the U. S. Senate, the friend and advocate of the Bank. To elect a Federal Senator, a Federal ticket for the Legislature has been nominated. He may say federalism is dead, but is it? Will he deny his old federal principles? The Bank of the United States, an aristocracy of wealth, an aristocratic Senate, are with him the bulwarks of our liberties and paramount to the will of the people. To them let the people bow in humble submission. Such are the principles of R. H. Goldsborough and of Federalism.

We see by the papers that the members of the two committees on the Post office are now in Washington, and engaged in an investigation of the affairs of that Department. We trust they will present to the public such a report as will command the respect and confidence of all who read it. If abuses exist let them be sifted to the bottom, but let not the representatives of a great and powerful nation, descend to distortion, misrepresentation and falsehood to gratify their own unwholesome passions, or the ranklings of political jealousy and hatred.

The committee of the Senate consists of Messrs. Ewing, Night, Southard, Grundy, & Robinson; of the House of Representatives Messrs. Comor, Whittlesey, Everett, Beasley, Watmough, Hawes and Stoddert.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Debate in the House of Delegates, Feb. 16, 1834, on the Bill to incorporate "The People's Gas Light Company of Baltimore."

Mr. SPENCER, of Talbot county, rose and addressed the House at considerable length. He said the bill was before the House, originated in a combination of what was called "The Workingmen" of Baltimore—against whom, as a political party, he proceeded to utter some very severe remarks—charging them with designs of usurping all the existing institutions of the country—referred to their threatening the Rail Roads, Planning Machines, &c. and introducing chaos and confusion into Society. He intimated, distinctly, that this influence had already found its way into the Council Chamber, and mixed with the Executive Department of the Government, where it had developed its operations by displacing two of the most unexceptionable members of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, in order to gratify members of a party whose measures went to disgrace both the city and the State. Mr. S. concluded by earnestly calling upon all those who agreed with him in deprecating the influence of such a party in Maryland, to resist its encroachments.

The above is extracted from a handbill, published a few days since in the city of Baltimore, and republished in the Easton Gazette, purporting to be the substance of a debate in the last House of Delegates of Maryland. The language here imputed to me, does not in itself require notice, but the reiterated attempt made by the Easton Gazette, in the publication of this handbill, to impress on the public mind a false view of that debate, together with the false and absurd reports which have been circulated through the county in the hope of injuring me in the estimation of those I then represented, renders it proper that I should notice them.

That my remarks on the occasion here alluded to, went in the slightest degree to reflect on the laboring classes of the community, either in public or private life, is as false as remarks of such a character, if indulged in, would have been

absurd; and it almost seems like trying with the good sense of the people, where I am known, even to deny them. My habits, my situation in life, my parentage, my family connections, all stamp the charge with falsehood. Descended from a parent who had emerged from poverty, & that too, without the aid of even an ordinary education, by the most unremitted mechanical labor; from whom what little property I possess, was inherited, and to whom I am indebted for the small advantages I enjoy in the way of education, it would be worse than ingratitude, could I for a moment entertain any other feelings than those of the highest esteem and respect for the honest and industrious laboring man. The remarks which I made were emphatically directed against political working men; intriguers for office; men who would, if they could, make the laboring classes subservient to their own ambitious machinations, by administering to their passions and prejudices. I expressly said, that in our happy country we had no privileged orders, all men were alike free, all alike honorable who honestly and honorably acted their respective parts in the great drama of life. That with us, all men were working men, each in his respective vocation; and to attempt to get up a political party, with a view to exclude any class of our citizens, was as absurd as it was unjust. I further went on to remark upon the then existing excitement in the city of Baltimore, and in doing so, excited the displeasure of Mr. Jones, one of the representatives of that city, whose speech, dressed up and garnished as it has been in this handbill, the Gazette has thought worthy of publication.

For the accuracy of this statement of the terms of the debate, I appeal to my colleagues from this county, who were present and heard it at length. I also give below an article which appeared in one of the Baltimore papers in reply to this handbill of Mr. Jones. It was written by one who says he never saw me before, nor since the debate, but was then present and heard it. The author is wholly unknown to me.

RD. SPENCER.

