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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AN ACT to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of Anerica in Congress assembled, That the duties of the Governors of the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, as Superintendents of Indian Affairs, shall hereafter cease, and the duties of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, shall cease from and after the establishment of a new territory, embracing the country west of Lake Michigan, should such a Territory be established. And while the Governor of the said Territory of Michigan continues to act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he shall receive therefor the annual sum of one thousand dollars, in full of all allowances, emoluments, or compensation for services in said capacity.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Superintendency of Indian Affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in river, the Superintendent of which shall reside lieu thereof, may be allowed them: And Proat St. Louis, and shall annually receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That Superintendents of Indian Affairs shall, within their several Superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and for reasons forthwith to be communicated to

the Secretary of War. four years, and who shall give bond, with two fic use, then to such person or, persons as such or more securities, in the penal sum of two tribe shall designate.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That it the same, and shall each receive the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars.

Two agents for the Western Territory. An agent for the Chickasaws. An agent for the Eastern Cherokees. An agent for the Florida Indians.
An agent for the Indians in the State of In-

An agent at Chicago. An agent at Rock island.

An agent at Prairie du Chien. An agent for Michilimackinac and the Sault Sainte Marie. An agent for the Saint Peter's.

An agent for the Upper Missouri. And the following agencies shall be discontinued at the periods herein mentioned that is

The Florida agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next. The Indiana agency, from and after the thir-

ty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six. The Chicago agency, from and after the thir-

ty-first day of December next. The Rock Island agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen

hundred and thirty-six. And all other agencies, not provided for in this act, from and after the passing thereof: Provided, That the limitation of the said agencies shall not be construed to prevent the President of the United States from discontinuing the same at an earlier period. And the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may judge it expendient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same, from the place or tribe designated by sion, by the proper accounting officers, togelaw, to such other place or tribe as the public ther with a list of the names of all persons to service may require. And every Indian agent whom money, goods, or effects had been delinear the territory of the tribe for which he may Indians, specifying the amount and object for military officer of the United States to execute

the duties of Indian agent.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That a competent number of subagents shall be ap-pointed by the President, with an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars each, to be shall have any employed and to reside wherever the President trade with the Indians, except for, and on ac one or more sureties, in the penal sum of one fending herein, shall forfeit the sum of five thereby, such person shall, on conviction therethousand dollars, for the faithful execution of thousand dollars; and upon-satisfactory inforthe same. But no subagent shall be appointed who shall reside within the limits of any

agency where is an agent appointed.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the re-appointment of persons now in

Sign 7. And be it further enacted, That the limits of each agency and subagency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents

Mississippi, to be lurished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, as he shall think proper: Provided, That the whole amount of such presents shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

[Public. No. 83.]

[Public. No. 83.]

[Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That

and subagents to manage and superintend the the President be, and he is hereby, authorized intercourse with the Indians within their re- to cause such rations as he shall judge proper,

be prescribed by the President.
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may, from ime to time, require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money,

goods, or effects of any kind, on account of the Indian Department.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That an interpreter shall be allowed to each agency, who shall receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars: Provided, That where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for each of the said tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated by the proper agents, to the War Department for approval, and may be suspended, by the agent, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the War Department for final action; and blacksmiths shall, in like manner, be employed wherever required by treaty stipulations, and such blacksmith shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred and eighty dollars; and if they furnish their shop and tools, an additional sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and their assistants shall be allowed an annual compensation of two hundred and forty dollars. And wherever farmers, mechanics, or teachers are required by treaty stipulations to be provided, hey shall be employed under the direction of the War Department, and shall receive an annual compensation of not less than four hunpointments of interpreters or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties. And employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, Territory. teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be

given to the proper authority of the tribe. SEC. 10, And be it further enacted, That the compensation prescribed by this act shall be in full of all emoluments or allowances whatsoever: Provided however, That, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies: And Provided also, That where persons are required, in the performance of the duties under his act, to travel from one place to another, lieu thereof, may be allowed them: And Pro-vided also, That no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government to settle his accounts, under this act, nor shall any agent, subagent, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the persons employed by the Government in the interpreter, or person employed under this act, Indian Department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President officers tendent or Secretary of War, ployagent, such United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office or employments, absence shall at no one time exceed sixty days. the following Indian agents shall be appoin- tribe, shall be made to the chiefs of such tribe, | ger be paid. ted by the President of the United States, by or to such person as said tribe shall appoint; or and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if any tribe shall appropriate their annuities to who shall hold their offices for the term of the purpose of education, or to any other speci-

> shall be lawful for the President of the United chased as provided in the next section of this ment of the balance found due to him in

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That all merchandise required by any Indian treaty for the Indians payable after making of such treaty, shall be purchased under the direction thirty-seven dollars. the Secretary at War, upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given; and all merchandise required at the making of any Indian treaty, shall be purchased under the order of the commissioners, by such person as shall be designated by the President for that purpose. And all other pur-chases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made by such person as the President shall paid or delivered to the Indians. And the in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. duties required by any section of this act, of military officers, shall be performed without left in charge of the affairs of the United States military officers, shall be performed without any other compensation than their actual travelling expenses; and all persons whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually, at the War Depart-ment, on the first day of October; and copies of the same shall be laid, annually, before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing sespointed or employed under this act, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and

the salary and pay of each.
SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no person employed in the Indian Department interests or concern in any count of, the United States; and any person ofmation of such offence being laid before the President of the United States, it shall become his duty to remove such person from the office

or situation he may hold. SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the President shall be, and he is hereby auoffice, until the expiration of their present term of service; but the commissions of all Indian west of the Mississippi river, and north of the pire on the fourth day of March next, unless region upon Lake Superior and the head of the Mississippi, to be furished with useful domestic

to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions, without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations, and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

Special 7. And he is firstly marked in the service of the United States in a certain Indian [Public. No. 87]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reprint Congress assembled, That all the right, the United States of the United States of American in Congress assembled; That all the right, the United States of the United States of American in Congress assembled; That all the right, the United States of the United States of the United States of American in Congress assembled; That, upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the United States of American in Congress assembled; That, upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the United States to the reservation of lands are not provided in the right, which was reserved for the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances. spective agencies, agreeably to law; to obey and as can be spared from the army provisions, all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and to carry into effect such regulations as may posts or agencies of the United States on the

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think fit for carry ing into effect the various provisons of this act, and of any other act relating to Indian affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

JNO BELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. APPROVED, June 30th 1934.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public. No. 79] AN ACT in addition to the "act more effectu-

ally to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any crimnal convicted of any offence against the

United States, shall be imprisoned, in pursuance of such conviction, and of the sentence dred and eighty dollars, nor more than six thereupon, in the prison or the Penitentiary of hundred dollars. And in all cases of the apany State or Territory, such criminal shall in all respects, be subject to the same discipline and treatment, as convicts sentenced by the Courts of the State or Territory, in which such prison or penitentiary is situated; and while so confined therein, shall also be exclusively unwhere any of the tribes are, in the opinon of the control of the officers having charge of the Secretary of War, competent to direct the the same, under the laws of the said State of

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

[Public. No.80.]

AN ACT increacing the salaries of the judges of the United States for the Territory of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed and paid annually, to each of the judges of the United States for the territories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, the sum of three hundred dollars, in addition to the salaries now allowed by law to the said judges respec-

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That this act shall take offect from the first day of unless thereto required by the Secretary of War; And Provided, also, That no person shall hold more than one office at the same time shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury

increased salary allowed by this act shall on-Florida and Arkansas as in the Towito the extra compensation under the act of May SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That 1828 providing for the adjudication of land the payment of all annuities or other sums claims, and shall take effect as to the romain-SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That stipulated by treaty to be made to any Indian der when the extra pay aforesaid shall no lon-

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

[Public. No. 81.] AN ACT making compensation for certain

diplomatic services, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Ameri-States, at the request of any Indian tribe to ca in Congress assembled, That there be allowed which any annuity shall be payable in money, and paid to W. H. D. C. Wright, to supply the to cause the same to be paid in goods, puradjustment of his accounts, and for his diplomatic services at the Court of Brazil, after the death of Mr. Tudor, and before the arrival of Mr. Brown, the sum of five thousand and

Also, to the State of Maine, to reimburse the expense of supporting certain American citizens in prison at Fredericton, in New Brunswick, seven hundred and seventy-five

dollars. Also, to John Adams Smith, Nathanie Niles, and J. C. Pickett, Secretaries of Legation, a compensation for their services as Char ges d'Affaires, at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, during the time designate for that purpose. And the superin- that they were actually left in charge of the tendent, agent, or subagent, together with affairs of the Legations to which they were such military officer as the President may di- attached, deducting therefrom the amount rect, shall be present, and certify to the deli- already paid to them as Secretaries of Legation; very of all goods and money required to be the aforesaid sums to be paid out of any money

at Bogota on the termination of the mission of Mr. Moore, one quarter's salary for the expense of his return to the United States, five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

[Public. No. 82.] AN ACT repealing certain acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all such acts shall reside and keep his agency within or vered within said year, for the benefit of the or parts of acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, as may be agent, and at such place the President may which it was intended, and showing who are impose a higher or greater tax on the slaves or designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. And it shall be competent for the President to require any and, also, a list of the names of all persons apsident citizens than is imposed on the slaves or other property of resident citizens of said Territory, be, and the sident citizens of said Territory, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall attempt to enforce any of the acts or parts of acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida as aforesaid by demanding or receiving any tax, imposition, or assessment authorized or prescribed of, be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either or both of said punishments.

SEC. 3. And be at further enacted, That the county of Leon in the Territory of Florida shall be authorized to elect two additional members to the Legislative Council on the first Monday in September next, and it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council to designate by law the election districts in such mannor as to ensure an equality of representation

rest of the United States in a certain Indian

sisppi, which was reserved for the use of the ha breeds belonging to the Sacs and Fox natios, now used by thein, or some of them, under treaty made and concluded between the Unded States and the Sacs and Fox tribes or Utled States and the Sacs and Fox tribes or naions of Indians, at Washington, on the fouth day of August, in the year one thousandeight hundred and twenty-four, be and the sate are hereby relinquished and vested in the sai half breeds of Sacs and Fox tribes or natios of Indians, who, at the passage of this acture, under the reservation in the said treaty entled, by the Indian title, to the same; with fullpower and authority to transfer their portios thereof, by sale, devise or decent, according to the laws of the State of Missouri. LPPROVED, 30th June 1834.

AN ACT authorizing the Governors of the reral States to transmit, by mail, certain boks and documents.

of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of the United States of the congress assembled, That it sha beautiful for the Governors of the several Stars to transmit by mail, free of postage, all law and reports whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respec-tive States, which may be directed by the Leastaure of the several States to be trans-mited to the Executive of other States; and the Jovernor of the State transmitting the same shal, in addition to his frank, endorse the kind of bok or document enclosed, and direct, the same to the Governor of the State to which the same may be sent.

APPROVED, June, 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 85.]

ANACT authorizing the payment of bounty or certain fishing vessels lost at sea. he it onacted by the Senate and House of Re presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown be, and he herroy is, authorized to pay to the late owners and crew of the said Two Brothers, to be distinted according to law, the same sum of morey that said vessel would have been entitled b receive as a bounty or drawback, if she in har last voyage, in which she was lost, complied with all the requirements of law necessary to strure such bounty; the said vessel being of the ourden of one hundred and thirteen and

twenty-nine ninety-fifths tons. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the port of Frenchman's bay be. and he hereby is, authorized to pay to Daniel Kit, the late owner, and to the crew of the fishing boat Juno, to be distributed according to law, the same sum said vessel would have been entitled to, as a bounty or drawback, if she ad not perished by the perils of the sea in the said boat being of the burden of fourteen

and seventy-nine ninety fifths tons. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs for the district of Barnstable, State of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to pay to the heirs at law, of the owners and crew of the schooner Emeline, which was lost at sea, together with the whole crew, before she had accomplished the time required by law to entitle her to the bounty or drawback she would have been entitled to have received, had she safely arrived in port, after having accomplished the full time required by

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

[Public. No. 86.] AN ACT concerning tonnage duty on Spanish

vessels. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of March next, Spanish vessels coming from the Island of Cuba, or Porto Rico, either directly or after touching at any port or place shall pay in the ports of the United States such further tonnage duty in addition to the tonnage duty which may be payable under any other law as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would have been mposed on the cargoes imported in the said vessels, respectively; if the same had been exported from the port of Havana in American

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That before any such vessel shall be permitted to clear out or depart from a port of the United States with a cargo which shall be directly or indirectly destined to either of the said islands the said essel shall pay such further tonnage duty as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would be payable for the time being upon the cargo if imported into the port AN ACT entitled, a supplement to an act to of Havana, in an American bottom-

Spc. 3. And be it further enocted, That no Spanish vessel shall be allowed to clear out or depart from a port of the United States, with Island of Cuba or Porto Rico, without giving same are hereby extended to the commission-bond with approved security in double the ers for said county. landed elsewhere, bona fide and without intention to reship it for a port in one of the said

islands— SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized from time to time to estimate the said additional tonnage duty, and to give directions to the officers of the customs of the U. States for the collections of such duties so as to conform the same to any variation which may take place in the discriminating duties levied on the cargoes of American vessels in the said port

snall be satisfied, that the discriminating duties general system of instruction in primary schools in favor of Spanish bottoms levied upon the carposes of American vessels in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico have been abolished or whenand Porto Rico have been abolished or whenever in his opinion a satisfactory arrangement
upon the subject of the said duties shall have
been made between the United States and Spain the President is hereby authorized to declare annual income, either from the product of his jr., who is duly authorized to settle the business. the same by proclamation, and thereupon this or her own labor, or from any other source, of act shall cease to have any further force or one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of

APPROVED, 30th June 1834.

cain Congress assembled; That, upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the Preident of the United States, shall have authority whenever, in his opinion, the contingencies o the public service may require it, at any period between the close of the year, and the passage of the new naval appropriation bills to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service the former year to be applied to another branch of the aid service; in which case a special account of the monies thus transferred, and of their applica-tion, shall be laid before Congress previous to its adjournment.

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a right of way, in a certain

case, in the city of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representaives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant unto the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States and their successors and assigns, a right of way and passage, over and upon the lands and premises, purchased by the United States for the site of a custom-house, in the port of New York, and upon such terms and conditions and with such reservations and restrictions as in his judgment the public interests may require for the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled "An act making appropriations for a custom-house, in the city of New York, and for other purposes' passed the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two.

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 89.] AN ACT for changing the term of the District Court for the Western District of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-resentatives of the United States of America in Congress are mbled, That the term of the District Court of the United States for the District Court of the United States for the Wastern District Court of the United States for the Court of the United States for the Office in the Office in the United States for the Office in the Offic Western District of Louisiana, shall hereafter commence and be holden on the third Monday of March in each and every year, instead of the time heretofore appointed by law, and the court the names and the supposed amount of their reshall then be holden under the powers, duties, spective incomes, from which arbitrament of rules, and regulations heretofore prescribed by

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process, pleadings, motions suits and business, heretofore begun, pending, and undetermined, shall stand continued, valid adjourned over to the said next term of said court, to be holden on the said third Monday in March next, then to be proceeded in, as if regulary returnable to. notified, or set, for that term.

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

[Public. No. 90.]

AN ACT to prohibit the corporations of washington notes of hims and Alexandria. tion less than ten dollars after the period therein mentioned, and for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of all such notes or

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Retown, or Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, or either of them, after the first day of time. March, eighteen hundred and thiry-nine, to issue any promissory note or bill of a less denomination than ten dollars.—Provided, that it shall not be lawful for either of the Corporations aforesaid to make or issue any new promissory note or bill, after the passage of this act, of a

less denomination than ten dollars. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and all the corporations aforesaid shall annually withdraw from circulation and destroy promisresentatives of the United States of America in sory notes or bills respectively issued by either of them of a less denomination than ten dollars, have in circulation of the said notes or bills; and render an account at each session to Congress. showing the amount withdrawn and extinguished as aforesaid, and the balance still in circula-

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That on failure of either or all of the corporations aforesaid to comply with the requirements of the second section of this act, it shall not thereafter be lawful for the corporation or corporations so failing, to issue any promissory note or bill of a less denomination than ten dollars. APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

BY AUTHORU Y Of the Commissioners for Talbot County.

CHAPTER 251. 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, any goods, wares, or merchandises, except up-on a destination to some port or place, in the in the Levy Court of Talbot county, be and the

value of the vessel and cargo, that the said car-go or any part thereof shall not be landed in taxable inhabitants of any school district in either of the said islands-which bond shall be Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemcancelled on producing of certificate from an American consul that the said cargo has been tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum theref r in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house, and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary 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, stationary and for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

whenever the President of the United States, shall be satisfied, that the discriminating duties in favor of Spanish bottoms levied upon it. Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That until there two dollars per annum; on each individual hav-ing one child or more, between the age of six

and fourteen years, and an unnual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and lifty 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 le-vied 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 allow-ed 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 for 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, 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 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 spective 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 commisioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the seve-ral 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 sobjekti u sikreunky, wholes supports per

mary 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 presentives of the United States of America in published in the town of Easton, in Talbot ress assembled, That it shall not be lawful county, for at least four weeks previous to the for the corporations of Washington, George- next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that

> 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 o 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 ac-counts 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 e-lection 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

Dissolution of Partnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing be-L tween the subscribers under the firm of Bainton & Bancroft, is this day dissolved. John Bancroft, jr. having purchased the inte-

JOHN BANCROFT. Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9th, 1834. aug 19

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

The proceedings speak for themselves. They are alike creditable, alike honorable, to all concerned.-They put 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 those measures, where the opinions of ted. 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 coatain 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 23d 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 pream- regard. Emanating as they do from a Conble and resolution were submitted by him:-

izen, the President of the United States, is expected soon to arrive at the Hermitage, on a od connected, and who, as familiar spectators visit to his family and friends; and whereas, or companions, have had a close and intimate es of the dead, committing outrage and indignthe organized and systematic attempts which bave been lately made, to degrade his character through life. I should be more or less than huhave been lately made, to degrade his character and destroy the usefulness of his administration, have been well calculated to reader the emotion and the most profound sense of gratihigh 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 occasions of his eventful and patriotic life, have but for the co-operation and aid which I anticiism and virtue, which faction, however violent, or party spirit, however malignant, will find it in vain to calumnate. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of the II States

Fulton, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Huntsman, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Allen, Mr. Carter, Mr. Nelson, Mr. McClennen, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Kincannon, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Webster, said committee who reported to another meeting the following address and montgoing address and montgoing the following address and montgoi TO ANDREW JACKSON

President of the U. States : Sin:-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 Mckinney, Committee on the part of 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 con- lic dinner on Sunday, was a deep disgrace up fidence which your countrymen have reposed in you; and they but speak the sentiments of reflect that there is so dark a spot in this bright those whom they represent, when they assure land of civil and religious liberty. Better that you that the measures of your administration political victories were never celebrated—bet-have received their decided approbation, and that they have always retained unshalten and un-than that the Sabbath should be thus profaned diminished confidence in your republican prin- with banquets and revelry."-Albany Eve. ciples, and firm determination, in all your Journal. measures to endeavour to protect the interests

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

lot box. To this decision the people of the devoted that day to a party harrangue against

to declare, that the people of the State of Tennessee approve your course in opposing a pow-places, by the disciples and partisans of these erful moneyed institution, whose existence is Bank attorneys and declaimers. not recognized in the constitution; that they approve the veto upon the bill rechartering the Bank of the United States, and that they also rejoicing, and Bacchanalian revels, by the modapprove of the removal of the public deposites from that institution. They are warranted in Read the following proceedings! believing that said Bank hath interfered in the co-From the New Orleans Argus, of Saturelection by the people, of their public servants:

That it hath expended its means in controlling the press, that it hath aimed at the exercise of political power over the Government and people of these United States, and that it has refused to disclose its transactions to the representatives of the nation, when legally required so to do, according to the provisions of

Sin: In testimony of the high respect they bear for your character and distinguished services, they have adopted the following resolu-

its ordinary business, for the purpose of meet-

ing and receiving in the Hall of the Convention, proceedings, by the following order: 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. Mc-Kinney, a committee to wait upon and inform the President of the United States of their pro-

ceedings. WILLIE BLOUNT, Chairman. WM. K. HILL, Secretary.
AUGUST 9th, 1834.

Sin:-Your fellow citizens of the state of Connessee, 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 adop-

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

We have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servants, ROBERT ALLEN, ADAM R. ALEXANDER, JOHN A. McKINNEY.

ANDREW JACKSON,
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 onsay 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 vention, representing the People in their high-WHEREAS, the members of the Convention est sovereign capacity, establishing the fundamental laws of their Government—a people with whose destiny mine was at an early perithrough life, I should be more or less than hu-

man it I could receive them without the deepest

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, the people of Tennessee on this, as on all other with despair of discharging its arduous duties, entire confidence as well in the integrity of his pated from the other co-ordinate branches of purposes as the propriety of his measures: And the Government, and the indulgence and libeereas, the members of this Convention are rality of my fellow citizens generally. In this desirous, so far as they can do so, by an ex-pression of opinion, to encourage him in the po-People, I have not been disappointed. If I icy of his administration, and to show the have therefore, in any moderate degree, in the world, that at home among those who have conflicts which have grown out of the measknown him longest and known him best, that ures of my administration, contributed to ad-Andrew Jackson has a character for patriot- vance 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 admo twenty-two members, be appointed to consid-nition and instruction which it reflected. Under er and report the most suitable manner of tes- such circumstances I regard the flattering terms tifying their respect for the Chief Magistrate of in which you have been pleased to speak of the leading acts of the administration as justly ap-Which was adopted, and in pursuance there-plicable to the discernment, intelligence, and of, the Chair appointed Mr. Walton Chairman, virtue of the People, in whose hands every day

furnishes additional proof that the principles of supplied by some one more able to ensure to "JACKSONISM IS BUT A REVIVAL them a just and wholesome administration. OF JEFFERSONISM"-This is all Whatever of detraction, therefore, may have been for the moment aimed at me by this moneyed power, can have no other effect than to satis fy 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. the Convention.

A REBUKE TO MESSRS WEBSTER

AND BINNEY.

"Desecration of the Sabbath .- The celebra tion of the late triumph in Louisiana, by a pubon our cause and our country. It is painful to

The above confession, apology, and rebuke, of the people, and defend their rights as secured it is to be remembered, is from an opposition journal.

From the Albany Argus. Another desecration of SUNDAY TO Your official conduct, during your first ster and Binney addressed an assembled crowd term of service, has been sanctioned at the bal-State of Tennessee contributed with great un-animity. A knowledge of public opinion enables them baths in Revolutionary times," it was natural

day, 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 ictory it was "Resolved, That said dinner shall take place

on Sunday, the 3d proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M "The following gentlemen were appointed to officiate as Presidents and Vice Presidents, to most ridiculous falsehoods on the subject. A

[Here follow the names of forty persons, de-

do not hesitate to do so on Sunday.] The reader will judge of the nature of the tween the two coins .- Pennsylvanian.

"GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL.

In our last article upon the subject of the " Order of the Day." A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at public expenditures, we set forth the regular and contingent expences of Congress from the The steam ferry boat St. Leon, will commence origin of the Government down to 1833, exhiher trips from the ferry at 9 o'clock, and will biting a very great increase. We also showed continue every hour throughout the day. The gates of the ground will be open at 9 o's bove the ratio of increase in the number of clock, from which hour until 12, ladies are members. To show how this result has been

invited to view the arrangements. except when accompanied by ladies, will not 1. One cause may be found in the augmen-enter the Banqueting Hall until the signal tation of the members' pay. At the commenceis particularly requested that the company marks.

fully requested to hoist their colors at sun ly called the compensation law, putting the appointed for carriages and horses.

The New Orleans Argus of Saturday ex

And it adds in the language of blasphemy, himself has told us 'it is lawful to do good a allowance of the members, which would of itthe Sabbath day,' and what greater good that self produce a material increase in the legisla-vanquishing tyranny and corruption." self produce a material increase in the legisla-tive expenses over the rate which existed prior

Triumvirate. Yesterday it assailed the arsenals, seized the public arms, and turned there travelling expenses of the members from the against those whom they had attempted unsue cessfully to overawe at the polls; aided by the bank, it caused the public distress, and sough to aggravate and extend it by every deception, by an attempted control of the currency, by attempts to ruin individuals, and k down the state institutions, and by the beyond the relative proportion of their number party harrangues of bank Senators and men- to the whole body. bers of Congress, on a Sunday, in the streets if

an Atlantic city. To-day, it rouses the mob to acts of demonac violence upon edifices devoted to religious duties and public instruction, invading the ask negro, sparing neither sex norage, and trampling upon all law and order, in the exhibitions of its infuriate passion. To-morrow, in a western city, it turns the Sabbath into a day of iotous political rejoicing, public banqueting, and And in the midstof Bacchanalian drinking! 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. I

Aprecious 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 Jestersonism. We belive every word of this, only the administration of the one was more theoretical, and the other more practical Mr. Jefferson was the more secret but determined opposer of Washington's administration He encouraged Freneau's Gazette, and wrote for it. He encouraged the Aurora, and probably wrote for that.'

Of the very few wig editors who oppose the ask. But what will Mr Prentis's brother wig, and especially those deserters from the lemogratic ranks who joined his party in 1828. -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 thingdenies the parallel, and some of them even clain

and yet almost every federal editor in this State 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 An-DREW JACKSON, is the same old federal tory party which opposed THOMAS JEFFERSON, and we are happy for once to agree with the veteran editor of the Keene Sentinel-for we too, "believe every word of this," that "Jacksonism is but a revival of Jeffersonism;" and let the democrats of New Hampshire hear this

constantly in mind .- Troy Daily Budget.

THE "SOLITUDE" AND "WASTE" SENAron .- "The canal is a solitude, the lake a desert waste of waters, and the enlivening hum of business returns not with the all enlivening season"-quoth Senator Ewing of Ohio. Poor Ewing! he was one of the distress prophets, and his poe ical song of wo will have an immortalty 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 enlivening 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 quoted "the canal is a solitude," &c. Felix Grundy was among them, and doubtless

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 respectable broker of this city, assured us, a tion, 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.

Besched That the Convention will adjourn From the Globe.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—ABUSES INTRO-DUCED BY SPEAKER CLAY IN CONGRESS. brought about, is the object of our present re-

ment of the Government, and up to the year One gun will be fired fifteen minutes before the 1816, their compensation was six dollars per dinner, which will be announced by thre day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling, going to and returning from the scat Masters of vessels and steam-boats are respect of Government. In 1816, an act passed usualmembers upon a salary of \$1500 per annum. The square of ground above the Rope-Walk . 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 "The grand celebration!—To-morrow le had been any previous year. Public opinion, the friends of principle assemble to celebrate it however, forced a repeal of this act; and the I two Houses then fixed their compensation at eight dollars per day, and eight dollars for eve-103-"Blame no committee; they have done ry twenty miles travel. This was equal to an their duty. Talk not of SUNDAY. Chrit addition of one third to the pay and travelling

vanquishing tyranny and corruption."

Such is the tendency of incendiarism and of the Bank and party violence of the Senatoria

2. Another cause of the increased expendidistant 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 in so many words declares that it shall be "by

3. This result has been aggravated by the fixing the compensation of members of Conallowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of gress, at the commencement and end of every ch 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 the part of others, greatly exceeding "eight dollars 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 charge l As travelling is charged in both directions, the number of miles overcharged is double the difference in the distances, as exhibited below :

Henry Clay, Lexington, Ky.537 R. P. Letcher, Lancaster, The Metcalfe, Carlisle, Ky. 531 660 258 F. Johnson, Bowling Green, 234 John Scott, St. Genevieve, 904 1100 306 Mo. D. P. Cook, Edwardsville, 886 1000 Indiana, SS6 1000 Ch. Rankin, Natchez, Mis. 1268 1400 J. S. Johnston, Donalds-264 ville, La. 1303 1572 532

These are but specimens of an extensive practice. Each of the individuals named, and many of the other members from the West and outhwest, 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 326 miles, and it could not be expected that others would confine themselves to ts 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 reelected 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 elec tion 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 cir-cumstances 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. that body were six men on whom depended the votes of four States: Messrs. John Scott, of Missouri, Christopher Rankin, of Mississippi Daniel P. Cooke, of Illinois, and W. L. Brent H. H. Gurley, and E. Livingston, of Louisi-

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, making the distance charged 1600 miles, instead of 1100, 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 pitied his unlucky associate. Poor Ewing miles short "seven times," in returning home could stand it no longer and left them at Utica, "by water," amounting to 1400 dollars. This intending to waste a day, so that his lady might recover from her fatigue—and he got rid of his tormenters.—N. Y. Times.

by water, amounting to 1400 domais.

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 1600 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, am-

*Note.-On referring to Mr. Clay's ac-

credited with short mileage for the two preceding sessions, 764 miles each, amounting to 1222 dollars 40 cents. These sums, in the aggregate 1833 dollars 60 cents, were allowed and paid by Mr. Clay on the 26th May, 1824, the next day being the last of the session. Mr Rankin continued thereafter to charge 2164 miles, or 4328 each session, going and return-

The charges for travelling from New Orleans and vicinity had fluctuated somewhat in however, put Mr Brent at 2414 Mr. Gurley at 2140, and Mr. Livingston at 2197. Being

Mr. Cooke was understood to be friendly to him at this session; but his claims were preseen, had long been for 1000 miles. Upon closng his account at the session of 1824-5, Mr. Clay allowed him arrearages of mileage for tnat and the two preceeding Congreses, going back six years, 970 miles, amounting to 1608 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's inauguration as President. Mr. Cooke continued to charge mileage thereafter at the rate of 1500 miles, or 3200 going and returning, at each session of Congress. The only pretence we have ever heard alleg-

ed 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 meanders of the rivers he chose to navigate in the character of a member of Congress. The law the most usual ROAD." Mr. Clay had before been Speaker under this law, and had construed the word "road" to mean a road. Mr. most palpable abuses in computing the travel-ling expenses. The act of 22d January, 1818, seems to have thought of converting a river into a road. He had settled the accounts of Messrs. gress, provides that each member shall be en- Scott, Rankin, and Cook, upon the precedents titled to receive eight dollars for every day he established by Mr. Clay himself, and they has attended or shall attend, "and shall also be were closed. But Mr. Clay's absence from himself, and they his election." Congress, or his new and peculiar attitude at the estimated distance, by the most usual road, the time, seems to have let in new light upon from his place of residence to the seat of Con- his understanding. He not only discovers that he and Mr. Barbour, and the whole world had been wrong in supposing that a river was not a road, but also that he had a right to open accounts 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 expenditurs 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 benfit 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 The following statement shows the actual distances in the cases named, the distances charged and allowed in 1826, and the rmount of the

allowance beyond that prescribed by law viz. Charged. D. Bouligny, New Or-1260 2460 \$960 00 J. S. Johnston, Donald-1306 2414 886 40 sonville. W. L. Brent, St. Mar-1443 2464 816 80 tinsville, H. H. Gurley, Baton 1356 2300 755 20 Rouge, E. Livingston, New Or-1260 2464 963 20 leans, Rankin Natchez, 1268 2164 716 80 D. P. Cooke, Edwards-886 1600 651 20 ville. John Scott, St. Genevieve, 904 1600 556 80

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

Even at the late session of Congress, the folowing Senators of the Bank Wig party charged for the number of miles going and returning nd received the sums annoxed to their respecve names, viz.

4828 miles Waggaman, 81931 20 Porter. 4828 do Poindexter, 4458 do Black, 3700 do Yet these are the men who clamor about

for borrowing money to be devoted to the public service in the execution of the acts of Con-We do not consider the compensation of high as established by law. It is not our purpose to condemn others for the adoption of the

rectly in the teeth of the statute.

and Porter, at the late seven months' session,

1968 dollars! Another of his instruments, Mr. Poindextor count, at the recent session of the Senate, it appears that he now charges for only 560 miles, thereby confessing that his former charge of 700 was illegal. His friends, however, stick amount of more than 700 dollars each session sketch was destroyed, and Lady B., like a sensented to the old charge as he fixed them. to pass them; and there is no resemblance be- to the old charges, as he fixed them when of Congress! These are the men who charge sible woman-bon [re, mal gre-consented with corruption the purest men of the country, to sit.

ounting to 611 dollars 20 cents, and then he was | and affect to be zealous for the correction of

In our next article on this subject, we pro pose 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 previous years, but do not appear ever to have exceeded 1952 miles prior to 1824. Mr. Clay, to take any part in, or obtrude our advice upon the good people of that section as to whom they new members, there was no opportunity to should choose, regarding such conduct on our allow them arrearages, and the Speaker was content with giving them travel from 500 to miles each more than had ever before been 800 ed several articles in the Louisiana Advertiser. in which the pretensions of Judge Chinn, the Mr. Adams. No arrearages were allowed Bank candidate, were advanced, doubting not but that our motives would be apparent, and sented at the next. His charge, as we have 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 im-portant 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

> The Louisiana Election .- The New York Evening Post thus points out what would be the result of a continuation of sucu "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 threeagainst 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 is, let them, for then we are all pleased.

A WORD FROM A PHYSICIAN. Dr. N. E. Sheldon, said to be one of the most espectable 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 a constipation or looseness of the bowels.

"Nothing is more usual than the practice of taking active cathartics, such are called bilious pills, &c, to remove a costiveness of the bowels. 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 be-comes 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 the same attendant circumstances, terminated fatally on Saturday. Now se persons partaken of fruit, every one would have ascribed the cause of their complaint to that source; but such was not the fact -actvie 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 scru-pulous adherence to truth. He once explained he rule of his conduct, which ought to be generally known and adopted, It ought to be deeply 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 1931 20 the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. 1783 20 I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason 1480 00 to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on buses and corruptions in the Government, and the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, specially denounce the Post Office Department and I shall point it out as such to my childeren.

Advice to artists .- A pleasant anecdote is ow going the rounds of the upper circles, relative to the portrait of Lady Byron-the same Members to Congress, including mileage, too which makes one in a collection of very pleasing engravings just published. It is said that many subscribers to the work had expressed a rule prescribed by the Speaker, after he had desire that the portrait of the widow of "Childe carried his construction into practice, for the Harold" should embellish the series. The emolument of his partisans. Mr. Clay was the publisher, therefore, took steps to inform himauditor of these accounts, and perfectly acquainted with the facts in each case. We in sist, however, that he committed a flagrant ed by so many of his fashionable contributors; violation of law, when, for instance, he increas- if, in fact, Lady B. would condesced to sit for es the legal allowance of his friends Messrs. her picture. Lady B. considered herself of-Waggaman and Porter, of 1008 dollars, to fended by the proposal, and refused to give car almost double the amount, by a construction di- to the prayer of all the petitioners. The soectly in the teeth of the statute.

Mr. Clay's construction, instead of 1008 limitation was, however, soon after renewed, and Lady B. declared, formally, that she would dollars, their legal and certainly very ample hear nothing more on the subject. The puballowance for travelling expenses, gives them about 1968 dollars, leaving at least 1650 dollars as a clear emolument each session, when the regular pay per diem of Messrs. Waggaman power to furnish the likeness.

To accomplish this, the artist had recourse did not exceed 1580 dollars, and at the short to a ruse—one that has often been practised, sess on cannot be more than 744 dollars, or a and rarely, if ever, has failed of success. He little more than a third of their travelling allowance!! We say that 1650 dollars is clear bore a tolerable resemblance to the person in emolument out of the travelling expenses, for question-taking singular pains, as the labor their actual expenses would not be more than advanced, to make it excessively plain. A 300 dollars. This is provided for by law, three kind friend got the sketch introduced in the times over, by giving them upwards of 1000 proper quarter. One may easily conceive the dollars for their expenses; and then Mr. Clay lady's displeasure at seeing herself represented comes in with his construction against the ex- with two little grey eyes, a nose neither Roman press words of the statute, and raises it to nor Grecian, and a mouth worthy in all respects such a nose, &c. What handsome woman could support the shocking disgrace of being

TUE A meeti zens of T House i at 3 o'cle ting can County county l ton, Hu John Or lature.

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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 nomina-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 elec- evidence I may be able to collect in regard to tions in the South and West have not termina- the subject. ted in a defeat or even in a loss on the part of the friends of the administration. The Fed-Louisiana! well done Kentucky! Alaba- United States upon the stock held by the govma and Mississippi are safe: Indiana, Illinois which the Bank has set up for damages on the and Missouri, have arisen and shaken off their protested French bill. In relation to this subfetters, &c. &c. until their shouts have become ject, so far as my observation has extended, not matter of ridicule. Such language as this has been the cant of every opposition press since matter, I wish to inquire why the Gazette has The result proves that it is the old song and and involving such weighty principles The intended to delude; got up with a view to effect on the approaching elections in New York, important a matter does it maintain such rigid Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine and Ohio. silence? Does the editor look upon it as an un-The people have been too often deceived by justifiable act; and has he not independence ethese cries of victory, to believe them now. hardly be willing to admit; and yet, what other They are base and degrading tricks, however, opinion can be formed of his conduct, when it and we have seen them practiced by respectable editors with regret, because they are cal- of? culated to impair the confidence of the people the Gazette on this question:-Has the Bank in the truth and sincerity of all editors of pub- acted correctly in laying hands on the money lie journals. For our own part we see no cause law; and, if so, upon what ground is the act to to raise the shout of victory, and as little to ob- be justified? serve 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 The Telegraph, of day before yesterday, anown in a war against the Bank of the U. States, nal, that the wig candidate, Mills, was elected

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But the elections which have taken place are of but little interest compared with those of the great states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and N. York, which are yet pending, and which, if of this city, that General Duncan, who has alunequivocally in favour of, or against the pres- Congress, has changed his ground. If these ent administration, will very much settle the prints are authorized to say so, since the elecquestion of the next Presidency, as they will that of the Bank of the U.S. In each of these election. We find that he obtained upwards states the parties are Democratic and Federal; of three thousand votes more than Mr. Kinney, 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 defeat has been trumpeted forth from St. Louis, the Governor of Indiana, when, however, a Lousville, and Washington, with so much acmajority of the members of the State Legislature were in favour of the Administration, goes on to give the following summary of the

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSES.

on the floor of the Senate last winter, guarantiin 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 JackIn Mississip

son representatives to the legislature to fill the vacancies of two anties—the only two elections yet held in that state this year-and rendering Poindexter's re-election, which was always improbable, utterly hopeless.

In Alabama, there has been an immense in-General Assembly, rendering Colonel King's longer doubtful. A battle between his forces, return to the Senate certain, by a majority of (represented to amount to 12,000 men,) and at least two to one. In North Carolina, the returns show a simi-

lar result. Hubbard.

mocrats 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 supposed destination is Spain.

Orders have been issued for the immediate through the Canal, and a protection from imprisonment to their fellow citizens engaged in their lawful trade." The question is not less abundance of certain ripe and unripe vegetables supposed destination is Spain. Member who will support the Administration; but be this as it may, the result, so far as relates to the nex 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 excepthe opinion of a large portion of the people, have not now, and never had, an existence. I propose, therefore, if no other of your corresponpose, 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 which will be appreciated by our readers.

Service. If Mr. Goldsborough had spoken in plain language and few world had spoken in plain language and few words, the true meanit is, they are "seen as through a veil dimly."
OBSERVER.

onfidence of the American people" for placing hemselves as "a tower of defence to the peole and the states" AGAINST THE USURP-TIONS OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES AND THEIR IMMEDIATE REPRESENTIVES.

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 ting candidates for the General Assembly, and who sees all the coils and abuses of your govern-ment, and knows how to correct them; WHICH MAN IS R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Myrtle 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

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) eralists have shouted victory! victory! all hail a portion of the semi-annual dividend due to the one word has ever appeared in the Gazette. If my memory and observations correct in this he returns began to come in from these states. not noticed a circumstance of so much moment, Gazzette has hitherto never failed to justify every step the Bank has taken-why, then, in so every other outrage the Bank has been guilty I feel anxious to know the sentiments of

Trappe, Aug. 29, 1834.

ELECTIONS.

Glorious news from Illinois and Missouri .backed by the united talents of such men as in Illinois. The full returns show that the the pavement for about 20 feet; and then all Calhoun, Clay and Webster, be matter of ex- news was utterly false, and was fabricated, no traces of him were lost; what became of him is three most decided friends of the administration are elected to Congress: Casey, Reynolds, (late Governor,) and May. It is said, in the Clay Reporter, the Intelligencer and Telegraph ways been elected as a Jackson Democrat to tion; it is certain that neither Gen. Duncan, nor any one for him, ventured to say so before the in a State returning, as its Representatives, tinguished, during the last session, by his un-compromising hostility to the Bank in every May's majority (the gentleman whose claim) is 626-Reynold's is 429 .- Globe.

In Louisiana, the Democracy has gained a has received thirty-five thousand dollars in half sible blame can be attached to the engineer. -which, taking one off eagles, of the new coin, and still a from the Bank vote and adding to the other out any gold from her counter! Mr. Webster,

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London to the 23d July, inclusive.

those of Gen. Rodil, was shortly expected.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean had landed 1000 or 1200 marines near Smyrna; but In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican ad- precisely for what purpose, does not appear .mits the defeat of the opposition in the elections There is evidently a strong feeling of distrust of State Representatives and Senators, insuring between the Quadruple Alliance on the one

the return of a Jackson Senator to Congress.

In New Hampshire, the Democracy have already gained a Senator to Congress, in the called a Senator to Congress, in the other; and this feeling has been increased by its operations, and embarrassed the business of expulsion of Mr. Bell, and the election of Mr. the recent events in the Peninsula as by the disposition manifested by the German Con-In Rhode Island, it is clear, from the admissions of the opposition prints, which we grasp, and certain demonstrations of Russia, publish to-day, that the Anti-masons and De-indicating a desire to take a slice of Turkey.

Madrid letters dated 9th July state that all alarm of the Cholera had subsided in the capital. The elections were proceeding peace ably; and the Cortes were to assemble on the 10th. Of Don Carlos nothing is said in these communications. At Xerez the Cholera existed 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 anthentic intelligence. In France the retirement of Marshal Soult from the Ministry, and the assumed necessity tion, founded on assumptions of facts, which in for decided measures respecting Spain, was ex-

of Saturday evening, contained the following A letter dated Jassey, 18th, (30th) June,

ing of these resolutions, and his sole object, passage by the Bosphorus, declaring, that in would have been manifest to every reader; as case of refusal they would resort to force, and

cjected from office; that a majority of the Senate | though effective appropriations for the military the views of the chamber who are studying dose of Lobelia from a Steam Doctor, not be-

> Orders have been given by the French Government to the Prefects to prevent the en- medicine, and desired to know its effect, before trance of Marshal Bourmont into France, even he dealt any more of it to others.] It produced though he should be furnished with a regular a severe pain in the abdomen, which the Docpassport. From these precautions taken, it is tor used remedies to relieve, and seemed in naturally to be inferred that M. Berryer and some degree to succeed. Still he was restless

Carlos has reached Spain, and according to his was with him, but the Doctor quieted his fears organs in Paris, he is immediately to march by telling him that the Lobelia frequently pro-

papers to the 26th July, both inclusive.

Down to July 20th, there had been no engagement between the armies of Don Carlos

and Gen. Rodil.-The former had his head quarters at Santa Cruz de Campezo, and the fers the following remarks on the nature of days have been short, and owing to this cir Lobelia:

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.

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 is recollected that he has been the apologist of of all his outer clothes; and a person was observed to run from the place and take refuge till they burst. Taken internally, it operates in an adjoining yard, he was compelled, however, to retreat thence and jumped into the remedy can assuage, and which ends in death dock; here, after several attempts to dive and hide himself he was taken. He had on the the medicines with which quackery makes inpantaloons of the wounded man, and as he was nocent experiments!! This, we think, is sportwithout coat, is supposed that he had thrown ing with life. These remarks may, perhaps, into the water the other clothes taken, as his give offence to some; but if they can l

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 is known of an affair that seems to be unusual- the side of that great Warrior. ly 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, ninety miles above Cincinnati. The connecting pipe between the boilers and cylinder immediately burst. Twelve persons, principally pas- lassure you it shall be valued property. You three of the most strenuous supporters of the sengers, were scalded, eight of which have can easily imagine that every relic, brought President. Casey's majority is upwards of since died. The Helen Mar opportunely artwo THOUSAND. This gentleman was distributed 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 grateful to my feelings to perceive that my have died are Augustus Frowin, his wife and The Bank of the United States is using her Aaron Valentine, of this city; John Baptisti, utmost power to keep the new gold coinage residence unknown; a woman and two children, of THE woods;" an Indian it is true, but no out of circulation. Within a short time she name and residence not ascertained. No pos-We are happy to say that the other four are considered in a state of safety.

It is with a repugnance amounting almost to

"Horrible Murder .- On Wolnesday last, a woman named Holder, was committed to the The packet ship George Washington, at jail in this town, charged with the inhuman New York, brings to the editors of that city murder of her own son, a fine lad about 10 The arrival of Don Carlos in Spain is no child to death, having employed for that purpose onger doubtful. A battle between his forces, 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. fruit. The measures taken by Mr. Randall, under all who trade on the Canal On Thursday even- but in no one, we believe, has it yet assumed ing a meeting was held in Philadelphia, at the character of an epidemic. The cases are which it was resolved to appoint a Committee solitary, and a large majority of those attacked and raise funds, to employ counsel, in order are cured, if attended to in time.

"to procure a passage in a lawful manner."