[Communicated for the Baltimore Republican.]

Mr. Editor, I have this moment picked up a handbill issued by that most untrusting and never-beaten faction, the Antis, of this city. It is so seldom necessary to notice the pitiful effusions with which this party have uniformly flooded the city immediately preceding an election, that they generally bear upon their brazen front, their own condemnation. But this story, purporting to be a sketch of the debate in the House of Delegates, upon the bill to incorporate the People's Gas Light Company, requires some notice. Mr. Jones, the hero of the handbill, or his new allies the Lawyers, (whom he so abused last fall) has given quite a fancy sketch of the debate in question. I happened to be in the House at that time, and heard the whole of the speeches alluded to, and although I never saw Mr. Spencer before nor since, yet as an act of common justice to him, I most unequivocally assert that the sentiments ascribed to him in this handbill are ungenerous and unjust. Mr. Spencer asked "who the people of Baltimore want this bill," and argued from the small proportion of Gas consumers whose names were attached to the memorial, that it was fair to conclude that they did not like it. He then went on to say something as to its origin—in which he spoke of the new party that had sprung up amongst us, called the Working Men. As to the real working men of the country said Mr. Spencer I respect—I honor them—but said he, looking fully at Mr. Hero Jones, your political workmen—Tools for others to work with for them I have no respect—no regard, or words to this effect. It was this—which roused the ire of Mr. Jones—the cutting allusion to his own unenviable situation in the House; it was this which made him rant and foam at Mr. Spencer until called to order by the Speaker and forced to apologise to the House for his violence and personality, and not in defence of the real working men, who were expressly exempted from the sarcasms of Mr. Spencer. And now what think you working men of Baltimore of this *Judas* who deceived you last fall, and now stands leagued with, and upheld by the very parties whom he then denounced as your most especial enemies? What think you of Mr. Jones, who last fall went against the Lawyers—the monopolising aristocratic Lawyers—who last fall went against the Penitentiary as the curse of mechanics—what think you of the honest Mr. Jones, who has got a Jackson man expelled as keeper from the Penitentiary and one of his own relations put in his place—and who has now left the mechanics and joined himself to these same monopolising Lawyers "who follow in his wake to proclaim their own littleness, while they bespatter with their billingsgate vocabulary, all who prefer honest men to traitors, or their country to Nick Biddle's Bills. We leave the question with you fellow citizens, and we anticipate the answer of every honest heart—it will be "defeat to the unwholy alliance" and "success to good men and true."

FORT McHENRY.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer, Some short time past I promised to turn the Federalists (formerly so called,) inside out. At one time they called up their political god-fathers and godmothers who gave them the name of Federal Republicans, but since that time Old Harry has caused them to be called Whigs, Whigs. How either name will correspond with their former or present conduct, is a mystery to me, but as they are a tergiversating set of animals, ready and willing to take any step to deceive the people, it is not to be so much wondered at. In order that the free-men of Maryland may be more able to judge of them, I will give you an extract from the last of my black book, which I have carefully preserved to hand down to posterity.

Who passed the alien and sedition laws to prevent a native American or a naturalized citizen from speaking or publishing a word of disrespect against John Adams, then President of the United States, under the penalty of imprisonment or banishment? The Federalists. Who passed a law to raise a standing army in time of peace, to put in force the above laws? The Federalists. Who passed a law to tax houses, lands, negroes, carriages, furniture and window lights, to support the above army, &c. The Federalists. Who sent an army into Pennsylvania to fight her freeborn sons? The Federalists. Who opposed sending ambassadors to France to settle our dispute, but urged the President to declare war with the view of aiding the British? The Federalists, and Alexander Hamilton at their head. Who opposed the embargo and non-intercourse laws

which were enacted to cause the British to do us justice? The Federalists. Who recommended a rebellion against the Government? The Federalists, in handbills published at Newburyport. Who opposed the right of America to protect her seamen from imprisonment, and declared the British had a right to search our vessels? The Federalists. Who declared C. Erskine, the British minister, had no authority to treat with America relative to the imprisonment of our seamen, after the British nation denied the negotiation? The Federalists. Who urged a declaration of war with France? The Federalists. Who declared we were not prepared for a war, and still opposed any preparation? The Federalists. Who opposed a declaration of war against England? The Federalists. Who withheld money and provisions from the soldiers? The Federalists. Who rejoiced at the temporary defeat of our men on the lines during the war? The Federalists. Who declared it was unrighteous and unwholy to rejoice at the victories of American arms? The Federalists. Who said it was a lamentable thing that the government could procure money to carry on the war? The Federalists. Who endeavored to prevent the citizens from loaning money to the government to pay the soldiers for fighting the battles of their country? The Federalists. Who wished the country to believe the U. States was bankrupt? The Federalists. Who hoisted blue lights during the war on the sea board to inform the enemy where and when to attack our rising and gulfed navy? The Federalists. Who refused to suffer the militia to pass the American line to secure and obtain a victory over the enemy? The Federalists. Who declared that a peace procured under the ruling power of James Madison, would be the heaviest of curses? The Federalists. Who recommended a separation of the Union in time of war? The Federalists, through a reverend black coat gentleman in Boston, also Massachusetts resolutions, and a paper called the Times. Who withdrew the militia from the protection of a 74 gun ship when building? The Federal Governor of New Hampshire. Who wished to go to war with Spain in 1803 because she refused to let us have a deposit at N. Orleans? The Federalists. Who declared Louisiana was worth wading through an ocean of blood to obtain; who declared it was not worth having after Jefferson purchased it for a few millions, and saved the blood of his citizens, and the treasure of this country? The Federalists. Who rejected all illuminations, and short tail addresses at the news of the defeat and downfall of Buona arte, when we were at war with England, by which means she could bring her whole forces to bear against us? The Federalists, and now called Whigs. Who declared the American Government could not be kicked into a war? The Federalists. Who purchased British government bills to a large amount during the war, which sent the money to the British nation, and enabled her to prosecute the war with more vigor, and depress our funds? The Federalists. What said the mouth-piece of Federalism in time of war, viz: "If James Madison is not out of office, a new form of government will be in operation in the eastern section of the Union."—From the Federal Republican of Baltimore, now the Chronicle. Again another London paper says, "There is a Federalist, a patriot in America, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for that host of ruffians in Congress who have set their faces against us for years."—Boston Gazette. What said Mr. Hillhouse of the U. S. Senate, relative to the embargo: "A storm seems to be gathering, not on the ocean, but domestic convulsions, to which the people are not bound to submit." Who found Thos. Cooper and Matthew Lyon guilty under the sedition law? A Federal Jury, and punished by Federal Judges. Who set the press in motion to abuse Thos. Jefferson in the most unbecoming manner, and even said he had blacked salt for a wife? The Federalists. Who ransacked the English language to abuse Gen. Jackson and his virtuous and pious wife, and even advocated the conduct of the judges who were endeavoring to excite rebellion at New Orleans when Jackson and his brave soldiers were in view of the British army? The Federalists, and now called Whigs. Who said Col. Wm. Duane had written a piece in the Aurora, abusing Gen. Washington, when he, Duane, at the same time was in England? The Federalists. Who advocated the Bank of the U. States were a large amount of the stock held by English noblemen and merchants, which will enable them to have a control over our funds (as Henry Clay said in former days)? The Federalists. Who supported Henry Clay, the father of the Tariff, by which means the poor citizens had to pay nearly a double price for their cloth? The Federalists.

Allow me now to come nearer home and ask a few questions.