The awful season of long-continued heat orders have been issued for the immediate through the Canal, and a protection from imthat we have had, by which almost every man 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 Library dated 1 the supposed destination is Spain.

The question is not less which are consumed in great quantities, will account for an unusual number of cases of the law. He has State process for collecting a judgment, and enforces it in the regular way in the supposed destination is Spain.

The question is not less which are consumed in great quantities, will account for an unusual number of cases of the law. He has State process for collecting a judgment, and enforces it in the regular way in the supposed destination is Spain. judgment, and enforces it in the regular way. unknown process, may assume the appearance This regular State process is alleged to conflict of that disease which is commonly known as with the charter granted by another State, the "Asiatic cholera."

—Maryland,—and affects the interests of a The New York board Maryland,—and affects the interests of a third State,—Pennsylvanin,—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 access and 4 deaths were reported by the difficulties of trade at once, by access and 4 deaths were reported by the physicians for the preceding 24 hours. The will confer a great JOHN HARPER.

The New York board of health has made two or three reports, acknowledging a few fatal vant year.

P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. THOMAS J. EAR-ICKSON, who is an experienced work and and has done business very successfully in Century of the last two or three years. I doubt question arises under the allegation that the Company have pledged their tolls to previous creditors, and cannot suffer them to be divert- several at Poughkeepsie. A letter from the ed to the benefit of an individual creditor. The latter dated last Monday states, that 25 cases

ed Miss Green, on the 4th of July last, deliv-

strain :

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the 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.

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

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

is a fool, a knave and a tyrant, and should be tribated it to the old marshal's expensive We observe in the Christian Index of the occurred from the 12th to the 21st uit. This 5th instant, an obituary notice of the Rev. M. is a very large number for that city, except on of the United States "merit the gratitude and service, which were deemed incompatible with Gray, whose death was occasioned by taking a account of the emigrants. economy, and acquiring increasing power over the public purse. Cause he was unwell, but to experience the operation of the medicine. I Another account ration of the medicine. [Another account states that he had sometimes administered the majority of the cases have happened in em-Marshal Bourmont, had planned a meeting.

SPAIN.

There seems to be no longer any doubt, says the London Courier of the 21st, that Don

on Madrid at the head of seventeen thousand duced that effect, and that there was no danger in it. A few minutes before eleven o'clock he ROPE.

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 inquired why the family had not been called togle, or the least evidence of pain or distress in

his features." In noticing the above melancholy incident, the editor of the Southern Christian Herald, of-

A letter of the 16th from Genoa, intimates utterly unacquainted. To give Lobelia as an innocent medicine which might be taken merely for experiment's sake, proves how grossly ignorant this nostrum maker was of its proper-ties. The Lobelia Inflata is one of the most acive medicines of the North American Materia Medica. It is possessed of an emetic, sudorific, A person called on us, on Saturday morning, and powerful expectorant effect. When 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 Longislora, a native of some of the West India islands, is one of the most venomous plants. It is tatal to horses—swells them as a violent cathartic, the effects of which no own was subsequently found stowed in his own mental in saving human life, we shall care but.

Peedce Gazette.

FRANKFORT July 13th, 1834 Sir:-I have this day sent by E. P. Johnson. the gan said to be Tecumseh's-it was purnews was utterly false, and was fabricated, no traces of him were lost; what became of him is chased by Maj. Wm. Trigg, of this place, at doubt, to operate on the Maine election. The not known. The man arrested was committed the battle of the Thames in Canada, from a to prison it is stated to us, and this is all that soldier who informed him it was taken from I hope you will receive it from me as a pre-

sent. 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 vhich Tecumseh bore at the battle of the Thames. It is a rare and curious present; and 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 countrymen deem me worthy of being the deposite of all that remains of a vanquished chieftain who was in truth styled the "KING despicable antagonist. With great respect,

Your grateful friend, RH. M. JOHNSON. A. H. RENNICK, Esq.

The ingenious people of China have a com-(N. C.) Observer, the following shocking recital:—

The with a repugnance amounting atmost to mon method of propagating several kinds of fruit trees, which, of late years, has been practised with success in Bengal. The method is simply 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 matyears 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 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 late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hun-

From Niles' Register.

We regret to notice new appearances of the cholgra at several places, in the United States,

The New York board of health has made two quiescing in the lawful process of Delaware, and suspending their own collections until the legal claim is satisfied. Another embarrassing parenntly excellent and brief hints for the prevention or cure of the disease.

Sundry cases have happened at Albany; and case is altogether one of embarrassment and and 15 deaths had taken place since Friday. Female Independence.—A young lady, namI Miss Green, on the 4th of buly located, and generally blessed with extraordinary healthiness.

The deaths at Cincinnati, throughout the ered an oration in Augusta, Maine. She con-cluded her remarks in the following spirited cholera year of 1833, there were 360 deaths in July-in the same month, this year, 300; but tofore, with the exception of some ornamental no epidemic disease is thought to prevail in branches, for which they propose employing an assistant as soon as circumstances will author-

The Suttan granted the passage, and more that for y vessels of war are assembled before 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 Resolved that the President of the U. States

The Suttan granted the passage, and more than forty vessels of war are assembled before government of the Suttan granted the passage, and more than forty vessels of war are assembled before government of the first state of the first state of the first state of the Globe, Washington City, Whig. At Montreal the deaths by cholera were on the fact, that the classes flow that the deaths by cholera were on the fact, that the classes of fluctuating, it would have derogated are so fluctuating, it would have derogated are so fluctuating, it would have derogated are so fluctuating, it would have derogated by the first state of the fact, that the classes fluctuating, it would have derogated are so fluctuating, it would have derogated the fact, that the classes fluctuation, owing to the fact, that

Though some of the most prudent and highly bot County, that an Election will be held respectable persons have died of cholera this season, and especially at Montrel, a very large the first Monday of October next, being the 6th majority of the cases have happened in emigrants, or other persons carcless of health, or General Assembly of Maryland, and one Counbadly 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, til the first of October next; at Wye Mill on 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 had left Pampeluna to join him. Only 300 will serve as a warning to the public against the danger of encouraging men to administer or two parcels of medium quality rens nave been taken this morning at an advance on previous rates, for the purpose of filling up and of Talbet county, the undersigned, former Collector of Taylor for Talbet county will sell at

> the week, at 65 a 66 cents, and of yellow at 64 clock in the afternoon, the property at the corner of Harrison and Dover streets, at present clusive, the sales of white have been at 67a 68 cents, and we quote accordingly. Sales of yel low at 65 cents.

Rye .- Sales of good parcels at 624 cents-w uote, as in quality, at 60 a 624 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 quete.

MARRIED

To the Independent Foters 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, most healthful and business part of the town of nany of my friends, and encouraged by the

Ferry Neck, Aug. 27th, 1834.

Temperance Meeting.

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 clock, to which the public are respectfully An address may be expected. nvited. N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'ry.

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.

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

TO RENT,

ORENT, for the ensuing year, the Up-per Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, cellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store also; and the household and kitchen Furniture

tion be made to JACOB C. WILLSON.

tf . sept 2

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. treville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them. sept 2

TEMALE SEMINARY, EASTON.

MISS NICOLS AND MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the recourse of study to be pursued, will be as here-

ing 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

R. R. WATERS,Sh'ff.

ELECTION.

ty Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

NOTICE

THE subscriber, having been appointed Standard keeper for the ensuing year, by 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

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 hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'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.

valuable property FOR SALE.

sept 2

In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. of Maryland in a short time, will offer at Mr. Hazel, Mr. Wm. A. Gregory, to Miss miblic sale, at the Court House door, on Monv. 22d day of September next, between the ours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit:

THE DWELLING HOUSE, where he at the approaching election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

MORRIS O. COLSTON.

Morris of the fown of the ner, and the prime cost exceeded \$7,000. The building is two stories high, and arranged with taste and convenience. On either side of this dwelling there is a beautiful lawn, and in the rear there is a garden highly improved, and with the store house Lot, which is immediately adjoining, the dwelling is furnished with every necessary and convenient out-house.

THE STORE HOUSE AND LOT will be offered for sale. This house is two stories high, 30 by 30 feet, with a convenient counting room in the rear. The upper story is in part occupied as a Masonic Hall, and the remainder as lodging-rooms, and the location of the store house is inferior to none in the town. It is directly on the street leading to the Court House, and very convenient to the town spring, which has very recently been repaired in the most costly and durable manner. Whether economy, convenience or business, be the object of pursuit, no property in town offers to the purhaser inducements to buy, greater than the a-

A highly improved GRASS LOT, containing 20 acres, (which is subdivided into four smaller lots,) lately enclosed with locust posts and plank sence, will next be offered for sale.

These lots are most eligibly situated on the road leading to Hambrooks, and within less than 1 mile from town.

4th.

The reversion in the LOT containing 11 acres, which the subscriber bought of the Com-missioners appointed to sell the real estate of

John Craig.

If the above property, or any part of it, shall not be sold on the day above indicated, it will be for rent, and early application is desired.

5th.

The subscriber will also sell at the same time a valuable young and sound (Tom) BROOD MARE, gentle in gear, and of fine size and form; also, a most beautiful COLT, sired by the celebrated horse O'Connell, unexceptionating Creek, being two Dweilings 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 Also two Dwellings and Lots, and another young filly gentle and kind to gear, also pleasant under the saddle; three shares in the full-bred horse O'Connell, will be offered. House, at Crotcher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to it is an excellent German Piano, which cost,

a few years ago, \$350.

All persons having claims against the subscriber, will present them immediately, and those who are owing will please call and settle their several claims before the 1st of October next, beyond which no indulgence can be ex-tended, and immediately after which time they will be placed in the care of a proper officer, with instructions to collect them without delay, beyond that imposed by law.

THOS. HAYWARD.

Cambridge, Aug. 30
The Easton Gazette, and Easton Whig will publish the above three times, mark price, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office. sept 2 3t [85]

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgome-ry county, Maryland, on the 17th 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 SEMINARY will be ready for the re-ception of pupils on the 22d September. The 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 For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividing the year into two sessions, six months each, patched shoes. The owner of the above despatched shoes.

I used to love the birds, the flowers, The silvery stream, the air, Which, murm'ring 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-one only wish-"It is to be at rest.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR. BY PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

"A look of triumph beamed from his eye,

"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 from the horror-stricken crowd. One stifled young ladies have general access.

groan arose from that vast multitule, like the In all the departments the most competent groan arose from that, vast multitude, like the the crackling of the faggots, and at intervals the funeral knell, that smote the very soul. The cipals. quivering flames darted upward and around,

"My God! My God! forsake me not, that 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 i rose again, its garments all in flame; and again the faint half-somothered cry of agony was

"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 repeated; till the martyr, with a despairing, suf-focating voice, exclaimed:
"O God! I cannot die."

"The chief executioner came forward, and fear of the populace threw a noose over his neck and strangled the almost lifeless victim. the same moment the cord which held the body was loosed, and at fell into the fire to rise

West Point, Civil Engineer, who concurs with Professor Olmsted, of 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 immense velocity; that they became luminous by entering into the atmosphere, and were consumed or dissip ted by their motion through it But Mr. Twining 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 not less, but perhaps greater, than 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 season of the year. He then refers to the facts that the meteors of 1799, seen by Humboldt Wednesday, the 3rd at Cumana, and by Ellicott in the vicinity of at 11 o'clock, A. M. the United States, and those of 1832, seen at Mocha and in Switzerland, and on the Atlantic, 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 doub respecting the celestial origin of the meteors irrational, but for a limitation not to be neglected, namely, the necessity of ascertaining, before 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 several conditions. We shall state the conditions, without knowing whether they can be fulfilled or not. * * * It is required so to arrange 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 disturbing force of the latter shall draw a part of such motions as to account—

1st. For the appearance of the meteors, in

small numbers, early in the evening of Nov

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 him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, earth's rotation, for a part of the time at least and where immediate attention will be paid of its duration, as observed in different years to their wishes. and places by Humboldt, Captain Parker, and Captain Briggs; 6th. For a duration of the meteoric shower, discontinue the others.

less than a day, at the utmost."

Noble Sentiments .- Lord Erskine was distinguished 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 generaily known and adopted. It ought to be deepv 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 trust the practice of this paternal lesson to he grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my odedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to pros e rity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city,

orner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Balti-After having conducted an extensive Boardng school for young ladies, for several years en acres of land, more or less, called part of Divine St. Andrew, with a Dwelling house Hamilton removed to this city in \$1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a

cientific plan, which has received an almost

paratus is equal to any other that can be found n private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate and his countenance shone like that of an angel any subject treated upon in the text books of With his own hands he divested himself of his the school. Their cabinet of minerals though outer garments, and gazing round upon the small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. breathless and sympathizing crowd, exclaim- Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. II. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could pro-

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volwas applied to the faggots beneath, and the umer of the best authors, as connected with the thick volumes of smoke concealed the matyr studies pursued in the school, to which the

cure in this country or in England

moan of the sea; and all was hushed again, save teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the prin

The course of instruction in this institution and an agonizing cry broke from the murky is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a omplete 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 Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American]

aug 26

NOTICE. spencer, Esq. one of the Justices of the V virtue of an order from Lambert W. Orphans' Court of Talbot county, ordering and directing notice to be given to the owner of negro JANE, a runaway slave, now confined in either in mercy to the dying man, or through | Talbot county goal, by an advertisement to be nserted 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 no more. And thus was consummated the Heath, and who says that she is the servant or martyrdom of the Baptism of Fire." slave of one William Hand, of Queen Ann's county, is now confined in Talbot county goal, glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large The Meteors of November 13, 1833.—Silli-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

> MOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbo county, Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38 They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD FEDDEMAN, RICHARD SPENCER.

MOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebeccah Burke, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next,

THOMAS HENRIX, WILLIAM ROSE, SAM'L. HOPKINS, JESSE SCOTT RICHARD BAK ER.

NOTICE. WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madrass 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 them only from their orbit; and give to them prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff. of Talbot county.

A CARD. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginin, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them GASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of three writs of venditioni expones, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directand to me directed, against Joshua M. Faulk- ed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, hi ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court. ner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be and Thos. Henrix, at the suits of the following persus 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 veyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan 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- Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, from her dener, 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 Eaton, for cash, on Tuesday in the town of Easton and County aforesaid the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. of George Martin, being part of a tract of land M. of said day, the following property to wit: one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of round in Broad Creek Neck, containing elevground in Broad Creek Neck, containing elevand 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 thence running with the division line, and fence Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is could to any other their complete and the control of the following property shall be disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Makogany Tables, one Pine do two dozen Windowski. 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, hree large looking glasses, three small dressng glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven vaiters, four writing desks, two old cases with cottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons; four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, 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 carriage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. Also the following proper-ty, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift to wit—seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with sacking and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low post bedsteads, six pair muslin 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 squase back windsor chairs, half dozen do, five rush bottom do, one mahogany side board, one inlaid do one mahogany table one small do. three pine dming do, five chamber stands, two red tables with drawers, two other 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 frying pan, one griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen brittania table

poons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue edge dishes, one turean and spoon, one Brittania 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 pitchers, one large stone pitcher, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking

otherwise she will be discharged according to three pair shovel and tongs, four brass candle law.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shift. and one light four wheel carriage and harness, seized and taken as the property of Joshua M Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy

> cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by JO. GRAHAM, Shir.

the above mentioned writs and the interest and

SHERIFF'S SALE. BYvirtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & o. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the fron 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 Lewistown, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: "Hampton," "Loveday's Purchase," "Frances Plains," and "Parker's Farm," supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of five hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called "Partnership Resurveyed," situate 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 exponas and the interest and cost due and to lie come due thereor

THO: HENRIX, former Shift. aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 5 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Perrin Smith, and four at the suit of the Farmer' 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 Washngton street, also the fee simple in a lot on the Point road-sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. At-

E.N. HAMBLETON, former Shift.

Property to Kent.

VILL be rented until the end of the year, and possession given on the 15th of Sep tember, the House in Washington street, nov occupied by the Miss Goldsboroughs. Also for he 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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out 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-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 appertenances, which descended to the said Mary E 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 on Goldsborughst., and adjoining the property called Long Acre, beginning for the said parintersection 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 stooping branch willow, 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 Bromwell and Martin, thence East five perches and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the Baynard Wilson deceased, and also one undiof land called Turkey Neck, containing the

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.

MYLDIE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering laces in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of

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

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

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 piquan book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of

Family Portraits. The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from he Italian. Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series

letters written during a residence in that ci-, 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 Magazines, of the present day Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth. Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept 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

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Ante-

lope at Pelew, in 1782, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!! Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circula-ting Library, which is published every week at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia. 05-Subscriptions for the above valuable

work received at this office. aug 5 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 Eas-On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence

er routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore. Al Ibaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the wne ror owners thereof.

By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. aptil 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.

GEORGE WINSLOW.

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. Or-

leans Sugars, 14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses,

25 hags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo 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 hhds. and bbls. French Brandy, in half pipes, Holland Gin and Wines, Coarse and fine Salt,

Herrings and Mackerel. Stone and Wooden Ware, Cotton Yarn,

And many other articles too tedious to menion, 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. PARROTT, Master. HIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for quantity of seventeen acres of land, which lies the accommodation of passengers, (with dining to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased cabin and state room,) has commenced her re-Martain, Trustee for the sale of the lands of leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's vided third part of all that part of the said tract | Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious quantity of ten acres and fifteen sixteenths of an berths, furnished with the best beds and bed acre, which lies on the south side of the said ding—the table will be supplied with every ar farm, the whole of which last parcels of lands ticle in season calculated to minister to the combe 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 or-der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable. SAMUEL II. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6



GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 b'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th nst.-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 pro-prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 3



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker, ESPECTFULLY 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. above business in all its various branches; and baving employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with the control of the control Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept different branches, together with his own-luring a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by 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, as 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. G3w aug 12 co3w

CLOCK AND WATCH



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

Fancy Articles,

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

JAMES BENNY. June 21.

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 yellow cotton handkerchief on her neck, 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, Shff.

MILL FOR SALE.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light | 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.

 ${f aug} \ {f 5}$ tf N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property

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 securites, 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 are situate, lying and being in Talbot county fort of the passengers—and every attention will from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any

quarter, as the collection must be made. WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, Dietrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Baltimore with an dditional supply of

NEW GOODS. which he can offer to his friends and the pub

ic generally upon fair terms.
June 21.

WOOL. LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. C. 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 Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 24th) and continue three days. The course First DAY .- A Colt's purse of \$200, two

miles and repeat. SECOND DAY .- purse of 300 dollars four niles 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

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.

Lumber for Sale.

POR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be old low for cash, if taken away immediately. GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, july 8

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of August, 1834, by Abraham De Grofft, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore courty, as a runaway, a dark mulatto Woman, who calls herself HARRIET ADDISON, says she was born free, and was raised by her aunt, Judy Nelson, who lived in Hyatstown, eight miles from New Market, Maryland. Said mulatto womman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 41 inches high, has a small scar on the left of her nose, small mole near the corner of her right eye, and one over her left eye, scar on the middle finger of her left hand. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, linen apron, striped bandkerchiefon her head, and pair of old stuff shoes. She has a child with her called Mary Jane, about 6 years old, a bright mulatto, The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto weman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged accord-

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and County Jail.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year-BY

RICHARD SPENCER. PUBLISHED OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER AKNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twentyfive 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 Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the "Selection 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 continuation of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, be distributed and disposed of, under 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

To the library of each institution, to which a copy of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the and cock-sure of victory. It was very clear

tion, as Secretary of State, the selection aforesaid was made, one copy;
Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That twenty-five copies of the work aforesaid and of placed at the disposition of the Joint Library Committee, to be by them disposed of, in return for donations to the Library of Congress.

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Speaker of the Houre of Representatives.
M. VAN DURBY,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

of the present Congress, who was not a member 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 Po-tomac Rail Road Company. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives 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 Potomae 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 improve the contract in the c ent not improved,) it 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 judction with the Potomac, as may be deemed consistent with the public interest; to be used for the benefit of the said company in the deposite and accommodation of the trade of said Winchester and Potomac Railroad Comor said Winchester and Potomac Kaifrold Company only; and for no other purpose whatever, Provided, nevertheless, That the said railroad shall be so located, in the judgment of two or more skilful Engineers of the Army of the United States, who may be deputed by the President of the United States to make such locations. 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 navigation 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 riv-

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 Gene-

Resolved by the Sanate and House of Rapre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress have received with the profoundest

which he has at all times manifested for the admirably. which he has at all times manifested for his 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 entirely cured when Gambati had finished his ing too remiss is asking for his pay. veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his

3 And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to address, together with a copy of the above resolutions, a letter to George Washington La Fayette, and the other members of his family, assuring them of the condolence of this whole Nation in their irreparable beroavernent.

bers of the two houses of Congress will 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-

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 beautiful saloon, last evening. Such a scene and crowd, and contest, never before was known in this country, nor in the old 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 an'l 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. Carriages without number. The saloon was perfectly jammed with people; the aisles, the gal-leries—even the balconies out side: three fourths it appeared to us were ladies. After the overture from La Dame Blanche was performed, 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 resterated applauses, 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 emerge. 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 into 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 eclat. After one or two perfomers had sung, Norton then made his debut amidst the most vehement expression of applause. The Nortonini appeared to be in the most perfect ecstacy Revolution was sent, one copy;

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

To Edward Livingston, under whose direction by playing with infinite grace and melody the variations which he had adapted to the popular and much admired air o 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 exany other work or works printed by order or hibited no indications of rapid and difficult exact the expense of the United States, shall be ecution; being entirely a succession of prolong. ed notes, modulated, we are ready to admit with superlative taste; though of very limiter range in the gamut. A loud explosion of bravos followed this performance, and seemed almost to herude the contractor in favor of Norton. The ceiling, however, still remained firm, and the volcanic fires continued to rum.

RESOLUTION for distributing returns of the last consults. the last census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repwasted from the grape-vine arbor, could alla resentaires of the United States of America in or smother. The utmost suspense now reigne Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Con- during the interlude, and until after the overtur gress be authorised to deliver to each member of the 2d part. Nothing was heard but Brav Gambati, Bravo, Norton! in every part of the house. At length Gambati again appeared and taking a more elevated range in the sca of notes, poured forth in a series of exquisite brilliant variations of an air from Otello, sur a flood of sweet sounds, such a corruscation dazzling beauties, blened together in such swe 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 expression of delight, and repeated with the same success the superb morceau. Now a calm reigned ses of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet awhile; but the voices of the Nortonini 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 ance of Gambati. Norton, however, again touched upon the cord of public feeling by introducing "Taffy was a Welchman," which, though exceedingly simple, was readily appreciated and understood by all, and again seemed to eclipse and throw into the shade the efforts of his rival. Norton was now encored.

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.

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The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch the results.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in of letters written during a residence in any one year.

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 treasures the results and right is enacted. The province of letters written during a residence in any one year.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted. That the treasures the results and right is enacted.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch the results.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch the results. seemed to eclipse and throw into the shade the efforts of his rival. Norton was now encored, and immediately after the most tumultuous scene of enthusiastic applause and cries of bravo, Norton-bravo, Gambati! began and kept the house in perfect chaos for the space of an hour.

Both parties took grounds, and, amidst the hurrahs for one and the other champion, we did not know but it would end in a general rush and battle between the partisans of e.ch .-They both, after a time, came on to the front of the orchestra. Norton made a speech in are correctly placed. With this precaution he English, of course, and in which he had the will scarc 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 instrument 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 is singular case, we feel strongly tempted to relate the conversation of two Africans, on the much disputed subject, whether a man ever dies before his time comes. Cuffee said no, Pompres and types. Congress assembled, That the two Houses of was then mentioned, that as the audience seemlevel was then mentioned was then mentioned was then mentioned was the audience seemlevel was the audience see sensibility, intelligence of the death of General ed on Monday evening. Cioffi concluding the lafayette, the friend of the United States, the entertainments with a trombone solo of Hail friend of Washington, and the friend of liberty.

2. And be it further resolved, That the sacrifices and efforts of this illustrious person, in the cause of our country during her struggle a perfect dilemma which way to decide. The resist the force of this argumnent—"I grant for independence, and the affectionate interest whole proceeding, take it altogether, went off you in dis 'ticular case; but, by gosh! it won't

flourish: the hypochondrical became lively and gay, and the dull grew spirited and happy.

gay, and the dull grew spirited and happy.

THE WEATHER.—The following article 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

4. And beit further resolved, That the mem- and cultivate ever since I was able to spring 5. And be it further resolved, That the Hulls 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 oration on the life and character of General La Fayette, before the two Houses of Congress at the next session.

Study it ever since I was left to be weather, I was left to be weather, I was left to character, I was left to those who were perfect, especially among such as had not been obliged, like me, to watch earnestly, that what was so necessary to the family support should not be spoiled by the was housed. Many a time, even in tender youth, have I watched the beavers with anxiety, examined the different supports of county. ens with anxiety, examined the different appearances of the morning and evening sun, the pearances of the morning and evening sun, the phases 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 ty shill proceed to levy upon the taxable properties. screams of the seamew-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 reckoning-

About twenty years ago, a table, purporting to be the work of the late Dr Herschel, was variously published, professing to form prognostics of the weather, by the times of change, full and quarters of the moon. I have carefully throughout this state, the commissioners for consulted this table for several years, and was amazed at its general accuracy:-for though 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 arrangements, 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.

For foretelling the weather through all the Lu-

rearth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any 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.

and cock-sure of victory. It was very clear that a large part of the audience were biassed in his favor, and he knew how to avail himself	If the New Moon—the First Quarter—the Full Moon, or the Last Quarter happens	MOON
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 exhibited no indications of rapid and difficult execution; being entirely a succession of prolonged notes, modulated, we are ready to admit, with superlative taste; though of very limited	Between midnight and 2 in the morning, 2 in the morning, 4 and 6 " 6 and 8 " At 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 P. M. Between 2& 4 afternoon, and 6 "	TIMEOF CHANG
range in the gamut. A loud explosion of bravos followed this performance, and seemed almost to the colling, however, still remained firm, and the volcanic fires continued to rumble amidst the boisterous war and confused din of voices, iomented by a heated and suffocating atmosphere, and a highly excited and mercurial state of feeling, which neither reason; nor fans, nor iced punch, nor kerchief, nor zephyrs wafted from the grape-vine arbor, could allay	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	E. IN SUMMER.
 or smother. The utmost suspense now reigned during the interlude, and until alter the overture of the 2d part. 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 Otello, such a flood of sweet sounds, such a corruscation of dazzling beauties, blened together in such sweethermore and with such lightning, like celerity	vind be south or wes now and stormy. ain. tormy. old rain if wind be W Snow if east. old and high Wind. now or Rain. air and Mild. nir. air and Frosty if win north or northeast. north or northeast. nitto. vitto. vitto. vitto.	IN WINTER.

Observations. 1. The nearer the time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, are to mid-night, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following. 2. The space for this calculation occupies

from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to mid-day or noon, the pha weather may be expected during the next sev-

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the Summer, though they affect Spring and

beginning of Spring; yet in the main, the a-bove observations will apply to those periods

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be in sight of a good vane, will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on

ANOMALOUS .- The Germantown Telegraph has lost a good subscriber by not sending

ed on Monday evening. Cioffi concluding the a hearty supper o' pork and pease, and he wake entertainments with a trombone solo of Hail up in de mornin' and find himself 'tone dead what you say to dat, Cuff? Don't you think he die before he time ha!"

"Wy, yes, Pomp, replied Cuff," unable to resist the force of this argumnent—"I grant

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the

BY AUTHORLIY Othe Commissioners for Tulbot County.

ble toether, when notified to do so, to levy a tax of the taxable property of such district, or erty i said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site build a school house thereon, and to purchase a site build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of an school district.

> host this state, the commissioners for county shall raise the deficiency for said by a tax on the inhabitants of said in manner and form following, viz. on dividual having one child or more, bethe age of six and fourteen years, and an the age of six and fourteen years, and an income, either from the product of his awn labor, or from any other source, of adred dollars, they shall levy a tax of lare per annum; on each individual have child or more, between the age of six arisen years, and an unnual income, then required of one hundred and other source of one hundred and other source, of one hundred and lart, they shall levy a tax of three dolachum; whatever amount shall then or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the school districts in the county, after or free schools, and levied the tax as stall be raised by a tax on the taxable

> in the county, as other charges are leof the delicent of the several school dis-fer the employment of teachers, shall be d and confirmed by the commissioners for anty, before such contract shall be obli-tor the teacher be allowed to receive a-

> of the salary or compensation allow-his services.
>
> Ind be it en and That the amount on the inhabitants of Talbot counhe provisions of this law, shall be be clerk of the commissioners for the credit of the primary schools for ty, in the branch of the Farmers' ryland at Easton, and in conjunctions of sums of inoney may from the Treasurer of the Western support of primary schools in said all constitute a general fund for the t of teachers in the primary schools in

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the tax to be evied on the inhabitants of Talbot county unler the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, as other ounty taxes are collected, and at the same n; and when collected shall be paid ver to the commissioners of Talbot county, to e by them deposited in the branch of the Farners' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use

in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the Waldie's Library.

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 company of the moirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the difference of the company of the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the difference of the moirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the difference of the moirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the difference of the moirs of the mo

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 re-spective incomes, from which arbitrament of the district clerk, each individual believing him 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

may be allowed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring; yet in the main, the assignant to each ty, 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 schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or have been or hereafter may be apportioned or one of the best novels, say the Loudon Maganagical to said county.

mary free schools therein. Se. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be set. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the dity 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.

Cuba.

Allan Conningbam'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. autending a proper officer, will present them immediately, and those who are owing will please call and settle during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. autending the placed in the care of a proper officer,

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 Tabd 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. P. And be it enacted, That it shall be the dutyof the commissioners for Talbot county to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbe county, or to their order, their pro-portion 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' happen one time in ten tousand."

With this sage reply of Cuffee, we would console our brother of the Telegraph. He will not lose one subscriber in ten thousand, by becket the fund in bank from which it shall be check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was rawn, which check shall be countersign-

ed by the clerk to the commissioners.

Se. 13. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procued 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 imabitants 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 ac-

counts 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 annualy, a summary of their proceedings under this let, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of ind.

the duty of judges of election in the several e-lection 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 te

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's Boarding school

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and o-pened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a

school with every apparatus necessary to illus-trate 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 trad school districts in the county, after the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens the depth of Talbot county from the Treas-Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes saveral Pines and a harm Mr. Globes saveral Pines and a harm Mr. Their Seminary is also 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.

ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female culcuation.

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

Of the Frederick and Annapolts papers; Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will advertise the above once a week each incomplete course of 84, and send him.

Waldies CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF

NASSAU.

of the primary schools for Talbot county.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form duty of the district clerk in each school district the commencement of the fourth volume of

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel

by the author of Canterbury Teles.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardthe district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the book, containing anecdotes of most of the distribution of appeal to the commissioners for the tinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Cri-

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 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circula-ting Library, which is published every week,

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

OJ-Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office. aug 5

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.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Tall bot 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 Couny Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

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 wandre. 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 scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illus-

former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county, sept 2

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to quit the state of Maryland in a short time, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, on Monday, 22d days of Secretary 1921 day, 22d day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit:

THE DWELLING HOUSE, where he now lives, which is beautifully situated in the most healthful and business part of the town of Cambridge. It is of convenient size and mod-In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the prin-

> mainder as lodging-rooms, and the location of the store house is inferior to none in the town. It is directly on the street leading to the Court House, and very convenient to the town spring, which has very recently been repaired in the most costly and durable manner. economy, convenience or business, be the object of pursuit, no property in town offers to the pur-chaser inducements to buy, greater than the a-

A highly improved GRASS LOT, containing 20 acres, (which is subdivided into four smaller lots,) lately enclosed with locust posts and plank ience, will next be offered for sales. These lots are most eligibly situated on the road leading to Hambrooks, and within less than 1 mile from town.

The reversion in the LOT containing 11 acres, which the subscriber bought of the Com-missioners appointed to sell the real estate of

John Cruig.

If the above property, or any part of it, shall not be sold on the day above indicated, it will be for rent, and early application is desired.

5th.

The subscriber will also sell at the same time 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 subscriber will also sell at the same time a valuable young and sound (Tom) BROOD MARE, gentle in gear, and of fine size and form; also, a most beautiful COLT, sired by the celebrated horse O'Connell, unexceptionable as to size and form; a first rate saddle pony, gentle and well gaited, and suitable far a lady; and another young filly gentle and kind to gear, also pleasant under the saddle; three shares in the full-bred horse O'Connell, will be offered also; and the household and kitchen Furniture which is not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Monday; the 24th day of November, with much Zines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and other useful and valuable property. Among it is an excellent German Plano, which cost,

the rate Mank, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; with instructions to collect them without delay, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round beyond that imposed by law.

THOS. HAYWARD.

Cambridge, Aug. 30
The Easton Gazette, and Easton Whig will publish the above three times, mark price, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

sept 2 3t NOTICE. WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and

for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and mad-rass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville.

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 according to law.

JOS; GRAHAM, Shift.

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

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 the prime 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 part 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 county 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 asual 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 sacrificesand when the blessing has once been obtained constant vigilance has been necessary to preserve it. In this favoured country we have passed through the first period of trial. 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 we who are but the first generation from the patriots who achieved our independence have been already called to severe contest, in defence 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 sublue them to its purposes. 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 every where assailed, and runs for specie made upon them, in order to prostrate the ordinary currency of the country, and produce one universal scene of embarrassment and distress. Manufactories 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 rained—that our revenue was destroyed—and that the Treasury would soon be bankrupt, and the government unable to meet 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 curreacy, 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, bonest 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 embarrass and distresss their own country 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 pub lic 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 favoured them, with the vindictive spirit of a foreign en-emy. And in this state of things, it should not be a matter of surprise that the Bank, through its corrupt power over the press, and by the 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 sacrificed at sales below its val--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 menaced-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 awaitel 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 the 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 deposites; recharter the Bank," was the cry. This was the certain and universal panacea -the cure for all evils, past, present, and to come. Nothing else, it was said, could save us from inevitable

June and July are now past, and August icome, and where are the prophets of wo, 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 b improved by a plentiful circulation of gold, which has so 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 quffi-

cient for all the wants of the Government.

And yet the deposites have not been restor ed, and the Bank has not been rechartered .-The infallible and sole remedy, so loudly re-commended, has not been resorted to. A majority of the House of Representatives firmly sustained the Executive branch of the Government, and breasted the storm with a spirit worthy of their fathers. The measure which currency prostrated and made worthles the was said to have produced all these evils, and justified all their violence, has been pursued with unwavering consistency. "The experi-ment," 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 bappened that this great tom to wait patiently until the enemy has change in the condition of the country has taken matured his plans, and allow him to select his place in the space of a few short months, with- own time to commence the battle. I the out any change in the measures of the Govern-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 deli crately prepared for the purpose of producing that distress. The criul to be encountered with success trans 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 of this Bank in regulating the currency and it the distress it had occasioned.

The crisis is now past, and the country is st- nish of the currency of this county? I peak ved, 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 our, and a large amount of money consintly secret and in the dark. Unseen, he is still in circulating in it; and may therefore be taken the midst of us, in our cities, in our villages, as a sample of the great agricultural intrests and in the country. We know not whom he throughout the Union, where local banks are is attacking, until we unexpectedly see some established. Now and then you may be a 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

The present, gentlemen, in my view of the subject, is the first occasion in the history of the Bank of England. Your currency this country, in which the monied power has ther specie, or the notes of your own been bold enough to enter the lists, and contend and the banks of the neighborhood. openly for the possession of the Government. am amazed when I hear any of your calizens Heretofore, if any class of our citizens suppos- talking about the wholesome currency fured they were wronged, they appealed to the nished by the bank of the United States and justice and intelligence of the American people. They reasoned the matter fully before them, this county on that account, if it is not rehar-and then awaited their decision. But the tered. The bank has nothing to do with sup-Bank, in this instance, did not deign to rely on plying the currency use I here. It furnishes the weapons of reason, and submit itself to the no material part of it. The existence of the bank will not make it better nor worse, people, on a full hearing of the case. It chose to consider itself insulted by the act of the constituted authorities. It eletermined to rely to nor diminish the quantity circulating his on its power, and redress itself. And like a county, -unless indeed it can again ex forcign enemy waging open war, it sought to panic, again create a groundness distrust alarm us into submission, by ostentatiously displaying its power, first at one point, and troying their credit, drive back their then another, and by the unsparing vengeance with which it brought ruin in every place and deprive the country of its necessary where its power could reach. It endeavored mount of circulation. If there was no by spreading dismay throughout the nation, to of the United States, gold and silver, and break the spirit of the people, and compel them to submit to its demands. It sought to obtain from their sufferings, and their tears, dium abundantly and circulating instantial to the control of the United States, gold and silver, and the notes of your own banks and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating instantial to the control of the United States, gold and silver, and the notes of your own banks and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating instantial to the control of the United States, gold and silver, and the notes of your own banks and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating instantial to the neighboring of the United States, gold and silver, and the notes of your own banks and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating instantial to the neighboring of the United States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating instantial to the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating instantial to the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating instantial to the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, and the neighboring of the united States, gold and the neighboring of the united States, gold and silver, g them to submit to its demands. It sought to obtain from their sufferings, and their lears, 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 for good. It made money distressingly carconague? It is true it did not gather an armed 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 mat- "Whigs," and we are "Tories." ters it whether our rum is produced by the ravages of an open enemy, or by the willul heard of the urgent distress of the countrydestruction of confidence, the bankruptcy of when the restoration of the deposites was the our local monied institutions, the prostration of theme of every discourse and all other business, what matters it whether the distress of the from the overwhelming afflictions under which ties, ancient or modern, or party consistency, and seemes and new in a contest with such an country is occasioned by the arms of a foreign it was suffering—we are astonished to learn as requires him to support the recharter of the enemy—or by a powerful monied corporation, exciting a causeless and needless PANIC, in- of the Bank, and the restoration of the detonded to produce, and inevitably producing as posites, and the terrifying pictures of distress much, and more individul suffering than the most powerful nation of the world could have inflicted upon us? There is indeed a striking difference between the authors of these injuries; and the wrongs of the two will be remembered 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 subdue 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 its peculiar and valuable privileges to the spontaneous gift of the very people, upon whom it has attempted to pour out its ven-

We do not owe our present safety and prosperity to the mercy or kindness of the Bank its presses still indulge, it would seem, the ling ering hope of another panic; and are endeav-oring to discredit the gold coins now becoming part of your circulation, and the Bank has teadily continued its curtailments. The restoration of confidence has been obtained not only without the aid of the Bank, but in spite of its exercious to the contrary. And the rapidity with which the alarms have subsided is a proud evidence of the firmness, intelligence, and virtue of the Ant ican People. They may be taken by surprise and unprepared -they may be startled for a moment by unknown danger 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 the'r 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 deposites 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 ex ired by its own limitation, and then refusing to renew it. Rely upon it those who think so are deceived. The Bank had entered the political arena, and demanded the renewal of its charter, immediatey 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 ailed in that effort, but it had not abandoned its designs. 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 annovance, to lull the community and the State Banks into a delusive security, and to come suddely upon them, with its giant strength,

ready to use, and the extent to which it ope-pared to go, in its war upon the best intests again to charter it. Your local Banks tuld have been crushed at a blow, your ordary products of your soil without a market, abor without employment, and the whole busines of life thrown into almost irretrievable contion. You would have been compelled to subit to the Bank, as a conquered people-and to new its charter upon its own terms, or to hav be held this now happy and prosperous land one wide field of distress and desolation. Greral Jackson saw that this danger was appropring, and must inevitably come. It is not himsesconflict must come, as the danger must binet, he advanced to meet it, and thus compelat the Bank to try its schemes of conquest beite it had fully prepared its means. The proptness and the wisdom of that decision has, firmly believe, saved the country from the coruptone who was not, like himself, strong in the confidence of the people, and justly endered to them by a long life of splendid public services. We have heard a great deal of the used ness

we may confidently ask what share does fur-

of this county, not only because you know its straggling note of this Bank; once in a while you may be surprised by finding a stray from its fold coming among you. But he dinary payments and receipts, it is hardly seen, and has but little more to do with furs hing and has but little more to do with furs hing of this county, than the new of the second sec its fold coming among you. But in your orthe currency of this county, than the ne safety of your own banks, and again, b upon them, and thus endanger their existince, by creating unnecessary alarm.

I know very well that it is now said tot the Bank has nothing to do with the present sition—that a new properties ocutive usarpations—that the opposite a session of soven months, in which we daily soon as the session is closed, that the recharter so recently held up to us, are not now worthy of being brought into our discussions-the new and enduring evils are discovered of far greawere so much lamented during the session, and the remedy, so urgently pressed as the cure for these evils, are now to be regarded wait, it seems, until other matters are disposed not sooner made, and that so much precious time was spent, and so much public money wa te !, and the public mind so much excited, about a matter which is now thought too un-

important and trifling even to be remembered As to this new invention of party names, we might perhaps feel some motives of reseatment. wh n our adversaries arrogate to themselves he exclusive title to be called Wirigs, and bestow upon us the opprobrious epithet of To-RIES, if this distribution, of party names was not, in itself, supremely rediculus, when we look t the persons who are intended to bear them. ook at some of the prominent men of the opposition—I need not name them. They are Whigs, it seems, and Andrew Jackson, scarred whith 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 has become of the 'National Republicans and the Nullifiers' It was but a ew short months ago that the newspapers in the north and the west, and here also in this very city, were boasting of the pure principles, and lofty patriotism of the former, and geming with accounts of their victories at electionsand of their unalterable hatred to the cetrines of nullification. On the other hand, the nullifiers of the South were equally confidut, and according their own account of the matter, alhough not then very numerous, were soon to it has a thousand instruments to minister to its become so, and had sworn on their nears eternal hatred to all who advocated and approved of the "Bloody Bill." What has become of these numerous and adverse bodies of respect-able citizens, who but a short time are were so proud of their names, and so confident of ictory? We have now it seems no National Republicans," no "Nullifiers"—all are gone -all to a man have desserted their old standards, and enlisted under a new baner, where

Gentlemen, many of you I know her been jurors. I now see around me manywell remembered friends, before whom, n other times, I have had the honor of arguing causes. When you sit as jurors, and it appeas in evidence that the party on his trial his often its forces all prepared, and acting in concert ally brings suspicion on his character ind mother throughout the United States, you would have tives. If you found that he had sometime ago

all that you have late'y passed through as north and west under another and that he enlightened people. These opposing principles had recently at Washington assumed a third, have long agitated the countries of Europe, of the country, in order to compel Corress sible. And if in his last name he represented

> against him would be strengthened. rinciples which you apply as jurors in deciding cases where individuals are concerned, will be found to be equally e isonable and just between contending political parties. And I leave you to judge how far the recent determifor the liberties of the people, with a courage ation of the "Nationals" and "Nullifiers" to and firmness worthy of their cause, and of the drop the names of baptism by which they oft-tried and venerable chieftain who stands at were heretofore known, and take upon themselves the ancient and honored name of the family of the "IVhigs," is calculated either to alter their old principles, or give any additional confidence in their designs. But it is said that is this a new state of things,

calling for a new for nation of parties, and thereore 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" complain of no Executive usurpation, ex. ept where the Bank is concerned—no violated constitution or broken laws, but in relation to the Bank .-Ask them of what usurpations Gen. Jackson has been guilty? They will answer—"In his conduct to the Bank, and to the Secretary who refused to remove the deposites." How has he violated the constitution. How bro .e. the laws? Still they answer. "It his conduct to the Bank, and to the Secretary who refused to remove the deposites." And if you ask them what remedy they propose for these Executive usurpations -how is the violated constitution to be purified, and the broken laws to be healed? The answer is ready—Restore the deposites to the Bank." This is the healing balan to every wound. And thus it seems that Executive usurpation -violated consetu o - roken lawis 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 deposites, 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 leed given to the subject of controversy a new name, as well as to themselves. And instead of talking about the Bank, and the deposites, as they did while they were "Nationals," and "Nullifiers," they talk since they became "Whigs," about "Executive

usurpation," "violated constitution," and "bro-ken laws," yet still meaning precisely the same thing, under these new and high sounding phrases. The remedy, however, keeps its old name—"Restore the deposites," 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 agi tates 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 con'roversy lies much deeper. The Bank

is the centre, and the citadel of the moneyed power. For the first time in the history of our country, as I have already said, moneyed men, as an associated class, have united together and openly endeavor to obtain possession of the Government, by using their money to control the elections. Now, for the first time, the issue is male up, and the question boldly and distinctly presented to us, whother this noble country is to be governed by the power of money in the hands of the few, or by pud me hought suffrages of a majority of the And after to do w th the ancient or mo lern alvisions of parties. We have never before been called on to take sides upon it. Let no man deceive himself, by supposing that we are now to decide an ordinary question of party, which, if found the market for our agricultural products, and was for months and months laid aside, on the to be wrong, can hereafter be corrected. Let of its soil, but richer far in the patrotism and the reduction of the wages of labor? In a word, plea that the nation required immediate relief no man be misled, by supposing that party manly independence of its citizens. Bank. The question comes to us in a new shape, far more unfaver ble to the Bank than when it was presented at the last election of President. The great moneyed power has now made open war upon the People and endeavored to conquer them by spreading alarm fatigues of war, and the sentinels of Liberty slept upon their posts, this mighty mammoth as matters of subordinate concern—they can already hestriding the land it was intended to serve. Ut this Bank was created, and beof. It is to be regretted that the discovery was gan to feel its strength, the possessors of extraordinary wealth were content, like other citizens. in the affairs of the nation. But the vast capital of the Bank, its extensive and exclusive privileges, have enabled it to concentrate the money power of the country. And feeling its gold for paper! strengh, its ambition has been awakned, and it is striving to seize on the Government, in order to perpetuate its enormous and exclusive privileges, at the expense of the rest of the presenting a peculiar and separate class. And the public money, and to crown the it brings forward its demands in the spirit and work it returns its demands in the spirit and work its returns its demands in the spirit and work its returns as the control of the spirit and work its returns as the spirit and work its returns as the spirit and the spiri temper which, in all ages, have marked the most popular and most salutary measures ever moneyed aristocracy, when they believed themselves strong enough to govern. It never appeals to the high and generous feelings of the people. It must govern by other means. If and submit to its paper, stockjobbing ruin the poor laborer dare to think for himself, he What say the gold producing states Georgia, is contemptuously dismissed from his employ-ment, and, with his famiy, left to starve—the debtor is pressed for money he is unable to pay —the trader, with but moderate means, is denied the usual facilities necessary for the sucessful prosecution of his business-the mechanic is cut off from his ordinary employmen -the needy, wherever they may be found, are tempted with loans of money - and the ambi-