Who opposed the law introduced in our Legislature by Colonel Edward Lloyd, to allow every white male citizen to advance to the polls and vote without being questioned if he was worth eighty dollars? The Federalists. Who wished to allow free negroes to vote, by striking out the word white? The Federalists. Who opposed an alteration of the constitution for six months residence, so as to allow tenants and overseers to vote, introduced by Dr. Serret? The Federalists. Who introduced red and blue tickets in order to see how the poor man voted? The Federalists. Who advocated the shameful motion to disfranchise the voters of one of the election districts in Allegany county, which gave a democratic majority sufficient to return four democrats to the House, by which means four federalists were returned, which caused the republican Governor and Council to be dismissed, and a federal executive put in their place. The Federalists. Who refused to suffer the city of Baltimore to tax herself to pay for preparation to defend herself during the late war? The Federalists. But who wished to tax Baltimore to pay for the damage done to Alexander C. Hanson's house, during the mob? The Federalists, and if I am not mistaken have succeeded in their repeated efforts since they have had the power. Who refused to allow the banks to lend the U. States money? The Federalists. Who appointed an agent to settle our claim with the General Government relative to the war, at a heavy expence, when the Governor and Council could have done it for nothing, which it was their business to do. The Federalists. Who appointed an agent to collect the arms which were put in the hands of the militia during the war, for which he received a large sum of money, when it was the business and duty of the officers to have done it by a call from the Executive? The Federalists. Who reduced the funds of the State of Maryland from a full treasury to now an ebb as to cause her (if I mistake not) to borrow money to pay her members? The Federalists. Who obliterated from the political world the above named Federalists, for such abuse of power? The Democratic Republicans.

Sir, I could amuse you for a week with their base acts, but have only given you a few in order that the rising generation may see what our small band of Republicans had to contend against when they first raised the Star Spangled Banner and waived it over the rights of man, and hope may may seriously reflect on the condition we should have been in at this day, had those oppressive and aristocratic measures

been suffered to progress without restraint. They have the same views at heart now, and how they change their names to delude honest men. See how they sheltered themselves under the bank panic until they found the people were opposed to it, and are now clashing off and sheltering themselves under the petty costs of executive influence and usurpation. And what is the usurpation? Nothing but the boldness in Jackson to tell the people the Bank was a tyrant, and sapping their liberties. See how they are cheating the people about the Post Office, the committee setting forth false statements, employing Bradley to lie for them, and then declare they will not vouch for his statements.

I am still A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot County, Sept. 24, 1834.

[Communicated for the Whig.]

To the Hon. William Hughlett, one of the Senators of Maryland:

As you have appeared in the Easton Gazette, under your own proper name, the champion of the Bank, I trust you will not deem it officious or disrespectful, for me, an humble citizen, and one of your constituents, by way of information, and instruction, to propound to you a few questions:—

1 If Mr. Samuel Harrison, or any other gentleman of large fortune, had placed in your hands, without interest, \$100,000, which enabled you to extend your fiscal operations, and had drawn a Bill on New York, or on London, for \$5000, and had placed it in your hands at a price agreed on, which had been carried to his credit on your ledger, but no money paid, and the bill had been returned protested, would you have deemed it fair and honest dealing to have claimed damages, when you had sustained none, and to have seized on his money in your hands for satisfaction?

2 As you profess to be a gentleman of "Figures and Demonstrations," he pleased to inform me by what rule you arrived at the conclusion, that a United States Bank, would have saved to the nation thirty-five millions of dollars during the late war?

3 Has not deep historical and political researches instructed you, that when the tide of war sets specie out of the country and there is no current of trade to return it, that banks have no longer the power to pay specie for their notes, and do you believe that a United States Bank, during the war, could have paid specie?

4 Have you not heard that the Bank of England, during the late European war, in consequence of the restricted state of the trade of the country, though supported by a monied aristocracy greatly more powerful and equally dangerous and grasping with the monied aristocracy of our country, was compelled to suspend specie payments?

5 You say that you are in favor of the Bank because it has been well administered. Do you forget that in 1819, in a state of profound peace, it was on the verge of bankruptcy, and do you not think, that the closing the doors and the books against the late investigating committee of the House of Representatives, in violation of the charter, smelt a little of roguery, and of deeds that would not bear the light?

6 What is the present price of United States Bank stock, and what do you apprehend would have been the price if the charter had been renewed; and how much minus are you by old Hickory's veto?

7 You say that during the war you supported the Government with all your pecuniary means, at a premium of twenty per cent.: indulge me in asking if it was the love of your country, or the love of the premium, which opened your heart and your coffers for her relief?

No more at present, from your loving friend, SIMON SIMPLE.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer, I understand from good authority that the Federalists have received large sums of money from the friends of the Bank of the United States in the city of Baltimore, and intend to carry the election, if money will do it.

I hope the Democracy will be on the alert to expose any improper use of money. Let us not sell our birthrights for a mess of pottage.