> those who presume openly to oppose its power Let it not be supposed that I charge all who samels, nay the far greater number of those who yet stand in the opposing ranks, are, I doubt not, actuated by the purest motives. Many without having examined the subject they all now constitute one harmonous party have a vague and undefined notion that a Bank — and of course must be presumed thold the is necessary. Many fancy they are under parsame political principles. Were they tired of their old principles? Or were they tred of ewspapers, they had been so often ableving, or were soon to achieve? Or were they tired of their specifies, which according to their specifies, and subject them to the charge of inconsistency. Many choose to go with firmer associates and friends, without the was not authorized to let any one have with former associates and friends, without the charge of the c giving themselves the trouble to examine the question. Let not such men deceive themselves. The question is too vital to the country to justify them in foming their deci-sion without the most full and deliberate examination. The question, although an old one in the nations of Europe, is a new one here. It is-shall the power of the government be

exclusively in the hands of the great money-

tious with the hope of advancement-and for

nothing. The history of the last wintersufficiently shows the weapons which the Bok is
it would, I am sure beget a suspicion that he and now, we are doomed to meet here the
ficiently shows the weapons which the Bok is
it would, I am sure beget a suspicion that he and now, we are doomed to meet here the
ficiently shows the weapons which it prehad perpetrated something under the former struggle between them. The line of division
ready to use, and the extent to which it prehad perpetrated something under the former struggle between them. Nonames, for which he did not like to be responsible. And if in his last name he represented body can fail to see it. On one side stands the himself as belonging to the family of some well Bank, representing and concentrating the mohimself as belonging to the family of some went in a superior of the suspicions and respectable citizen, the suspicions 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 spiri s, battling their head. The time has come when we must plant ourselves in the ranks in which we mean 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 deposites be restored, the Bank is surely rechartered. And if, after all its enormities, it obtains an exten-sion of its charter for a single year, the contest is over, and we may queitly resign ourselves to the chains with which it is prepared to bind

It has indeed been said by some, that this

contreversy 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 Secretary of the Treasury satisfied with the fiscal agents -the State Banks-em ployed by the Department? Is not the re venue 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 Open charter a bank on similar principles, restrict and modify it as you choose, and the money power always 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 safely but in absolute unalterable determiation on the part of the people never to charter another Bank of the United States, any where, or for any purposes, except only in the district of Columbia, and there, only for the local purposes of the District, and with a moneyed capital equal only to out any other material result. The source of the wants of the District. And they have there already Banks abundantly sufficient, with capitals quite large enough for all the legitmate 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, rindictive moneyed corporation.

However others may choose, I cannot doubt the month of July your determination. I have lived too long amade of, 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

From the Pennsylvnian. 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 ter magnitude, calling for a new formation of and terror over the land. In an evil hour, the immortal Jefferson, to be of the most deadwas brought into the midst of us, and it is dector by Congress. It will be seen by the affidavit subjoined that two gentlemen of this city, and formerly members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday presented a note of the Bank at the counter of that institution; to act as individuals in our political concerns: then louded with gold, and demanded payment and to have, as individuals, their just influence in the legal gold coin of the republic. The request was peremptorily refused. The Teller was not allowed to pay out gold. The Bank will not consent that the people shall substitute

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 above all law.—It has driven the all property, and then, by monophizing certain Investigating Committee from its doors; it has species of property, raise the price again, and seized the public money, and to crown the sell at an immense profit; thus levying concommunity. It has entered the lists as re- Investigating Committee from its doors; it has work, it refuses its gracious assent to the tributions upon the industry of the community. framed by Congress.

Are the American people disposed to go under the yoke of this precious Bank tyranny; North and South Carolma, Virginia, and per haps 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 ountry to the Bank veto on hard money? Let them read the proof subjoined, and res-

pon d! 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 Phila delphia 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 Folkrod, Esq. of Frank-ford, 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 tel-

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 incorparation, which SAYS IT SHALL PAY ITS NOTES IN GOLD AND SILVER. - Witness my hand, this 2d

day of September, A. D 1834, HENRY SIMPSON. witnessed a scene of ruin, compared to which passed in the south under one name in the tution has placed it, in the hands of a free and Sworn to before me, S. BABGER, Alderman. POINDEXTER.

That great enemy of abuses, who is to divclose monstrous abuses in the Land Offices. Senator George Poindexter, was cleated 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 cud 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 "ny 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

So that the pro tem. President did himself reeive 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, charged, Wagganian, 1189 2419 81931 20 8980 1189 2419 1931 20 8980 All these accounts were passed by the abuschating President pro tem. of the Senate, and to pass them at the Treasury, he certified and puts his name to it, and they are "according to law!" Mr. Poindexter has been in the Senate five sessions, and consequently 'as pocketed for

travelling, three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, more than he was entitled to by 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 be charged for only 1300 miles; so that he now charges 929 miles more than he did then, under the same law !

U. S. Bank.—It appears from the statement, which was published in this paper of the 15th inst., that the balance against "Baring, Brothers, and Co., &c.," London, was, on the 1st of August, 4,261,201 dollars.—This, in plain English, is the amount of British Exchange, which the Bank has purchased on speculation, and remitted to its agents in London, and for which the Bank can draw, whenever the price becomes so high, that a satisfactory profit can be made by it. A considerable portion was no doubt purchased at 2 or 3 per cent, discount, and perhaps at a lower rate; and probably none was taken at a price above par. About half a million was purchased during

Thus, while the Bank has been diminishing its loans, and increasing its specie, -measures which Mr Biddle says, were necessary, in o der "to provide for the safety and to mantain 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 privately buys up, at the lowest rate, all 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 ly hostility to republican institutions—"to cage the eagle," and suppress, in defiance of the charter, the constitutional currency provided for by Courses and suppress of the charter of purchased at two per cent. discount, the rate at which it is known a very large portion was pro cured. The price this fatt and winter will, 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. advocate and support an institution, a voracious, bloodthirsty, unfeeling monster, which is gnawing into their very vitals, and constantly sucking from them their very life's blook! How long will they tolerate an unprincipled moneyed corporation, which can and does, at its pleasure, make money scarce, and reduce the prices of to be divided amongst its chief stockholders, the English noblity and the great American capitalists? "What devilis't, that thus bath

cosen'd ye at hoodmanblind?'—

Boston Morning Post. GOLD.—BANK MISREPRESENTA-TIONS.

The stories about counterfeit coins being is 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 here is no danger of their obtaining very gre currency. If counterfeit half eagles are nor culation, who has seen one? Let those who tell these stories produce their witnesses, o otherwise their statement will be pronounced counterfeit and nailed to the counter according ly .- Evening Post.

Mone 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 gal-leries of art in Genoa, "the valet pointed out? bust of Washington, informing me that he was a celebrated American poet,—Long may hi works last in their present binding,"

A Good ONE .- A Bankite, not 100 miles from this place, had a half eagle of new emision which he was showing to the NATIVES, and by way of ridiculing the coin, ever and anor yelpt, "counterfeit, counterfeit; who will give a dollar for the counterfeit?" when a knowing one stepped up to the gentleman, gave him dollar, and pocketed his five. West Branch Farmer.

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

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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 specially 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, pracfical 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.

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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 varacious paper, the Easton Gazette. The same mail which brought the falsehood, prought 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.

Falsehood from the Gazette. WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—The little person-e called the great magician has ceased to be great man. Saratoga used to be the field of is glory. There he held his summer levee of retainers, and courtesies from his opponents; and was considered un homme de bonnes fortunes with the ladies. How changed in a little twelvemonth! The ladies now pass him with averted looks—the men avoid him—and the doubt efected. We speak not without Book. servant's who are quick at finding out one's standing, give him short answers. The keeper of the hotel where he lodges, says he is a thousand dollars the worse for his company. If he happens to be on the piazza, all the rest will happen to be in the hall; and when he en-ters the hall, his greatness has it all to himself. To avoid the annoyance of being put in Coventry at the spring, he goes on horseback, and then people, of course, must open to right and left on account of his horse. It has ever been observed, that this season, like the cholera, he often makes his appearance without the usual premonitory symptoms. There has not been such a fall since the days of Brummel.—N. Y. Star.

Refutation. ANOTHER BANK COUNTERFEIT NAMED TO

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 propri etor 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 authorise 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 lounger of your city, who has within a year turned whig and was therefore ashamed to meet Mr. Van Buren, as I susposed, which I have no doubt was the reason of his stopping at another house. If this man had put up with me, his bill might have amounted to \$20. But I can assure you that I do not regret his leaving me.

be so fortunate as have Martin Van Buren a

elections in this State for representatives in the State for representatives in the State Legislature, have resulted in the election State Legislature, have resulted in the election of a majority of Federalists, but on a vote on joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law thought by some to joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law thought by some to joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law thought by some to joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of law the joint ballot for a Senotor in Congress in place of the Martin, thence East five perches and the constitutional tender of our country, unless the constitutional tender of our country, unles Mr. Knight, the contest will be 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 tional administration. In the extracts from the this county, except at the recommendation of the views of some people very well, but there law that silver shall not be a legal tender for Democratic papers, which we publish in this these men? They occasionally bestow the less are others again who have felt rather sore unmorning's Whig, our friends appear very con- important ources on men who are not their fafident of success. Be it as it may, we can lose nothing; Rhode Island has always gone against

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 Wig victory there, is mere hypocritical clamor to cover a defeat. The follow-ing detailed statement of the re ult is from the Rhode Island Republican, and may be im plicifly relied on:

RHODE ISLAND STILL ERECT. Tristam 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

OF 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 Licutenant Governor, every one of whom was elected in opposition to

mocrats elected as Representatives, give the relative strength of parties in joint ballot, 40 Democrats and 37 Federalists. The opposion the Anti-masons, and the result must be as stated in the Rhode Island Republican. It says of the election of Mr. Kinght, 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, BE-YOND ALL DOUBT ELECTED. Wespeak not

We have never been deceived by the declarations of that print, and believe they may con-fidently be trusted.

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 for the lowest on the electoral ticket of particular, and the correction of that error adds for 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 members of the Senate as of the Bank par-

ty. 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 sland 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 gen-eral politics, particularly when they so closely involve the cardinal principles of democracy as is the case with matters now in despute between the two great orginal, 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 higherto been distinguished by invariable accuracy. The statements from the source alluded to derive confirmation for the following paragraph from the Providence Herald of

Let the friends of the democracy of the country rejoice, that Rhode Island will never be disgraced by Tristam Burges as her Senator in the great councils of the nation. Let i be remembered that she has forever sealed his pretensions for the distinguished post, to which e aspires. There is a decided majority a gainst him, which no circumstance can alter With all his efforts and with all his money he oliticians; there he received homage from his 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

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 pro-lessor of the late Thomas Dilworth. Every mother's son, born anew under the influence of Nicholas the first, and Emperor of the Bank, or Clay, Webster, & Co. should snuff the tune; or 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 harrass 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

important ources on men who are not their la-vousites, but it is only to gull the people. Sol-omon Mullikin has been three years in succes-sion nominated for the Legislature; Gen. Dick-inson 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 Spen-cer also, have been served with a douceur. 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 Senvernor, were the lowest stations to which this triumvirate would condescend. Ed. N. Hambleton, it is true, has occupied the Sheriffalty 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. the Bank Wig ticket, headed by the present Senator, Mr. Knight.

These eleven Senators, added to the 29 decould reach the Gubernatorial chair. So goes the game.

I would ask, Mr. Spencer, how it is that such such as Theodore R. Loockerman, tion prints, we perceive, claim only 2 of the 6 John Loockerman, and Doctor Denny, can Anti-masons—so that admitting their claim consent to play a second part to this triumviou the Anti-masons, and the result must be rate? If a judgeship becomes vacant no man from this county can be recommended, because, for sooth, it may mar the ulterior objects of a member of this triumvirate. From what cause is it that T. R. Loockerman has been constantly overlooked, except by the people? When-ever he has been a candidate, he has been distinguished by popular favour. 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 ticket was elected to the Legislature. In 1832, R. H. Goldsborough would be the control of the Legislature. statement which we published on Saturday has rough could not carry for Mr. Clay 200 votes,

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Spencer-My communication, publish-

ballot, a majority of SIX, without reference to no more: it has given col. Hughlett, an excuse the responsibility. To lay hands on the for telling the people, through the public prints, people's money, I suppose, would have been right a tie. The Times of this morning we perceive what he has told them a thousand and one has fallen into the error of setting down two of times in other ways, that he is one of the most have been an unwarrantable and illegal as important individuals of this whole peninsula— sumption of responsibility in him. The assumphat, having accumulated the largest fortune, he is the most capable of advising the people in would seem, from the phraseology of the resoregard to their political and pecuniary interests lution, to be the criminal act. -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, with- unworthy of an honest man. He intended out 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, without authority or law, withdrawn the publican 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 circum-

> ts possession, to satisfy an unliquidated and disputed claim.
> The Colonel,—speaking for the editor as well

"The Government of the United States sold the Bank of the United States, a Bill of Ex- cult of solutioncustomary, and in conformity to law, cannot customary, and in conformity to law, cannot constitutional wrong."

Can language convey ideas more perfectly about the country into this course. Persons holding property in the country about of it, will please the country and residing out of it, will please the country and residing out of it, will please the idea borrowed from Mr. Calhoun, that the pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot country 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 inapplica-

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 Bank had the Bank no other equitable mode of Catch a Weasel asleep. ble and irrelevant. Bank to have pursued, would have been to present this claim to the consideration of Congress, when 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 refused to pay them out for its own notes!

Nor can gold be extracted from the New injustice towards its own people, that no government can be sued in its own tribunals. is always expected that the representatives of among several instances which have occurred the people will act justly towards those whom in that city, shows how much more ready and they represent. It has been customary for willing the States Banks are to accommodate by the acts of the general inclusives aggine by the acts of the general felice Congress. The Mannorn-again.—On Wednesday named Smith those who have deemed themselves aggreeved the People than Bank of the United State,

der its operation, and would rather not see if become the established law of the land. The Bank of the United States, the Colors doubtless thinks is an exceedingly proper insti-tution; 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 & plentiful money market; that the Bank could make money so plenty as that the government could get it at par, although its natural and leate of the United States, the Gubernatorial ful, and might save us all the expense and trou-Chair, the State Senate and Council to the Go- ble of any other government. This seams to be about the amount of the Colonel's opinion about the Bank; and its being merely his opin-ion, he must be permitted to enjoy it; but I think it could be demonstrated, that the Coonel is as wide of the mark here as he has gen-

erally been in mathers of politics. Trappe, 8th Sept.

COMMUNICATION. Mr. Spencer, -I promised in my last com-Martin. Col. Hughlett is probably content with the State Senate unless, peradventure, he could reach the Gubernatorial chair. So goes adopted at the Federal meeting held in has the game. ton on Tuesday the 26th uit. On a more circful examination of them however, I am strong-ly persuaded to leave them unnot red, not from any fear of difficulty in exposing the reckless and unsupported assertions contained in them,

theless, having made the promise, I will proceed to make some comments upon them.

In the 1st resolution, the author no doubt is tended to repeat the assertion, so often make that the remoral last winter m the U.S. Senate "that the remoral last winter m the U.S. Senate "that the remoral last winter m the U.S. Senate "that the remoral last winter m the U.S. Senate "that the remoral last winter m the country." This was obviously his meaning, but in preparing the resolution that the terms made use of convey a totally different idea. He says from the time the President "assumed the responsibility" &c. Now the time at which the President "assumed the responsibility," if I recollect right, was made the country of the necessity of the course which he was about to purse; in causing the public revenue to be deposited after a given day, in the state or anks. This contact was after a given day, in the state or anks. This contact was also at the care. Delaware Republished the is now convalanted after a given day, in the state or anks. This contact was also at the care with the care with the care with the public revenue to be deposited after a given day, in the state or anks. This contact was also at the care with the public revenue to be deposited after a given day, in the state or anks. This contact was also at the care with the common to the meaning to the care with the common to the necessary of the course which he was also upon them.

Com. Porter.—We are happy to learn that the time at which the President "assumed the country of the course which he was also upon the care with the common to the meaning to the time the president was also upon the care when the country of the course which he was also upon the care.

Com. Porter.—We are happy to learn that is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place.

Com. Porter.—We are happy to learn that is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place.

Com. Porter.—We are hap

munication was not made on the first of October, but long anterior to that day. He says "when the lower house 33 to 34, and gives us, in joint ed in the last Whig, has had one good effect, if the President most unwarrantably and illegally ballot, a majority of SIX, without reference to more: it has given Col. Hughlett, an excuse assumed the responsibility. To lay hands on the tion of the responsibility by the President,

> But it is manifest that the author had an object in view in drawing this resolution, as totally foreign to the facts in the case, as it impress on the minds of the people present, the belief that the President and Mr. Taney had, purposes. If such was his intention, such a to-tal want of candor and honesty merits the constance that I put a simple question to the editor of the Easton Gazette, designed to draw forth a most happy faculty of obscuring whatever he a most happy faculty of obscuring whatever he

> his opinion as to the propriety of the the U.S. attempts to illustrate.
>
> Bank's seizing on the funds of the country, in 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 as himself, I presume,-justifies the Bank, and contradicted by the universal knowledge of all men, that it seems idle to notice it.

The second resolution is not much less diffichange upon the French Government—the Bill came back protested—the Bank, as is an abuse of power under color of right, by which feustomary, and in conformity to law, claim-

> conferred by it; in the conclusion of the sentence he says, his dismissal was an unconstitutional norang. Here then we have an act which is both constitutional and unconstitutional at the

My engagements will not permit me to pur-

OBSERVER.

Trappe, Sept. 8th, 1834.

UNITED STATES BANK GOLD. The Bank of the United States in Philadel-phia, although it is known to have about 70,000 dollars of the new gold coins, has peremptorily

It York branch. The following narative, of one

set not to publish the article which I gave you hat I do not regret his leaving me.

I hope as long as I keep the botel, that I may be so fortunate as have Martin Van Buren as guest.

JAMES M. MARVIN,

U.S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

Rhode Island Elections in this State for representatives in the elections in this State Legislature, have resulted in the election

State Legislature, have resulted in the election

Author of the government, in a mounted to \$20.

But I can assure you because the name of a certain bet to publish the article which I gave you two weeks ago, because the name of a certain help itself to the funds of the government, in a mounted to \$20.

But I can assure you bet to publish the article which I gave you two weeks ago, because the name of a certain help itself to the funds of the government in its possession, and tell the Treasury Department, can help itself to the funds of the government in its possession, and tell the Treasury Benk and getting the U.S. Bons viii.

Changed for city bills, he proceeded to the Mochanity given him in half the unpleasant to him. You know sir, that I have no personal, and I think I may 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 mount of time.

The point to which I wish to direct public attention, is the ruling Federal Junto in this county. No man who has witnessed the move made and getting the U.S. Bons viii.

Taking the other \$100 to the Bank of the government to the mount of time and set the power of the depository of the mount of the witnessed the move made and getting the U.S. Bons viii.

The point to which I wish to direct public at the unpleasant to him. You know set is feet the power of the Mortin Hall the Treasury Department, can help the U.S. Bons viii.

Taking the Ole U.S. Bons viii.

The Colonel in the like with the like sum in genuine Jackson to the Bank of the William and getting the U.S. Bons viii.

The point to public the treasury power with the U.S. Bons vii

have influence;—he has, but it is a secondary influence; the has but it is a secondary influence; it is as much the influence of R. II.

G. as if exerted in his own proper person.

Who is there that can be appointed to office in myestigated in court. The grab-law may suit out their half eagles. Let it be declared by

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 entire- are situate, lying and being in Talbot county ly destroyed.

The family had retired to rest; and all remained ignorant of their fearful situation until above mentioned fieri facus and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM. Shff. occasioning a sensation of suffocation. The agitimate 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 ble of any other government. Colonel's opinion a little boy perished in the flames. In the hurry and consternation of the moment, the elder 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 the attempt to mext court and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are reach him; but thrice did the attempt to mext court and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner, under execution of the said fees being assigned by Faulkner, under execution of the said fees being assigned by Faulkner, under execution of the said fees being assigned by Faulkner, under execution of the said fees being assigned by Faulkner, under execution of the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are the said fees being assigned by Faulkner, under execution of the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities. mme of smoke and heat check his respiration, and send him staggering back for breath. It was beyond human power to save the poor little felow, and he was swallowed up in the conflagration.—Chronicle of 30th ult.

From the Killanning, Pa. Gazette. SHOT WHEAT.

Sir, as a friend of agriculture, and unwilling that our state should be behind in the improvements of the age, permit me to direct the atbut from a perfect conviction that the social sense of the community will put a true estimate upon their value, and receive them for so much only as they are intrinsically worth: never theless, having made the promise, I will proceed to make some comments ment there. shot, of a clear yellow color, bordering on

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 reduct \$1 a \$1.02, and good to strictly using rates and \$2.02. Wheat .- The market has been very scantily and good to strictly prime reds at \$1.03 a \$1, 05. Sale of white Wheats, not strictly prime, at \$1.121. Prime family flour white would

n ng of the week at 66 cents; we have hear! of no recent sales of white for shipment, and quote to-day 66 a 67 cents. Sales of yellow yesterday at 65 a 66 cents, and we quote the ime rates to-day.

Rye.-No change in prices-we qute, as n 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.

A LL 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 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 payment to those who have claims upon the country is a specified time. Therefore it is an analysis of the same of county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them then 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 ine to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please

of Talbot county.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Tuesday, 26th ult. a small BAY HORSE, with very sue this subject further at this time, -you shall 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 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PY 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 old at the front door of the Court House, in the own 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 cerby the acts of the geyernment,—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,) departed 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, ir 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 to learn that the might have the amount in small silver change. Not wish may be amount in small silver change. Not wish may be amount in small silver change. Not wish may be amount in small silver change. Not wish may be amount in small silver change. Not wish the town of Easton and Co. What is a six and finite and rances, which descended to the ain William Arringdale, with their apperteon Goldsborugh st., and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a truct of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parnorth side of Goldshorough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perties and rime fact thence East five perches and five feet to a stooping branen willen, thence running with the division line, and fence 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 undibaynard Wisson tectasus, and also also did vided third part of all 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 last parcels of lands aforesaid, and are contiguous to and adjoining each other; all seized and taken to satisfy the

towards his son. Thrice did he attempt to next court, May term: The subscribers being reach him; but thrice did the intervering volduly 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. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Dietrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

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 have been artfully represented by his opponents, has been artfully represented by his opponents.

Y virtue of three writs of venditioni exbring \$1.15.

Corn.—The supplies are very limited. Sales writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William 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 facins at the suit of John Durham, against Caleb Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, wift be sold at the front door of the Court House, in

SHERIFF'S SALE.

the Town of Eaton, 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 wits—one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing elevsale 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 disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Makogany 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 wash stands, two pair of Brass Andirons, four pair other Andirons, 3 pair of tongs and shovels, three large looking glasses, three small dressing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven waiters, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest-of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons; four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, 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 carriage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. Also the following property, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift to wit—seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with sacking and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low post bedsteads, six pair muslin 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 squase 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 during do, five chamber stands, two red tables with drawers, two other red chamber tables, three carpets, one writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large iron not, one large dutch oven, one small do., one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen brittania table moons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue dge dishes, one turean and spoon, one Brittania coffee pot, one do. tea pot, six bar kegs, eight quart decanters, six pint do. three dozen umblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle and bridle, one red cow with short tail, seven half gallon pitchers, one large stone pitcher, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large waiter, 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 lamps, four chamber do. and one light four wheel carriage and harness, eized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by JO. GRAHAM, Shift

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PYvirtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, at the suit of 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 Lewistown, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: "Hampton," "Loveday's Purchase," "Frances Plains," and "Parker's Farm," supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of live hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called "Partnership Resurveyed," situate 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 exponas and the interest and cost due and to be-

come due thereon.
THO: HENRIX, former Shff. aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 5 writs of venditioni expones, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Perrin Smith, and four at the suit of the Farmer's 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 Washington street, also his he sessite in a lot on the ington street, also the see simple in a lot on the Point road—sold to pay and satisfy the above 5 writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by E.N. HAMBLETON, former Shift.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead; as the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please gisn him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

oct P

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 sport 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 Phoebus paints the skies, And nature's prospects please.

Tis sweet to be with God, when night Hera 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 applauded din, And mind-distracting noise. Tis sweet to be with God, alone

In nature's deepest 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 vaunting, 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 sight, 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 beaven!" 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 law-er-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 its voltage claws upon the human heart, maintains its seat until it drags its victim to perdition.

When the young lawyer awoke on the fol-lowing 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 their studies as he was in their amusements. He thought of him in afthe more advanced in years, courted admired by all. He traced him as he gradually described from that proud eminence to which his overld calls satisfaction as to great, a mighty truth was destined to awake them what the world calls satisfaction as to great, a mighty truth was destined to awake them what the world calls satisfaction as to great, a mighty truth was destined to awake them what the world calls satisfaction as to great, a mighty truth was destined to awake them. sended from that proud eminence to which his them what the world calls satisfaction as to great, a mighty truth was destined to awake P. S.—The sh

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 board those boats the voyager will meet many of the luxuries, as well as many of the vices, of resolutely withstood every temptation to play, and had as positively refused to join with those who rioted in the inebriating 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 at length overcame him; and though he still as how he succeeded, will that he had taken one step how and the trees who wardly resolved to punish Emily for her distance, joined to the fact that he had not been seen since that time, led many to commisserate him and one on whom he had fixed his admirring eyes. How he contemplated accomplishing these ends, as well as how he succeeded, will that he had taken one step how and what even at length overcame him; and though he still ing these circs, as well avoided the tables where vast sums were conavoided the tables where vast sums were conavoided the tables where vast sums were constinually passing from the possession of one to like the licentiousness of that city would justify.

It has been said that the newly married couting the licentiousness of that city would justify.

"I tell you Vili, you have gone too far," said

prive one's self of the only safeguard-an habitual, as invariable 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, as 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 practised sharper plays a surer game. He is the arbiter of fatehe trifles for a time, it is because he has his vic-

tim in his grasp. The vessel arrived at Natchez, and it was with a feeling of satisfaction that our hero re-flected that the state of his funds varied little from what it was before he entered on the William Harding to Natchez was to settle the estate of an uncle who had died suddenly, leaving his affeirs 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 im-

mediately after his decease.

with no other than the merest professional feelings that he sought out the residence of Emily Worthington. But it is well known that cous-Worthington. But it is well known that cousins are dangerous creatures, especially when young, and beautiful, and amiable, and weal-

a certain degree of familiarity, which almost always ripens into a feeling warmer and more endearing than that of mere kindred. And thus in the present instance it proved, for Emily Worthington was a girl of no ordinary dangerous, then had the consequences been ly Worthington was a girl of no ordinary dangerous than had the consequences been character, and the heart of William Harding more appalling, inasmuch as it led him recharacter, and the heart of William Harding more appalling, inasmuch as it led him re-was threatened, stormed, and conquered, long gard that as a harmless recreation now which before the affairs of his deceased relative were he had formerly considerd as the worst of eadjusted: while his cousin, to whom the ad- vils. dresses of a northern suitor were as new as they were interesting, soon learned to count the ed him to several societies and clubs to which were interesting, soon learned to count the bours 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—she loved. Had the affections of Emily Worthington ever been engaged by another, her cousin newly initiated. By degrees the visits of Wilmight have spent some time in discovering how liam Harding, which had been but occasional much they were fixed upon himeslf. But wo- at first, became habitual; he was restless; un-

her eyes. It was thus with them. "Cousin," said be, "how do you like your "I do not like him," replied Emily, "he is

proud and overbearing, vain of his person and

professed duclist; and worse than all, he is a

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

against me?'; she exclaimed.
"Why, as to that," replied her cousin, hall rich I am told, and wealth and equipage have conquered many a female heart; and more than all, he boasts himself aluniversal favorite-and where was there ever a woman yet that didn't love a gallant, gay Lothario Besides," con-

tinued he, "I've seen it in your eyes."
"Never!" cried Emily as the blood rushed to her forehead, 'never has eye beheld me look other two. upon that man with any feelings but of abhorrence and disgust. I tell you, were Augustus begin." Viliall that man can paint or woman dream behis wife; and for the rest, to any one but you I the end was, what every one would guess, our

would not dign reply; but to you, to you I can here was undone. but call it cruel, very cruel."

"Forgive me," cried William, seizing her hand, "forgive me, dearest cousin. I did but 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

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

The description which Emily Worthington had given of Augustus Vili 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

be found himself for the first time in his life a drunkard.

But who does not know that in crime, as almost every thing else, it is the first step that ing reluctantly abandoned the practice of a profession to which he was devotedly attached, but him out of his misery or else restore him the ensuing wear the House on Devos Also for the first step that a profession to which he was devotedly attached, but him out of his misery or else restore him the ensuing wear the House on Devos Also for the first step that a profession to which he was devotedly attached, but him out of his misery or else restore him the ensuing wear the House on Devos Also for the first step that the devoted of the profession was the House on Devos Also for the ensuing wear the House on Devos Also for the first step that the devoted of the profession was the House on Devos Also for the ensuing wear the House on Devos Also for the first step that the devoted of the profession was the House on Devos Also for the ensuing wear the House on Devos Also for the first step that the devoted of the profession was the House on Devos Also for the first step that the devoted of the profession was the House on Devos Also for the first step that the devoted of the profession was the House on Devos Also for the first step that the devoted of the profession was the first step that see that to yield once to intemperance is to de- | that he might attend to those duties which, relating to property, his only by right of his wife,

ing, where he had been on business, William Harding found himself in company on board the steamboat with Augustus Vili.-Their former acquaintance was renewed, and as they were both on their way to New Orleans, and were constrained to journey some days together, they became more really intimate than they had ever been. For Vill, 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, the 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 regretted his unfortunate lot, that kept him an greetted his unfortunate lot, that kept him an are respectively and savage figure of the ruined gamester entered the room. "Look on me, and the price of the pany's the pany's wharf at Castlehaven) as the haggard and savage figure of the ruined gamester entered the room. "Look on me, and the price of the pany's wharf at Castlehaven at Saturday and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday your blood! Upon the grave of murdered the room. "Look on me, and the price of the pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday your blood! Upon the grave of murdered the room. "Look on me, and the price of the pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday your blood! Upon the grave of murdered the room. "Look on me, and the price of the pany's wharf at Castlehaven and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday your blood! Upon the grave of murdered the room. "Look on me, and the price of the pany's wharf at Castlehaven and Easton; returning will leave Easton; very wharf at Castlehaven and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Castle former acquaintance was renewed, and as they as the haggard and savage figure of the ruine were both on their way to New Orleans, and gamester entered the room. "Look on me hazardous enterprise; and he inwardly vowed himself agreeable. He talked of the growing, that no consideration should ever tempt him to the qualities, the values and the prices of the risk one cent at any game of chance, or put different kinds of cotton as though he had been the incarnate fiend into his lips to steal away a planter or a merchant all his life. He re-his senses. The business that had called gretted his unfortunate lot, that kept him an a planter or a merchant all his life. He regretted his unfortunate lot, that kept him an isolated being, a miserable bachelor; he protested it was actual lassitude that drove him to artificial excitements for relief; he combained that his feelings were misconstrued and being a miserable bachelor; he protested it was actual lassitude that drove him to artificial excitements for relief; he combained that his feelings were misconstrued and being a miserable bachelor; he protested it was actual lassitude that drove him to artificial excitements for relief; he combained that his feelings were misconstrued and being a miserable bachelor; he protested it was actual lassitude that drove him to artificial excitements for relief; he combained that his feelings were misconstrued and being a miserable bachelor; he protested it was actual lassitude that drove him to artificial excitements for relief; he combained that I will not fight with you—I have done that I will not fight with you will not fight w refather's last request, had been sent for imade himself appear a saint, he showed that nuture had not intended him to be lenge you to fight me!—Will you do so?"

He had never seen his cousin, and indeed a villian. In short he so won upon the good"No!" exclaimed Vili, "I repeat it—no!"

had searcely ever heard of her, so that it was | will of his former rival that the past was for-

The slight relationship gives license to drank and played, and though he had indulged

Arrived at New Orleans his friend introduc man, in her first love, is so wholly won—so happy if accident prevented his filling his little does she care to conceal the depth of her evening seat at the club; there was then a attachment, that even when she first whispers blank in his existence which the society of his to herself—'I love,'—her lover reads the secret wife could no longer fill: while she, as beautiful in her eyes. It was thus with them. his presence.

But these evening visits gradually advanc-

peace with God, for in five minutes you will ed far into the night, and morning sometimes found them still engaged at their unholy vigils. be hefore his throne!-Malone," he added. At such times the bottle did not fail to circulate with double freedom, and then might that A pang shot to the young man's heart as misguided husband have been seen staggering A pang shot to the young man's near as she spoke—it was but momentary, for tho' conscious 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 forthe 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 conspiratiors-for such in fact they werenot thrown off the mask; and their intended victim, although ruined in peace of mind and jesting, half instigated by a feeling of jealousy, greatly impaired in health, was scarcely a sufhad by this time collected, looked on with in-which spite of himself he had ever entertained ferer in a pecuniary point of view. The time of the young Spaniard; "as to that, I can't ex-actly say. Vili's a proper man, a marvellous proper man, and women love to have their that he was the pletter of the proproper man, and women love to have their that he was the plotter of the conspiracyeyes delighted; then he's a rich man, mighty 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.

> dred dollars the night before, and revenge "It is but fair—it is but fair," responded the and his Destroyer lay dead on the sward to

"Well, if it is but fair," said Vili, "let us

The scene of "the using up of a victim" has of nanly beauty—were all the wealth of both the Indies his, and I reduced to want, to begary, and he a suitor at my feet, I would not succeeded night of deep and ruinous play, and

jest; believe me. my heart could never sanction that bedewed her pillow, nor heard he the sound words to wound you.—My heart—it throbs and thrills when near to yours, 'tis yours—ah! do that he burst 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 hed 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 viction 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 bailtiant eye grown unn, Man heeds it not, the silent tomb,

Soon shrouds the heart that broke for him. and the shrinking form, and pallid cheek, and sended 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, trem ling, 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 other is a sended from that proud eminence to which his talents and his worth had raised him, till he render duelling to him a pastime; finally, having spent the greater part of his life in New was lost for ever but the terrible conviction that he her husband, he, in whom she had consided, he who had promised to protect, had murdered her.—She died—and then the cloud that hung before his moral vision was rent as under—then the seducer, the arch tempter.

J. II. others is as evanescent as the dews of the morning; and he who is uninstructed by parental precepts, and unstrengthened by religious feeling, will scarcely be deterred from error by the punishment of those who have to the punishment of those who have an offer,—His attentions to Emily Worthibgton though he could not but preceive they were swore, that sleep should be a stranger to his the destroyer of his peare, appeared before mind in his true deformity—then, when his murderin his true deformity—then, when h ton, though he could not but preceive they were swore, that sleep should be a stranger to his received with reluctance, were marked and mae-

moving palaces, the steamboats of the Mississippi. To one who has travelled on the Western waters it is needless to say, that on frequently done in other cases, and with this hotels of New Orleans. They were all well. view he would gladly have fastened a quarrel acquainted with Harding, had watched his late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunonup him; but the coolness, firmness, and the course, and most of them know that he was a uniformly gentlemanly manners of the young ruined man. This under ordinary circumstan-with a Blacksmith Shop, &c. our larger cities; and among the rest, gaming is permitted to an almost unlimited extent.

I wyer had always prevented such a result; and ces would probably have caused them to shun when at last the mariage actually occurred, he him; but the death of his wife, and the wretchliwyer had always prevented such a regittand ces would probably have caused them to shun when at last the mariage actually occurred, he him; but the death of his wife, and the wretchabandoned all thought of such attempt, but in-ed state of mind in which he appeared at the tifully situated and in fine condition.

he did not consider himself at liberty to neg-lect. Here months passed in the enjoyment oldo-tion he had caused, "I call Gol to witness that Twelve or fifteen cords of good seasoned lect. Here months passed in the enjoyment ofdomestic pleasures; each day discovered new mestic pleasures; each day discovered new beauties and new ex ellencies in his wife, at more than myself, and if the loss of half my formula freely give it.

I would freely give it. least in his eyes; and he in hers was all the heart tune would recal it, I would freely give it.—
of woman could desire.—Alas, that man should have the power to mar such happiness!

It chanced that returning home from Wheelreparation in my power, I would give any sat-isfaction he could ask."

"I ask it now!" cried a wild maniacal voice

"Coward as well as villain !" muttered owner owners thereof

"Then, by the light of Heaven, you shall ! die!" replied his 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 entered a carriage and drove to Harding's now deserted home. The pistols were procured and they hurried to the place of meet-

They were soon joined by Vili 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

"Are you satisfied?" he said coc!ly "No!" shouted his adversary. "I tell you sir, we cannot both leave here alive" "You must be satisfied," said Vili, "for I

fell. Vili was known as an unerring shot.

Harding approached as he was speaking.— You will not fight me," he said calmly, for "It is enough," he said, after a moment's pause, "your blood be on your head-make

His second joined him. "Pity for that madman induced me to spare his life.-You will find my ball beneath my

urning to his second, "come here."

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

"You loose time, gentlemen," said he, the word-we wait for the word, sirs."

The seconds looked for a moment at each other-the word was given, "ready! fire!" and The club met—there were but four members both pistols were discharged at the instant. present. Vili moved that they adjourn—Har-ding objected. He had lost, he said several hun-groan. Vili struck his hand upon his breast, drew one long sigh, and the Victim of Gaming gether!

FEMALE SEMINARY. EASTON.

MISS NICOLS AND MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the reeption of pupils on the 22d September. The ourse of study to be pursued, will be as heretofore, with the exception of some ornamental berths, furnished with the best beds and bed-branches, for which they propose employing an ding—the table will be supplied with every ar assistant as soon as circumstances will author-

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 examina-tion both practicable and interesting. Public examinations have been much neglected in this Institution, owing to the fact, that the classes both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of science will take this into considsept 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

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 bethe very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry. To good tenants, the above property would be : ented on reasonable terms, if early applica-

tion be made to JACOB C. WILLSON. tf sept 2

his property."

"I call God to witness," said Vili, who was present occupied by P. F. Thomas, Esq. For terms apply to N. G. SINGLETON.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

By ovier, G. TAYLOR, Commander. ลษาที 15

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at 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, Shff. july 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 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Or-

leans Sugars, 14 hhds. 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 Su-

gars, Box and keg Raisins, Soap and Candles, Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hlds. 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. PARROTT, Master. HIS splendid new coppered and copper fas-tened 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 re-gular 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 bedticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will on the last Wednesday in September next, be given to the wants of those who may patro- (the 24th) and continue three days. The course nize the packet.

far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton Point, may 6



GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Virdin,

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 pro-prietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent. march 3



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker, DESPECTFULLY 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 e 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.

CLOCK AND WATCH



The subcriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will

ticularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sh'ff.

August 27, 1834. for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servent.

JAMES BENNY.

June 21.

MILL FOR SALE.

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: or further particulars apply living on the premises.

THOMAS HOPKINS,

Spring Mills, near Denton,

Caroline county, Md. for further particulars apply to the subscriber,

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 pub-lic generally upon fair terms.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Bultimore, 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



WILL commence, over the Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest orand will be in first rate order on the days of der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as

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

SECOND DAY .- purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, marc or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Dela-THIRD DAY .- A Handy cap purse of 109

dollars best three in five, one mile heats.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, july, 22

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

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many signed 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.

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

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 5th day of August, 1834, by Abraham De Grofft, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a dark mulatto Woman, who calls herself HARRIET ADDISON, says she was born free, and was raised by her aunt, Judy Nelson, who lived in Hyatstown, eight miles from New Market, Maryland. Said mulatto womman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 41 inches high, has a small scar on the left of her nose, small mole near the corner of her right eye, and one over her left eye, scar on the middle finger of her left hand. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, linen apron, yellow cotton handkerchief on her neck, light striped handkerchiefen her head, and pair of old stuff shoes. She has a child with her called Mary Jane, about 6 years old, a bright mulatto. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged accord-

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and County Jail. aug 26

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgome-ry county, Maryland, on the 17th 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 gives a very imperfect account of his place of nativity. His clothing when committed was an old black manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles,

cooning when committed was an old black fur hat, pretty much sewed with white cotton, an old blue coat, old linen shirt, old striped linesy vest, much patched, cotton and yarn twilled pantalons of fustian colour, and old patched shoes. The owner of the above des-

R, R, WATERS, Sh'ff.

August 27, 1834.

The Globe, Washington City, Whig.
Easton, and Citizen, Frederick, will insert
the above four times and charge this [Free
Press] office. Press] office, 4L

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY. TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress,)

and es TUESDAY MORNING, the residue 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 arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twentytive cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine. FOLLY. There is folly in all the world; Or go we east or west, A fully that vexes the old, And keeps the young from rest.

The miser has folly enough, For his soul is in sordid bags, And the spendthrift's folly alas! Brings him to sin and rags.

There is folly in statesmen's schemes, For spite of their plotting and wit, There's a wiser hand above That leads them with bridle and bit,

There's folly in power and pride, That makes full many to fall, There's fully in maiden's love, But that is the sweetest of all.

But of all the follies, the worst-For it stings with constant smart, The scorpion of the mind-Is that of a thankless heart. 3

For the thankless heart is cursed, And with blessings encompass'd grieves-For it cannot rejoice with the hand That gives nor yet receives.

To be thankful, makes better the good: And if Heaven should send us ill, There is kindness in him that gives-So let us be thankful still.

O let us be thankful in youth, And let us be thankful in age-And let as be thankful through life, For there's pleasure in every stage.

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q a un-who ays unt, ght aid e, 5 ft of her the hen on, ght tio. bed itto.

Youth has its own sweet joys, And he must be blind as a bet.
Whe cannot see love's sweet smile, And will not be thankful for that,

There are friends the dearest to cheer, Ere half our sand is run-And affection makes wintry days, As bright as the summer's sun.

And when from the dearest on earth We part, let us hope 'tis given-A boon to be thank'd for still-To meet them again in heaven.

IRISH MELODIES. BY THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Just Published. Sing, sweet Harp, O sing to me Some song of ancient days, Whose sounds in this sad memory Long buried dreams shall raise;-Some lay that tells of vanished fame Whose light once round us shone, Of noble pride now turned to shame, And hopes forever gone,-Sing, sad Harp, thus sing to me, Alike our doom is cast, Both lost to all but memory,

We live but in the past. How mournfully the midnight air Among the chords doth sigh, As if it sought some echo there Of voices long gone by:-Of chieftains now forgot, who beam'd The foremost then in fame: Of Bards who, once immortal deem'd, Now sleep without a name, In vain sad Harp, the midnight air Among thy chords doth sigh; In vain it seeks some echo there

Of voices long gone by.

Coulds't thou but call those spirits round Who once in bower and hall, Sat listening to thy magic sound, Now mute and mouldering all;-But no, they would but wake to weep Their children's slavery; Then leave them in their dreamless sleep, The dead, at least, are free! O hush, sad Harp, that dreary tone, That knell of Freedom's day, Or listening to its death-like moan, Let me, too, die away.