A DEMOCRAT.

Sept 29th, 1834.

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The fall races over the Eastern Shore Course commenced on Wednesday last, September 24th.

FIRST DAY.—A colts purse, two miles heats for \$200 dollars, five heats. Services Biddle's Mail of the Neck, s. f. by Maryland Eclipse, dam by Windflower, 4 years old, 107 lbs. (10 ver weight.)

Thos. Emory's Queen Anne, s. f. by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 83 lbs.

*P. Wallace's Lubly Rosa, b. by Sir Archie, dam Equa, 4 years old, 100 lbs. (3 lbs. over weight.)

E. N. Hambleton's Matilda, g. f. by Valentine, dam Lavinia, 4 years old, 97 lbs.

J. M. Lloyd's Nimblefoot, s. by Shanondale, dam

Time—1st heat 4m. 10s.—2nd heat 4m. 6s.

SECOND DAY.—Four mile heats for \$200 dollars, five heats. Gen. Forman's s. h. Uncle Sam, by John Richards, dam Sally Baxter, by Ogil's Oscar, 6 years old, 113 lbs.

*P. Wallace's g. f. Lady Archiana, by Sir Archie, dam Pandora, 4 years old, 97 lbs.

T. Emory's s. h. Pioneer, by John Richards, dam Pandora, 6 years old, 118 lbs.

S. Jacob's g. h. Hamlet, by Silverheels, dam Floretta, 6 years old, 119 lbs.

Time—1st heat 8m. 15s.—2nd heat

9m. 11s.—3d heat 8m. 30s.

THIRD DAY.—A purse of 100 dollars, mile heats, best three in five—four entries.

Col. Emory's f. Queen Anne, by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 83 lbs.

Emory's b. h. Robin Red Breast, by Ratter, dam Lady Hal, 6 years old 118 lbs.

Mr. Craddock's b. f. Desdemona by Rickado, dam Blue Ruin, 5 years old, 110 lbs.

Mr. Lloyd's b. h. Boxer, by Maryland Eclipse, dam Windflower, 6 years old, 110 lbs.

Time—1st heat, 1m. 56s.; 2nd heat, 1m. 58s.; 3d heat, 1m. 58s.; 4th heat, 1m. 56s.

*Lubly Rosa (not recovered from the distemper) the favorite against the field.

Lady Archiana after winning the second heat, bolted beyond the Judges' stand, threw her rider against a wagon and broke his arm, owing to the tossing up of hats from the crowd, and some time elapsed before she was caught and brought upon the track, another rider, under weight, (the first that could be procured,) was then substituted and she was brought to the start with due despatch.

Joseph Bonaparte.—This distinguished gentleman was at London at the last advice. We have seen recent letters from him to a friend in this country, in which he expresses a strong desire to return to the U. States. He is detained in Europe, waiting permission to visit Rome to settle some family affairs. He has obtained the requisite passports from all the great powers, but there are two petty Princes, who will not allow him to pass through their dominions.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The supplies throughout the week have been moderate. Sales of very prime reds were made in the early part of the week at \$1.04, and of good reds at about \$1. We find today a shade of decline in the market, and quote the range of fair good to prime reds at 95 cents to \$1.03 per bushel. The last sale of family flour white wheat was at \$1.14 per bushel.

Corn.—We have no sales to report this week for shipment. The article is now scarce, and wanted for that purpose. We quote shipping parcels of both sorts as worth 65 a 66 cts, and parcels of white for town use at 67 a 68 cts.

Rye.—We quote at 65a67 cts—demand brisk. Oats.—Are scarce and in demand; and prices have advanced a shade. We now quote at 33a35 cts.

Timothy Seed.—Wholesale price from stores \$2.50 per bushel—sales.

63.—The undersigned Democratic Republican Candidates, will meet the People of the several districts, on the following days, viz: at St. Michaels on Saturday the 20th inst.; at Easton on Tuesday the 30th inst.; at the Trappe on Saturday the 27th inst.; and at the Chapel on the Saturday immediately preceding the election. The candidates of the opposite party are respectfully invited to attend.

P. F. THOMAS,
M. O. COLSTON,
PHILIP HORNEY,
NICH. MARTIN,
PETER WEBB,
JOHN KEMP.

Sept. 16.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

[ELECTION 6TH OCTOBER, 1834.]

For Talbot County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.
P. Francis Thomas, Nicholas Martin,
Morris O. Colston, Philip Horney.

County Commissioners.

John Kemp—2d District.
Peter Webb—3d

For Caroline County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.
Robert T. Keene, Matthew Driver,
John Thawley, Capt. Rich.

For Queen Anne's County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.
Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore,
John B. Thomas, Wm. S. Hambleton.

ORDER.—2d Division Maryland Militia. JAMES MURRAY LLOYD Esq. of Talbot county, being appointed by me, Aid de Camp to the second Division, he is to be respected and obeyed as such.

T. M. FOREMAN, M. General

Sept 25th, 1834.

DIED.

On Sunday night last Mr. DAVID BILES, only son of Mr. WILLIAM BILES, of this county.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If case combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

D. M. SMITH.

sept 30

To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennells Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House, and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, sept. 30.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

sept 30

FOR SALE,

THREE good Work Horses, warranted sound, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck. A. GOSSAGE.

sept 30

A Cook Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Baltimore wishes to hire by the year or month, a Servant, to do the cooking and washing in a small family. Recommendations for character will be required, and liberal wages given. Apply at this office.

sept 30

TO BE RENTED



THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON.

A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEES KERR.

Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS. All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.

sept 30

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot County, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next, being the 6th day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

sep 2

WM. W. HIGGINS,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

sept 30

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BURBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society address themselves, at this time, to the public, with a view of obtaining all in the prosecution of the plan of Colonization from the State, which, as has been stated in previous publications, they have for some time been engaged in.

The public are already aware, that the expedition, which sailed from Baltimore, in November last, to plant a Colony at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Society, was, through the blessing of Providence, eminently successful. An ample territory was obtained, on the most favorable terms, from the native kings, who sent their sons to be educated in this country, and there was every reason to anticipate the most flattering results. These anticipations have been most fully realized, and the accounts, recently received, are such as to fill the heart with gladness and gratitude. The Emigrants from the United States have recovered from attacks of fever, which nearly all who visit Africa are subjected to, without the loss of a single individual. They had been two and a half months on shore when heard from, and had erected a government house, the frame of which was sent from this country. They had also built comfortable native dwellings for themselves, and had commenced the planting of cassava. No receptacles awaited them on their arrival; no provision had been made for them: the vessel, which carried them out, was sent back as soon as her cargo could be discharged; the land was to be cleared; shelters to be put up; the sickness of the climate to be encountered—and yet, under all these circumstances, and at the commencement too of the rainy season, not a life has been lost of the Emigrants who left this country in November last. Never yet, in the annals of Colonization, has such a result been exhibited; and truly is there cause for gratitude to Him, to whose protecting arm and fostering care, be all the praise attributed.

Dr. Hall, the governor, had been quite ill, owing to too great exertions, in effecting the discharge of the vessel that carried out the expedition, but had recovered at the date of the last advices of the 18th of April, and was actively engaged in the prosecution of his duties. The Board have every reason to hope, that a situation has been, at length, obtained, to which no objection on the score of health can exist, and where that mortality among the whites will not take place, which has marked other portions of the coast. All the information which they have, and it is from many and disinterested sources, leads to this conclusion.

After the intelligence of the purchase of the Cape had been received, the Board despatched the Sarah and Priscilla to the colony, with supplies, and with the means of making preparations to receive more Emigrants this fall. No news has been yet received from her.

In all this, the Board have had to assume heavy responsibilities, and to make more exertions than are generally necessary in other benevolent societies. They have been sustained by the knowledge that they did not toil in vain; but both Maryland and Africa would be benefited to a vast extent by the success of Colonization as now prosecuted by the Society. The liberal appropriation of the Legislature, which is applicable only to the removal, and support in Africa of the Emigrants, could not be looked to, for means to purchase the territory, and put it into a condition to receive colored persons from Maryland. This could only be done by soliciting contributions from individuals, and placing the Society among the benevolent institutions of the day, rallying for support upon the generous and philanthropic feeling of the public.