THE GOLD RING. I have one of the kindest husbands: he is carpenter by trade, and our flock of little children has one of the kindest fathers in the coun-I was thought the luckiest girl in the parthough so myself. Our wedding day—and it was a happy one—was but an indifferent sample of those days of rational happiness and uninter-rupted harmony, which we were permitted to enjoy together for the space of six years. And although for the last three years of our lives we have been as happy as we were at the beginning, it makes my heart sick to think of those long dark days and sad nights, ish, when G ___ T __ made me his wife. I though so myself. Our wedding day __ and it

and, as it was a sharp frosty morning, he persuaded my good man, to take his money's suaded my good man, to take his money's sudded my good man, to take his money's as I thought might be of use, and turned my bank upon the river's side, where we sat to-back upon a spot, where I had been very happy gober and agreed upon a wedding day. I brought down the ring, and he asked me with longer in cold weather, then it will in warm—and if fresh killed, than if it has been kept till ones, and the temperature of the weather,—the same weight will be twenty minutes or half an hour longer in cold weather, then it will in warm—and if fresh killed, than if it has been kept till ones, and the temperature of the weather,—the same weight will be twenty minutes or half an hour longer in cold weather, then it will in warm—and if fresh killed, than if it has been kept till it is tender. Cooks seldom calculate accord—

and was playing with him, but had given him a blow in the face, only because he had said, when he kissed him, "Dear papa, you smell like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler." My husband was very cross to us all through the turned home once more under the influence of liquor. I never shall forget the expression of his countenance when he came in that night. We had waited supper a full hour for his return: the tea pot was standing at the fire, and the bannocks were untouched upon the heart, miserable, nor my children beggars." and the smaller children were begining to muras though he were conscious of having done wrong, and resolved to brave it out. We

home, they called me in. I sat down and rested to meet him at the stile, and the kind looks that passed between the good man and his wife; and when I remembered that we were married on the very same day, and compared my own spirit of the whole transaction. when the sheriff took away all his property, God will scarcely listen to my pool and stripped his little cottage, and scarcely left after all my offences; but I will try. him those trifles which are secured to the poor man by law; and when he considered how ill before, he was restrained from resorting to the

is tost upon the waves. a different opinion. He had often disapproved of pledges; the Deacon was of the same opinion:

band neglected his business, and poverty be-gun to stare us in the face. Notwithstanding I had many fears that he we my best exertions, it was hard work to keep

and, as it was a sharp frosty morning, he persuaded my good man, to take his money's as I thought might be of use, and turned my worth of rum for it was just the price of a glass. He came home in wonderful spirits, and told me he meant to have meand the children better dressed, and, as neighbor Barton talked of selling his horse and chaise, he thought of buyling them both; and, when I said to him of the persuada well as we can both; and well as we can both; and well as we can both; and said to him out have come to this." He sighed, and said to him out him and he was a property we are dressed as well as we can both; and morning the persuada well as we can be a persuada well as we can be a persuada well as well as we can be a persuada well as well as we can be a persuada well as well as we can be a persuada well as well "George, we are dressed as well as we can nothing; and we walked nearly a mile, in per-afford, and I hope you will not think of a horse fect silence. As we were leaving this village, afford, and I hope you will not think of a norse & chaise, till we have paid off the squire's mortage;" he gave me a harsh look and a bitter word. I never shall forget that day, for they were the first he ever gave me in his life. When he saw me shedding tears, and holding my apron to my face, he said he was sorry, father and the affectionate husband that he once and the life was and I discovered that and came to kiss me, and I discovered that was, I own it cost me some considerable effort he had been drinking, and it grieved me to suppress my emotion. "Whither are you the heart. In a short time after, while I was washing up the breakfast things, I heard our who had always appeared extremely humble, little Robert who was only five years old crying bitterly, and, going to learn the cause, I met him running towards me with his face covered with blood.

He said his father had taken him on his knee, and was always with king but had given him the said his father had taken him on his knee, and was always with king but had given him the said his father had taken him on his knee, and was always with king but had given him the said his father had taken him on his knee, and was always appeared extending without a limit of the minister, and replied to all his inquiries, in a subdued tone of voice, answered, with unusual firmness. "To jail, reverend sir." "To jail!" said he, "ah, I see how it is; you have wasted your substance in riotous living, and are going to pay for your improvidence and folly. You have had the advantage of my precept and example, and you turned a deaf ear to the one, and neglected the other."
"Reverend sir," my husband replied, galled

whole of that day; but the next morning by this reproof, which appeared to him at that though he said little, he was evidently asham-particular moment, an unnecessary aggravaparticular moment, an unnecessary aggravaed and humbled: and he went about his work very industriously, and was particularly kind to little Robert. I prayed constantly for my ed them both—You, who had no experience of good man, and that God would be pleased to the temptations, to which your weaker brethren guide his heart aright; and, more than a week are liable, who are addicted to the temperate, having gone by, without any similar occur-rence, I flattered myself that he would never do so again. But in a very short time, either advice to the letter. You admitted that exthe Deacon was short of change as before, or traordinary occasions might justify the use of some tempting occassion presented itself, ardent spirit, and that on such occasions, you which my husband could not resist, and he remight use it yourself. I followed your exammight use it yourself. I followed your exam-ple; but it has been my misfortune never to drink spirituous liquors without finding that my occasions were more extraordinary than ever. Had I followed the precept and example of neighbor Johnson, I should not have made a good wife and the smaller children were beginning to mur-mur for their supper. There was an indicrib-able expression of defiance on his countenance, and the minister rode slowly away without ut-

tering a word. I rejoiced even in the midst of our miscry, to sat down silently to supper, and he scarcely raised his eyes upon any of us, during this unhappy repast. He soon went to bed and fell hardness of wax should be subdued by fire than asleep; and after I had laid our little ones to the heart of man should be softened by afflicrest, I knelt at the foot of the bed, on which my tion, before a deep lasting impression can be poor misguided husband was sleeping, and poured out my very soul to God, while my eyes were sealded with the bitterest tears I had may be well." He made no reply, but contains the many be well." ever shed. For I then foresaw, that unless some tinued to walk on, and weep in silence. Shortly remedy could be employed, my best earthly friend, the father of my little children, would become a drunkard. The next morning after the Deacon appeared, at some distance, coming towards us on the road; but as soon as he discovered who we were, he turned away inbreakfast, I ventured to speak with him upon to a private path. Even the constable seemed the subject, in a mild way; and, though I could somewhat touched with compassion at our sit-

Deacon's store; and, finding him alone, I stated my husband's case and begged him earnestly to sell him no more. He told me it would do no good, for, if he did not sell it, some other person would sellit; and he doubted whether my husband took here than was good for him. He quoted Scripture to show that it was a wife's duty to keep at home, and submit herself to her husband, and not meddle with things which did notabelong to her province. At this the her to her husband, and not meddle with things which did notabelong to her province. At this the here to show the children into it, one after another.—

It was given, with the last words and dying to was soon up with us; and when the dust had counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, who placed it there; and under the blessing of Almighty God, it has proved thus far the life bact of a drowning man.

It was given, with the last words and dying it was soon up with us; and when the dust had counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, who placed it there; and under the blessing of Almighty God, it has proved thus far the life bact of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very was not would sell, the last words and dying counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, who placed it there; and under the blessing of Almighty God, it has proved thus far the life bact of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very was not with the roast of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very was not would define the constable of cooked upon this ring: I have remembered that it was given, with the last words and dying counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, and when the class words and dying counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, and when the top of the hill the was a black of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very was not with us; and when the constable of constitutions or careful man.

Almighty God, it has proved thus far the life back of drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very was n the Deacon civilly advised me to go home and any constable in the village. It was all the sat down to the tea-table together. After sup-look after my children. work of a moment. He shook my husband per was done, little Robert climbed up and I work of a moment. He shook my husband as if the tide of eveil was setting against me.

As I was passing farmer Johnson's on my way home, they called me in. I sat down and rested. must be at home in a trice;" for turning to myself for a few minutes in their neat cottage. me, "your old school mate, Susan, my wife, Farmer Johnson was just returning from the will sit a crying at the window, till she sees field, and when I saw the little ones running you safe home again." Saying this, he whipped the gray mare, who regardless of the addi-tional load, went up the hill faster than she

came down, as though she entered into the fortune with theirs, my poor heart bust forth in a flood of tears. They all knew what I of our cottage. Farmer Johnson took out the was weeping for, and farmer Johnson, in a children; and while I was trying to find words It was not long before we reached the door was weeping for, and farmer Johnson, in a children; and while a was dying to thank him for all his kindness, he was up trust in God's mercy, and remember that it was often darkest before daylight. The farmer and his wife were members of the temperance society, and had signed the pledge; and have all his pinks and marigolds. When we are wiped clean, as soon as the meat is drawn the coff have often heard him say, that he believed it entered the cottage, there were bread and from them, and while they are hot, a very lit-I have often heard him say, that he believed it entered the cottage, there were bread and had saved him from destruction. He had, meat and milk upon the table, which Susan before his marriage, and for a year after, been in the habit of taking a little spirit every day. He was an industrious, thriving man; but my heart was full. "Dear George," said I, shortly after marriage he became bound for a turning to my husband, "you used to pray; neighbor, who ran off, and he was obliged to let us thank God, for this great deliverance pay the debt. I have heard him declare, that, from evil." "Dear Jenny," said he, "I fear God will scarcely listen to my poor prayers,

We closed the cottage door, and he prayed with so much humility of heart, and so much his poor wife was at the time, in consequence earnestness of feeling, that I felt almost sure of the loss of their child, that died only a month that God's grace would be lighted up, in the bosom of this unhappy man, if sighs and tears, bottle, in his moments of despair, by nothing and prayers, could wind their way to heaven but a recollection of the pledge he had signed. He was very grave, and said little or nothing but a recollection of the pledge he had signed. He was very grave, and said little or nothing in plain English, ovens.

Farmer Johnson's minister was in favor of pledges, and had often told him that affliction up, I was surprised, as the sun had not risen, the larger the joint the farther it must be kept afficient weather his independent and his record. might weaken his judgement and his moral to find that the bad already gone down. At sense, and that the pledge might save him at last, as a plank saves the life of a mariner, who is tost upon the waves.

In the surprised as the surface of the sur Our good Clergyman was unfortunately of the children told me their father had been hoeing, for an hour in the potatoe field, and was mending the garden fence. With our scanty which roasted meat should have. materials, I got ready the best breakfast I If you wish your jack to go he thought very illy of pledges.

Month after month passed away, and our could, and he sat down to it, with a good appehappiness was utterly destroyed. My hus- tite, but said little; and, now and then, I saw

I had many fears that he would fall back into his former habits whenever he should meet at the beginning, it makes my heart sick to think of those long dark days and sad nights, that came between, for two years of our union were years of misery. I well recollect the first glass of ardent spirits that my husband ever drank. He had been at the grocery to purchase a little tea and sugar for the family; there were three cents coming to him in change; and unluckily the Deacon, who keeps the shop, had nothing but silver in the till; which he had brought upon us all. I put up you would bring me that ring, unless it were to save life. Besides, if we are industrious and honest we shall not be five are industrious and honest we shall not be foresken." "Dear Jenny," said he, 'Ik how how you prize that gold ring: I never loved by our more than when you wept over it, while strong skewer three were three cents coming to him in I did not believe that my affection could have survived, under the pressure of that misery, which he had brought upon us all. I put up you would bring me that ring, unless it were to save life. Besides, if we are industrious and honest we shall not be foresken." "Dear Jenny," said he, 'Ik how how you prize that gold ring: I never loved by our more than when you wept over it, while before she puts her work as trong skewer three ways are industrious and honest we shall not be foresken." "Dear Jenny," said he, 'Ik how how you prize that gold ring: I never loved by our more than when you wept over it, while before she puts her work as trongs that ring, unless it were to save life. Besides, the last suddent ring in during the recollect the first gold ring: I never loved by our more than when you wept over it, while you first told me the story of your mother's death. It was just a month before we were married, the last subbath evening in May, Jenny, and we were walking by the river. I wish been upon the first part of the face of our little children, the first part of the face of our little children, the story of your more than when you more than when you more than when you more than when you mo you more than when you wept over it, while you first told me the story of your mother's death. It was just a month before we were married, the last sabbath evening in May, Jenny, and we were walking by the river. I wish ny, and we were walking by the river. I wish the story of your mother's by this means when it is about half done, she can with ease turn the bottom upwards, the gravy will then flow to the part which has been uppermost, and the whole joint be delicated as a strong skewer through each end of the joint;

finer, that I did so; not however, without a it is tender.—Cooks seldom calculate according hand and a misgiving heart. "And ing to the variation of temperature, &c.

Every one knows the advantage of slow

top of it, and while I watched my busband's the meat is not frozen you cannot do better steps, no one can tell how fervently I prayed to than to follow the old general rule of allowing God to guide them aright. I saw two of his old rather more than a quarter of an hour to the saw him stop and turn towards the door. He shook hands with his old associates; they appeared to offer him their glasses; I saw him Reckon the time, not the hour when dinner.

on the Squire's barn. Richard added that the Squire had engaged him for two months. He it. came home early, and the children ran down the hill to meet him. He was grave, but cheerful. "I have prayed for you, dear hus-band," said I. "And a merciful God has supported me, Jenny," said he. It is not easy to measure the degrees of happiness; but take it altogether, this, I think, was the happiest evening of my life. If there is great joy in heavon over a sinner that repenteth, there is no less joy in the heart of a faithful wife, over a husband that was lost, and is found. In this manner the two months went away. In addition to the common labor, he found time to cul

ty of useful articles about the house. It was soon understood, that my husband had reformed, and it was more generally believed, because he was a subject for the sneers of a large number of the Deacon's customers. My and business came in from all quarters. He

tivate the garden, and make and mend a varie-

each other. One evening farmer Johnson said to my husband, that he thought that it would be well for

the subject, in a mild way; and, though I could not restrain my tears, neither my words nor my weeping appeared to have any effect, and I saw that he was becoming hardened, and careless of us all.—How many winter nights have I waited weeping alone at my control of the could be hardened by the compassion at our situation, and urged us to keep a good heart, for he thought some one might help us, when we least expected it. My husband, whose vein of humor would often display itself the cause, that you should sign the pledge." "Friend Johnson," said my continued of a spirits, for he feared his strength might fail than you think will be eaten with then you think will be eaten with then you think will be eaten with the meat, in the thought some one might help us, when we least expected it. My husband, whose vein of humor would often display itself the most ingle of a strength might fail than you think will be eaten with then you think will be eaten with the meat, out it off and use it for other purposes, such as making pudding, frying, &c. About the same through the well for the cause, that you should sim then you think will be eaten with the some what touched with earner, for the thought some one might help us, when we least expected it. My husband be well for the cause, that you should sim the pledge." "Friend Johnson," said my time, and similar management are proper for course of a similar management are proper for the pledge." For use months, it is organic elasticity, and the flesh mast be the pledge. To use months, it is organic elasticity, and the flesh mast be used to making pudding, frying, &c. About the same through the most into a course of a sit of an use of the mast, out it is fail to a proper for out it is put to a spirits, for he feared his strength might double and proper in the pledge." Friend Johnson, "Friend Johnson," I have no over, as has gone at the course of a sit of a strength might be used to the proper to the most into a proper for the pledge." For use months, it is organic elasticity, and the

Isaac, the drunken fiddler, once, since we rode home in your yellow wagon." The farmer opened the book: my husband signed the pledge of the society, and with tears in his eyes, gave me back-ten thousad times more precious than ever-MY MOTHER'S GOLD RING.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ROASTING MEAT.-Let the young cook never forget that cleanliness is the chief cardinal virtue of the kitchen; the first preparation as there appeared no prospect of advantage from for roasting is to take care that the spit be properly cleansed with sand and water; no-thing else. When it has been well scoured with this, dry it with a clean cloth. If spits tle cleaning will be required. The less a spit is pased though the meat the better," and before you spit, joint it properly—especially necks and lions—that the carver may seperate them easily and neatly, and take especial care it be evenly balanced on the, spit that its motion ficulty a young plant from the King's Garden may be regular, and the fire operate equally on each part of it; -therefore be provided with balancing skewers, and cook-holds, and see that it is properly jointed.

Roasting should be done in the open air, to

by the radiant heat of a clear glowing fire, other wise it is in fact baked; the machines, the economical grate-makers call roosters, are

prevented from penetrating into it, the meat vill appear done, before it is little more than half done, besides losing the pale brown color

If you wish your jack to go well keep it as clean as possible, oil it and then wipe it; if the oil is not wiped off again it will gather dust;—to prevent this, as soon as you have done reasting cover it up. Be very careful to place the Dripping-Pan

at such a distance from the fire as just to catch the drippings; if it is too near, the ashes will fall into it and spoil the dripping which will occasionally be found an excellent substitute for butter or hard.

The time meat will take for roasting will

*Small families have not always the convenience of roasting with a spit—a remark on roasting by a string is necessary. Let the cook, before she puts her meat down to the fire, pass

that God will support me."

My mind was not in a happy state, for I felt some doubt of his intentions. From a little hill at the back of our cottage, we had a fair your meat skreen sufficiently large to guard view of the Deacon's store. - I went up to the what you are dressing from currents of air and companions, standing in the store door, with glasses in their hands; and, as he came in front of the shop, I saw them becken him in. It was a said moment for me. "Oh George," said I though I know he could not hear me wo on the frequency with which you had a it. The I, though I knew he could not hear me, go on; the frequency with which you baste it; the remember your poor wife and your starving children! My heart smk within me, when I it keeps the meat soft and mellow on the out-

shook hands with his old associates; they appeared to offer him their glasses; I saw him shake his head and pass on. "Thank God," said I, and ran down the hill, with a light step, and segzing my baby at the cottage door, I literally covered it with kisses, and bathed it in tears of joy.

About 10 c'cleck Dichard Lang the squire's steam from the meat draws towards the fire, it tears of joy.

Clear and bright for the browning; when the steam from the meat draws towards the fire, it steam from the meat draws towards the fire, it office-boy, brought in a piece of meat and some is a sign of its being done enough; but you will meal, saying my husband sent word, that he be the best judge of that, from the time it has could not be home till night, as he was at work been down, the strength of the fire you have

> About half an hour before your meat is done make your gravy. Mix a salts poonful of salt, with a full quarter of a pint of boiling water, being covered with a paste.

Though roasting is one of the most common and is generally considered one of the most easy and simple processes of cookery, it requires more unremitting attention to perform it perfeetly well, than it does most made dishes. The Cook's Oracle from which most of the

foregoing observations are extracted and ahusband used to say, let those laugh that are wise and win. He was an excellent workman, pounds will require to be before the fire about pounds will require to be before the fire about three and a half or four hours. It should be was soon able to repay neighbor Johnson, and spitted evenly, so as not to be heavier on one our families lived in the closest friendship with side than on the other,—"put a clean dripping into the dripping-pan, tie a sheet of paper over it to preserve the fat, baste it well as soon as it band, that he thought that it would be well for is put down, and every quarter of an hour all him to sign the temperance pledge, that he did the time it is roasting till the last half hour; not advise it when he first began to leave off then take off the paper, and make some gravy, spirits, for he feared his strength might fuil &c. as before directed. If there is more fail

COFFEE.

There are few more important articles in Commerce than Coffee. The immense quantities which are annually imported into Europe from the East and West Indies and the Brazils, are almost incalculable. The consumption of this berry is also great in this country —but inconsiderable when compared to the quantities used in the south of Europe.

Coffee is a native of the east—and the first

fresh seeds which were brought to Europe were planted by a gentleman of Dijon, in France, in the year 1670. The shrubs bore fruit, but the berry was flat and insipid—and its cultivation, it was neglected. Afterwards a burgomaster of Amsterdam sent a flourishwas the original stock from whence sprung all the coffee shrubs on the plantations in the West

In the year 1720, M. de Clieux, an officer in the army, who owned a plantation in Mar-tinico, formed a project of settling in that island, and attempting the cultivation of the Coffee shrub. He happily obtained with some difwhich he regarded as a valuable treasure, and embarked in a ship for Martinico. The vessel had a long passage, and the whole crew were put on a short allowance of water-but M. Roasting should be done in the open air, to Clieux was very careful of his little Coffee ventilate the meat from its own fumes, and plant, and divided with it daily, the small quan-

most favorable spot in his garden. He watched it carefully—indeed it was the principal source of all his pleasures and hopes. The first ing planters, whom he thought would be most likely to attend to the cultivation of the shrub. After the second picking, they were enabled

to extend the cultivation of Coffee to an almost indefinite extent. At this time, a severe hurricane took place, and destroyed all the cocoa trees on many of the plantations. The coffee tree was substituted in their place, and in a few years it became a great source of revenue to

vilege of constructing a carriage road from that city to the Atlantic. He takes the packet this day for Europe on his own private busi-ness, and we hope he may meet with as much attention and encouragement there as he has received in this part of the world.

The route proposed is known to present but few obstacles, and of the practicability of the plan there is no doubt. Of the importance of such a route no one can hesitate to be strongly impressed, who considers that it would obviate the necessity of multitudes of ships passing an-nually round Cape Horn. We understand that it has been proposed to make Panama a free port, which would greatly favor the operations of commerce on that important route.

The activity and exertion of Mr. Perades for the benefit of his country, and particularly for the Isthmus of Panama have been great, and entitle him to the credit of genuine patriotism. He has adopted the best plans for the execution of this undertaking, and we are confident he will succeed. If he does, he will be entitled among his countrymen, to the character of a true lover of his country.

A SCOUNDREL

The following facts appeared in the New York Gazette of Friday, in the shape of a communication from a highly respectable mechanic, through whose aid the lady was rescued and

restored to her parents in Philadelphia: On the 13th inst. an imposter, calling himself Robert S. Ellison, was married to a very respectable young lady of Philadelphia, with the consent of her parents. Pleading urgent business in New York, he induced her to set out with him immediately; and after travelling all night they arrived in this city, and took and drop this by degrees on the joint; and just before you take it up put it nearer the fire to brown it. If you wish to froth it,—bast it, and dredge it with flour carefully; you cannot do this delicately nice without a very good light. The common fault seems to be using too much flour. The meat should have a fine light varnish of froth; not the appearance of varieties of a virturus virtuous girl soon found her friends, who assisted her in returning home. The rascal, under the assumed name of Robert Morris, is now on his passage to Liverpool, in the packet ship Ajax, in the steerage."—Md. Rep.

The English Church.-In 1829 the total of all benefices held in England and Wales, a-mounted to the enormous number of 12,200. These benefices were enjoyed by 7,569 persons 1853 holding one preferment; 3304 two; 370, three; 73, feir; 38, five; 13, six; 42, seven; 1; eight; 2, mine; and one person having under his own charge and enjoying the profits of fitteen parishes. These livings are disposable as

follows: By the King and Government,
Lay Nobility,
Bishops,
Deans and Chapters,
Private Ecclesiastics, Oxford and Cambridge, By different Corporations, &c., Some of the incomes are: Richop of Durham, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Winchester, Archbishop of York, While the average income of the inferior clergy is,

Mechanics. - There is a strange dislike to the name mechanic in this country, as well as scurity and poverty. Why is this—have not the world yet learned to judge of men by their actions, and not by the business they pursual Look through the pages of history; whose names are brightest—who have been the be-nefactors of mankind? Why do we so often find men of sound judgment in all things else, yielding to the dictates of pride and prejudice, and preferring that their children should grow up in idleness, rather than give them suc occupation as would enable them to become useful to themselves and others.

Weekly Visitor. HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.