To the public do the Board of Managers now most earnestly appeal. Aid is now all important; it is absolutely essential, to enable the Board to advance a step further. Without it, the good that has been effected may be obliterated; the Colony that has been planted may be exposed to hardships and suffering, the example, the bright example, that has been set, of dealing with the African, without that poison, rum, to destroy his knowledge of the rights he is parting with—will be lost—a foothold for the white man, as the messenger of God's holy word, who can preach to the Heathen, and yet live, may have to be abandoned—and Maryland may again fall back to the hopeless condition, in regard to her colored population, which she was, before the plan of the Maryland Colonization, was originated and presented to the public. Present aid is what is most wanting. The smallest contributions will be accepted most gratefully; and the Board trust, that, in a crisis, like the present, when the amount of a few thousand dollars is all that is required, to secure the great benefit which the Colony holds out, all will be ready to give, to assist in discharging the debt to Africa and her people, which centuries have been accumulating over America.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL MURRAY, Pr. Sec.

All donations may be handed or sent to Robert Mickle, Esq. Cashier at the Union Bank of Maryland, or paid to any one of the Board of Managers.

One of the most distinguished politicians in Maine writes: "The President will never see as dark a winter as the last. He has bright hours in store."

WM. W. HIGGINS,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

sept 23 2w

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his experience in business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to any who may favor him with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a misfit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.

The Public's humble servant,

THOMAS J. ECKERSON.

sept 23 6w

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot County, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next, being the 6th day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

sep 2 6t

BY AUTHORITY
Of the Commissioners for Talbot County.

CHAPTER 251.

AN ACT entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the Levy Court of Talbot county, be and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners for said county.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefrom in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house, and for purchasing fuel, books and stationery, and for the necessary repairs to the school house, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationery and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the necessary funds for the purpose, by a tax on the taxable property in said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of one dollar per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for the county, to the credit of the primary schools of Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunction with whatever sum or sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, at the same county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arbitrament of the district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the treasurer shall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary free schools therein.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted,* That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund belonging to their respective districts, by a check drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient wall bound book, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands, for the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this State, to ask each and every voter when he offers his vote, whether he votes for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books, in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favour of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

aug 12 1t

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masters de la Tule, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last century.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c.

One of the best novels, say the London Magazine, of the present day.

Tutor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received, by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

aug 5

MILL FOR SALE.

Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at private sale, my

Mill, Mill-seat and Farm

adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, with a considerable bed of iron ore thereon. On the premises are a

Two story DWELLING, with two rooms and a passage below, and four above, well finished, nursery and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard; milkhouse, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent springs of water, and one spring house convenient; storehouse, a small dwelling for a miller; the mill and mill-house are in good repair; the mill in prime order for both merchant and country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the state. I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase an excellent stand for grist work, merchant work, and a country store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS HOPKINS,

Spring Mills, near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

aug 5 1t

N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

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

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 9

POST-OFFICE.

EASTON, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once. He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postages.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.

JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.

J. D. BROWNELL, District No. 3.

EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

GEORGE WINSLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. HARRISON, and has just received,

15 lbs. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars,

14 lbs. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses,

25 bags Laguaira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,

Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas,

10 boxes of white and brown Havana Sugars,

Box and Keg Raisins,

Soy and Candles,

Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hds. and bbls.

French Brandy, in half pipes,

Holland Gin and Wines,

Coarse and fine Salt,

Flour,

Herrings and Mackerel,

Stone and Wooden Ware,

Cotton Yarn,

And many other articles too tedious to mention, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant.

JOHN HARPER.

P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by M. THOMAS J. ECKERSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

J. H.

sept 2 6t3w

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut Siding and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, it taken away immediately.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.

Easton, July 8

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Academy, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system, of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.

—The Frederick and Annapolis papers; Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Eastern Whig; Port Deposit Courier; will advertise the above once a week, each to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] office.

aug 26 5w

VENUE.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this shore, will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 1st of October next, (on the farm where he at present resides, owned by Dr. Ennals Martin, near the Trappe) his stock of horses, cattle and hogs; also two good carts, an excellent assortment of cart and plough gear, and all his household and kitchen furniture. On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN KIRBY.

sept 23 2w

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 23d, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on stock for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

sept 29 3t

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.]

IT is proposed to publish in the city of Baltimore, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertaking, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth the following considerations:—

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns of closely printed matter.—None but articles of peculiar interest will be published in detail.

2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be a politically neutral paper, aiming at an impartial record of all the prominent occurrences of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, presenting to its readers an account of the state of our own Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the community.

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flourishing city, and exerting its utmost to develop its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of such of them as may not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will be issued (every other day,) comprising all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and useful to these important classes of society.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,—though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five columns to the page) and containing a complete diurnal compendium of the most various intelligence,—the practical *multum in parvo*; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other daily paper published in the country, and enable all to avail themselves of its great advantages.

7. It is designed to be literally a "Daily Advertiser," and commended as it is to public patronage by its reasonable terms and judicious arrangement, an extensive city and country circulation is confidently expected, which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim to its title.

Having now briefly set before his fellow citizens his views, and knowing the astonishing success that similar projects have met with in Boston, New York, &c. the subscriber trusts the citizens of Baltimore and the adjacent country will not be reluctant to encourage an enterprise presenting such claims to public patronage. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their favorable co-operation in behalf of this new publication.

A number of individuals will be authorized to procure subscribers, and will wait on the citizens at an early day.

Respectfully, the Public's humble servant,

C. F. CLOUD.

TERMS.

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser" will be published at \$4 per annum; payable quarterly, at the expiration of each quarter.

2. The tri-weekly paper will contain all the news of the daily, and will be furnished to subscribers, at \$2.50 per annum payable in three months; or \$3, if not paid within the year.

3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be printed at Office No. 1, S. Gay street, every morning, on good paper, and delivered by careful carriers to any part of the city.

4. Our brethren of the type in sister cities and in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with us, would confer a favor by giving our prospectus a few insertions. The favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

—Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

aug 25 6w

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible. Therefore I look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, Jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case in every case. Those not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, SH. T.

July 22 1t

TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent source of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocker's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.

sept 9 1t

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

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

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

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

april 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Fordin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

march

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROT, Master.

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

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

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

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

JOHN W. MILLIS

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firkbank, and immediately fronting the Societ Michaels road, where he intends carrying on above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. As he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 6t3w G3w

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of Sept. 1834, by Abraham De Groff, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a Negro Woman who calls herself JANE LEAGOS, who says she did belong to Michael Denny, of Harford county, but she is now free. Jane is about 25 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, and has no visible mark. Had on when committed, a brown bombazet frock, white cotton handkerchief, white cotton stockings, and black stuff shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

sept 23 3w

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot County, on the 6th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and mad-rass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville.

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

JOS. GRAHAM, SH. T.

of Talbot county.

june 7

E

VO

PRINT

TUESD

(d)

and every

ide of the

RIC

PUBLISH

Are that

half yearly

No subs

ages are se

publisher.

Advertis

sorted thro

five cents

ger adverti

From

A song to be

T

We are

We are

Our pay

We wor

The high

We go o

And sha

We and

And Bid

He'll col

We'll pu

Oh! ye

Who lov

And the

Who wr

You go

Each ma

And Bid

Who un

He pays

And so w

We do c

And vote

There's

But the

As honor

He'll do

We'll re

Are ver

We do m

And bot

We fight

As Har

We shal

And let

Yankee

Biddle i

He pays

And not

There's

And so t

He shou

And spu

Pay dow

May tak

But pag

And Bid

He'll ke

And the

And if t

We'll li

VIS

[W]

Music in de

As holiness

In the rich

Could break

Of blessed

Ere earth w

Stamp'd w

Strains fit

Of the imm

Uttered on

By tongues

Which fill

Eternity!

Of man's i

In stupor

I stood up

Into its glo

Of God's e

With radi

Clear as th

The smalle

Of justice,

I saw amid

The ranso

Who pass

deat

To reach t

With crow

Of peace a

I heard th

The sacred

In one vast

Was breat

In one vast

Equal to G

And powe

To stand b

And bank