Mr. NORTON, known in Philadelphia for his great skill on the trumpet, and a Signor GAMBATI, a professor of the same instrument, have had a "blow up" in New York for masing Coffee plant to Louis XIV. in 1714, which tership. It seems that Norton is likely to be allowed precedence; but both have no most of their breath, for while they took two nights to decide the question, immense crowds, anxious to decine the question, immense crowds, anxious to listen to such a display, crowded the place of exhibition, and thus filled the pockets of the rival blowers, while the New York press, as if to add fuel to the flame, was all the time puffing the professors. The fame which Norton will acquire from the rival and the professors. will acquire from the victory, will give him sufficient eclat to ensure a full concert room in almost every city in the Union, so that be will enjoy indeed "the spoils of victory."—U. S.

Among the barefaced pretensions of the U. S. Bank, none stand forth bolder than the recent determination to extened its loans for the first care was to plant his Coffee shrub in the purpose of "relieving the distresses of the co. ntry!" The truth is, the country has nearly reand its hirelings had produced, and now when they perceive that the prosperity of the councrop produced about two pounds of berries, they perceive that the prosperity of the counwhich he divided with those of the neighborterruption from the utmost stretch of their vengeance, and that the late pressure has al-most 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 a ece of insolence is here exhibited to the American people! And yet this very Bank—this Dictator—this maker and France, and of wealth to the planters.

The inhabitants of Martinico evinced their gratitude to M. Clieux for the service he had rendered thein by introducing the Coffee tree into the Island, by annually subscribing and raising the sum of 20,000 livers, or \$5,000, which they paid him every year till his death, which happened many years afterwards.

Coffee was introduced into Hispaniola in the year 1738. The inhabitants of that Island e-potential in 1774 a statute to the memory of M Clieux, as being the father of Coffee plantations.

Very Bank—this Dictator—this maker and unmaker of Presidents—this corrupter of the memory people as a harmless and indispensable 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 ages, of the impossibility of maintaining a recklessness 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 Road across the Isthmus of Panama.—The New York Daily Advertiser of yesterday morning says—"We have had the pleasure of conversing with Sonor Paredos, a highly respectation of panama, who has received better.—New Orleans Course.

Jackson Republicans of Cecil, to give a public dinner to the Hon. Roger B. TANEY, Thou persecutor of the great and good! See, ples; he his fellow-citizens, to the number of at least though it blast thine eye balls,—see the objects of the purpose of tendering their respects, and evincing their gratifude to him for his patriotic measures in rescuing the violated laws of the land from the encroachments of that make the first moment of Freedom to adopt a Constitution like that of England." The Royal House now reigns. The Bournons are restored institution, the United States Bank.—It was a day of which old republican Bank.—It was a day of which old republican Cecil may well be proud—a day long to be remembered by the friends of the Constitution,

citizens against its recharter—exposing the usurpations and tyranny of which it had Just consider, if Jesses and Democratic been guilty-telling them the great battle was principles had not prevailed, what sort of a gobut partially achieved-and cautioning them vernment would these men have given us, who that they must, at the ensuing elections, deter-mine whether it or the People shall govern Princes," "legitimate Kings," and "Constituthis happy country. Of this speech we shall tion of England?"
forbear further comment, as we hope and But now one we

be remembered by them as identified with his auguries about the instability and want of percountry's welfare, while those of his persecutions and slanderers will be executed for their olence and bloodshed? support of an institution unwarranted by the Here is an institution existing in this counconstitution-dangerous to the liberties of the try, a considerable part of it is owned by for

The proceedings will be found below. They years, are now asking for a continuance of speak in plain but forcible language the senti- twenty years lo g r; and all our little and great ments of a large majority of the people of this federalists are not only in favour of it, but are country. The day passed off harmoniously, threatening a Revolution if they are not and we are sure not an individual returned to gratified.

The great federalists being dissatisfied with importance of Roger B. Taney s services to his small gains, and desirous of making splendid country. Had the weather been favorable, we fortunes at a jump, beset Congress to make have no doubt that many hundreds more of his such a tariff law as would defeat competition,

administered by the present administration: shout in favor of a high tariff, and were willing the happy and true medium betwixt consolida- even to see a dissolution of the Union, rather tion and nullification. 2. The memory of Washington, Franklin,

Bank is now aiming to accomplish. 3. The surviving officers and soldiers to the

Revolution.
4. The President of the United States. He has realized the democratic creed "that the Daniel Webster, another federal leader, says blessings of the Government, like the dews of that "political power naturally and necessarily

States ought not to be re-chartered, has not according to its wealth, and not according to the only drawn upon him the slanders and the a- number of its inhabitants-or, in other words buse of the Bank and its purchased slaves, but the RICH should rule the POOR.

has fixed him more firmly in the hearts of the Jo. Gales, an Englishman, who edits

bourers in the same great and holy cause with know little and care little about the Ban our venerated and venerable President. Their question, provided they get their wages." exertions will be doubly rewarded by the approbation of the People and an approving

conscience. by the constitution, and dangerous to the happiness and liberties of the People. The mon-ster is scotch'd, but not killed. The question ster is scotch'd, but not killed. The question vernor, in giving his opinion of the incapacit remains to be decided by the People whe- of the people, and his want of confidence in

government.
8. Our distinguished Guest, the Hon. Ro-GER B. TANEY: His efficient and patriotic services in his country's cause, have enshrined

him in the hearts of the people.

9. The Hon. Thoms H. Benton, the Nation-9. The Hon. Thoms H. Benton, the Nation-material, but for the want of time. And no al Representative. Compared with his oppo-we seriously ask our readers, what real differences nents, he is Eagles to Rags.

10. The Minority of the Senate: The Spar-

tan Band who will be remembered for their fore the bold and manly honesty of republica patriotic exertions in their country's cause ism, and has been obliged for years to skulk 11. The Majority of the Senate of the Uni-

ted States: The Representatives of a minority visage upon the full gaze of the public? of the People. A discordant faction, seeking their own ambition and selfish end, regardless of the liberties, the peace, the happeness, and welfare of their country.

12. The Hon. Andrew Stevenson and Wm.

C. Rives:
And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels.

13. Our fair Country Women: They will Orleans, who protected them from Packen ham's watch-word.

From the Saco (Me.) Democrat. FEDERALISM.

have shown that modern Federalism differs States Senate certain, by an overwhelming mafrom it only in degree, not in kind. We pro- jority. pose now to call up to the attention of our readers a few more samples of both, and ask them Journal gives a table of the political scattiments to say whether the serpent's slipping out of its of every member elected. The totals are: old skin, renders its fang any the less danger-

Alexander Hamilton, in a letter to Mr. Pickering, dated Sept. 1803, says, "The highest toued proposition which I made in the Convention [Convention for framing the Constitution] was for a President, Senate, and Judges, dur-

the following extracts: "Our country is too big his constituents, is elected to the U. S. Senate for Union, too sordid for patriotism, TOO DE-

MOCRATIC FOR LIBERTS.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coliberts of our Republic, he again says, "It
liberts of sufficient states of sufficient states of sufficient states.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coliberts of sufficient states of sufficient states.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coliberts of sufficient states of sufficient states.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coliberts of sufficient states of sufficient states.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coliberts of sufficient states of sufficient states.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coliberts of sufficient states of sufficient states of sufficient states of sufficient states.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coliberts of sufficient states political virtue, and on the permanency and authority of the public morals."

On the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, 1814, festivals were held in several parts of our country by the Federalists. At one of these, held at the city of New York, Governeur Morris, the idol of the federal par-

Law, and Liberty.

Mr Taney arrived in town about 12 o'clock,

Mr Taney arrived in town about 12 o'clock,

A festival similar to the one above mention. and was introduced to his friends-the honest ed, was also held at Boston, June 15th, 1814, and independent yeomanry of Cecil—who tes-tified by a cordial shake of the hand that his rejection by a factious majority of the Senate, for opinious long entertained and firmly supported, did not affect him in their estimation. A procession was then formed, and proceeded to an adjacent lot, where a sumptious report had been prepared by William King able expectation of being blest with temporal local procession. repast had been prepared by William Kin- able expectation of being blest with temperate kead, Esq. in a shed erected for the purpose, Liberty.." "They congratulate the venerable and which reflected great credit upon his head of the house of Bourbons, on his restorataste. After the removal of the meats, and tion from exile to the throne of his ancestors." on the announcement of the 8th toast, Mr.

Taney rose, amidst the deafening shouts and enthusiastic cheers of the large assemant and enthusiastic cheers of the large assemant archiefs, through all their adulations of 'Kings' blage, and in his peculiar, impressive, and cl- 'PRINCES,' THRONES,' &c. and their maligoquent manner, defended his course in relation to the Bank, solemnly warning his fellow- ciples, to which our country owes all her great-

But now one word as to the Federalism of expect to lay it before our readers next the present day. Is not its nature the same?

Do we not find in the speeches, writings, and Mr. Taney, by his brief sojourn amongst every day deportment of its disciples the same us, has left so lasting an impression upon the contempt of the common people-the same adminds of the people of Cecil—has so deeply ulation of titles—the same worship of wealth—enshrined hunself in their hearts, that centuries the same bitter attacks upon democratic men, would be inadequate to obliterate him from and democratic principles—the same overbeartheir recollection; and henceforth his name will ing and brow-beating deportment—the same

American people, and obnoxious to the whole eigners, by Lords, Dukes, Earls, &c. who, after having enjoyed a Monopoly for twenty

countrymen would have been present to greet and welcome him to Cecil.

1. The Constitution of the United States as Whereupon all the little federalists set up their than relinquish their darling object.

B. W. Leigh, a leader of the federal forces in Jefferson, and Lafayette; whose valuable lives the U.S. Senate compares the workingmen of were spent in preventing that destruction of the North to the "Slaves of Eastern Virginia," the liberties of the people which the British and asserts substantially that they are incupable of investigating political affairs. The same Mr. Leigh calls the ballot box

Heaven, should decend alike on the rich and goes into the hands of those who hold the Property." And "that it is the part of political 5. The Vice President of the United States. wisdom to found government on property." By The declaration that the Bank of the United which a State or District will be represented

6. The Heads of Department: Fellow la-have to labor from 10 to 12 hours in the day

Buckingham, who publishes the Boston Cou rier, is for excluding our farmers from a sea in the Legislature; insisting that, "It is as pro-7. The United States Bank: Unwarranted er for a Blacksmith to attempt to repair watch es, as a Farmer to legislate.'

Peleg Sprague, the federal candidate for G ther they or the Bank are to administer the republican government, says: "So strong this proclivity [to idolatry] that if there we to be a government sent directly from heave we may reverently fear that it would endang its continuance.'

But we must stop here; not for the want ence there is between federalism as it was, a federalism as it is? And if once it quailed ! when their opponents are remembered only to long in the world like a hunted felon, what s of rebuke may it not expect in the coming lections, now that it has obtruded its deform

ELECTIONS-ONCE MORE. Summary of Democratic gain, so far as he from.

Louisiana.-Gained one member of C Illinois .- Gained one member of Congre

the whole three being now for the President Mississippi.—Gained two Jackson Rep sentatives to the Legislature to take the place the two coalition men.

Poindexter's election, before improbable

now impossible. These are the only two cl tions yet held this year. We have in former papers, given some few Alabama. -- Our immense accession of specimens of old fashioned Federalism, and strength makes Col. King's return to the U.

> North Carolina .- The Fayetteville (N. C.) Administration men,

Coalition men, Sentiments unknown, In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican, an pposition paper, admits the total defeat of its arty and the certainty of the election of a

ackson Senator to Congress.
In New Hampshire, Bell has leave to stay ing good behaviour."

In New Hampshire, Bell has leave to stay From the writings of Fisher Ames, we make at home; and Hubbard, who will not disgrace instead of him.

"Thus far we run before the wind."-Glouester Democrat.

From the Danville, (Va.) Observer. HON. T. H. BENTON.

We beg leave to direct attention to the interesting letter of Col. Benton, which we pubty, pronounced an oration from which we ex-lish to-day. That gentleman is emphatically tract the following: "Ye whose envenomed tongues have slavered out invective on all who wear legitimate crowns! Ye who represent Soversigns as wild beasts, for whose destruction. In that sagacity for detecting the errors

TANEY DINNER.

wild; thou who wouldst bring down the virtuely sees of the nation, he strongly reminds us of nals of banking in this or any other countries.

Thursday being the day selected by the ackson Republicans of Cecil, to give a publicans of Cecil, to give a publicans of Sequinting subsent the strongly reminds us of public the latter of the lat e much for republican princi-e much to put down the United States , he has done much in aid of a hard money carrency. In all this, he has one much for his country. We hope he will re ceive his reward.

But what struck us with particular force in Mr. Benton's letter, was the following pas-

Sage: "Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington-and I quote him, because his authority is canonical with the Bank party—expressly ascribes the formation of the parties "which have since shaken the United States to their tional Bank; and shows the establishment of that Bank, to have been a question of constitutional construction, and of State Rights: in which the friends of State Rights opposed the Eank, and the friends of a strong Federal Go-months, the curtailments of the Bank were onvernment supported it. This was the original question which divided parties in 1791; it is the question which will define the political character of individuals now," &c.

From the Globe.

THE GOLD CURRENCY. Many erroneous tables of the value of the lifferent Gold Coins, under the new law, have been published, which may lead persons into mistakes. The following table is, therefore, republished, its accuracy having been carefully tested at the United States Mint, and therefore, to be relied upon. Of By the new law, all the gold coins of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil, are made LEGAL tenders, and therefore every person should get acquainted with the names, weight, and value of each coin of each of these nations. The gold of no other nation is made a legal ten-

der, but it is all raised 6 and 3 per cent. in-value, so that the holder of such gold should not sell it for less, but send it to the Mint, or sell it to manufacturers and workers in gold. 105-Persons should save this Table, and get it by TABLE OF GOLD COINS, Calculated and arranged, expressly for Moore's Philadelphia Price Current, according to the

actual rule in use at the United States Mint

ing the	value o	f gold.	The cor-
weight.		before 1st Aug.	after c. lst Aug. d. c. m.
	٥		1
34 12 18 6	759 401 5	30 66 6	17 06 8 32 71 4 217 30 5
6 22 - 16 ₁	152 2 14 8	6 14 9 59 8	6 56
	80		
		1 60	1 70 6
10 11			
c	opanies in	W-Su	9 16 3
lo 4 22			
8 7		7 23	
			15 53 8
100	360	5 14 56	15 53 8
34 15 18 6 18		5 30 66 16 22 16	
on 6 2:	2 152	2 16 14	9 6 56
sa- 2			2 2 12 5
180			58 63 7
ple	19g 18	1 7	3 2 78
72, sin res	84 317	2 15 0	3 16 03 3
801 4	9 360	5 14 5	6 15 53 8
M E- 1	3 2	28 9	2 1 98 9
ined			150
y 13 ined	6 24	7 5 10	10 66 8
	ing the tabl weight. divis.grs 18 34 12 18 6 6 22 16 7 1 19 10 11 11	ing the value of the table is gual weight. Grains of pure divisers Gold. 18 34 12 759 18 6 401 5 6 22 152 2 14 8 5 9h 118 7 5 3q 113 1 1 19 39 6 10 11 224 9 10 4 22 106 3 10 8 7 179 11 4 3h 89 11 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	weight Grains of pure lat Aug. d. c m lat Aug.

Note.-In the above table, q denotes one quarter; h one half; and g three quarters.

proportion.

From the Globe. UNPARALLELED BANK CURTAIL-MENT.

The withdrawal of accommodations by the

Bank of the United States, in the short space houses. of thirteen months, ending the 1st inst. exceeds the enormous sum of SEVENTEEN MIL-LIONS OF DOLLARS.

It reduced, between the 1st of August and 1st October, 1833, Between the 1st of October and the 1st December, the period of the

meeting of Congress, Between the 1st of December and 1st July, 1834, when Congress adjourned. letween the 1st July and 1st September,

Fotal reduction in 13 months, 817,100,851 The amount of public money in the hands of he Bank on the 1st of August, when the reluction commenced, was
The amount in their hands on the 87,599,841

1st September, instant, 2,155,212

Amount of public money paid,

tion all means are lawful!—approach, behold!" of his adversaries, and in the boldness and hou"And thou, too, Democracy, savage and esty with which he holds them up before the unparalleled, we venture to assert, in the an-August, 1833,) or nearly twenty-seven per cent. in thirteen months!

The most important and interesting part of the history of this attempted Bank oppression is this : While between the 1st of August and Ist of December, a period of only four months, there was a curtailment of nearly ten millions of dollars, there was no inconvenience experienced by the community; in fact, they did not know that it was going on. Stocks maintained their prices, and some kinds advanced. It was only when Congress assembled, and the notes of panic, distress, and misery, were rung forth centre," to the act establishing the first Na- from the chamber of the Senate, which were echoed and re-echoed from hill to valley, and from valley to hill, for seven long months, that the people imagined that any thing of the kind

ly 3,428,132 dollars. Now let us see what has occurred since the adjournment of Congress. Scarcely had the members reached their homes, before the papers were filled with reports of a flourishing commerce, extraordinary activity in business generally, exchanges rising, and panics vanshed. In the two months since Congress adjourned, and confidence thereby became restored, foreign exchanges have risen five or six per cent.; all kinds of stocks have advanced, some ten per cent. and some more; and yet during these two months of extraordinary prosperity, the Bank has withdrawn from its accommodations to the community nearly FOUR MILLIONS

OF DOLLARS! Let these facts silence the arguments of the Bank, its Senators, and Editors, that the winding up of the Bank will bring ruin and distress upon the country. In winding up its affairs together. roperly, the Bank can do no such thing. If it should undertake to exert its power in its dying struggle, to produce mischief, for the purpose of gratifying a malicious feeling arising from disappointment, let it beware-the People have the power, and will speedily check its career. It appears that the Stockholders, at their late meeting, instructed the Directors of the Bank to renew their application for a recharter. Can they have forgotten that the PEOPLE have already decided this question?

The Journal of Commerce of the 3d of this nth, says-"Never before was there such a nbination of favorable circumstances around pecuniary interests of our country, as have stered around our mercantile affairs during present year."

The following questions and answers present contrast of character and services between drew Jackson and one of his most furious ligners, in a strong point of view, and leave very easy for the reader to decide to which bich one is a tory. They are furnished by a respondent of the Albany Argus;

Q. Who shed his youthful blood in the Arican Revolution?

A. Andrew Jackson. Who defended the frontier settlements, the Hickory Grounds, against the In-

Who erected the American standard and blished the American Government in Flo-

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Whoput a glorious period to the last war, a splendid victory over the British army at British House of Peers, has attracted so much ew Orleans? A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. For all this what is he now called?

A. A Tory.
Q. Who, in his speeches at Fancuil Hall, Soston, during the late war, discouraged en-stments into the American army, and ad-ised the Boston capitalists not to lend their oney to the Government, to defend the coun-

A. Daniel Webster. Q. Who counselled the Boston merchants at nat time, to carry on a neutral trade with the

British at Eastport?

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. Who advocated the passage of the resoation in the Massachusetts Senate, "that it was

A. Daniel Webster. Who advocated the Hartford Conven-A. Daniel Webster.
Q. What does Daniel Webster now call

imself? A. A Whig!
Q. Who calls Andrew Jackson a Tory?
A. Daniel Webster!

I Even. Post.

65-The British Bank was all the go with the Whigs whilst Congress was in session, and panic speeches were thick as black-berries, but now that Congress has adjourned, and all the predictions of the Bank's feed Attorneys are falsified, they scamper from it like rats from a burning barn. The popularity of the Bank is not as great as they anticipated, and we now hear no more that it is indispensable to the prosperity of the nation.

Ddwocratic Herald.

Qualities of a Gold Currenay .- The Globe gives the subjoined brief enumeration of its advantages from Col. Benton's speech on the sub-

ject.
1. It has an ultimste value-which gave it currency all over the world, to the full amount of that value without regard to laws or circum-

2. It had a uniformity of value—which made it the safest standard of the value of property which the wisdom of man had ever dis-

3. It was a portable currency-which made it easy for the traveller to carry about him. 4. It was indestructible-which made it the safest money which people could keep in their

5. It possesses inherent purity-which makes it the hardest money to be counterfeited, the easiest to be detected if counterfeited, and therefore the safest money for the people to use. 6. It is superior to all other currency—therefore the holder of it can most easily change it

for any other and is master of all other money

5,641,098 to the extent of the gold he holds. 7. It is the true regulator and equaliser of exchange —for being the master of all other mo-ney, and itself most easily transported, it reduces the rates of exchange to the most uniform

8. It is the master of paper money-for no man will carry 5, 10, and 20 dollar notes about him when he can get doubloons, eagles, half and quarter eagles, half joes, guineas, sovereigns and louis d'ors to carry in his pockets in their

9. It is the true regulator of bank issues-for \$5,444,629

Here is a reduction of Bank accommodations require two horses and two men to carry out

10. It is a CONSTITUTIONAL currency -and therfore the people have a right to have ty-four millions, (at which it stood the 1st of it, while the constitution remains, whether they can give reasons for it or not.

To all which add, it is the most beautiful currency in the world-and therefore the most

From the Barnstable Journal Honderful escape. - We have been furnishal with the following particulars of an escape from drowning, by a friend in Cotuit, south

part of this town. About the 10th inst., Capt. Nathan Coleman left Hartford Conn. with his family. condistance behind the vessel. After sailing in near Chillicothe. The citizens of Ohio, who this situation some time, they desired to take little child belonging, to a passenger with them. The boat was drawn along side of the vessel for the purpose of complying with their wishes. The youngest stepped on the thwart with the attention of receiving the child. The boat suddenly changed her position, which caused her to loose her balance, and she war precipitated into the water, head foremost. Her father did not notice what was doing until nis attention was arrested by the noise of the

get himself, and on her coming to the top he finding herself in this situation seized her father around the neck, which drew his head under, and after a short struggle they both sank The consciousness of the father was at this time beyond the power of language to convey

efforts to rise with her he says were in vain. He struggled and thrust the child from him, and reached the surface of the water almost lifeless. After inhaling fresh air, he found himself some distance from the boat, he succeded in getting to her. On casting his eyes to the spot where he had left the object of his anxiety, he saw her hand above water, moving in a slow dying motion. Unwilling to relinquish his hopes, he propelled the boat to wards her with all his remaining strength, but before he arrived to where she was seen, she had disappeared from the top, but was discovcred by her white dress, beyond his reach beneath. Without any hope of saving her he plunged his oar into the water as far as he was able and soon found that somnthing was attached to it. He raised it gently, with mingled feelings of hope and to his surprise and joy, his child had grasped it with both hands and she was taken once more, with life not quite extinct, into the boat. After some time had clapsed, she showed signs of returning animation and was again restored to the arms of her friends alive. During the time she was in the water the cries of the mother were loud and distressing, "Lord save them," but her mounings were soon changed to praises.

From the Baltimore American. The following items may be interesting to those who read the debates in the British Parliament, and take interest in their prominent

attention, is not a descendant of the ancient dukes of that name, so famous in history and romance. Their family name was Villiers, and the title is long since extinct in the family The present dukedom is a new creation in 1832, and the family name is Temple. The duke, though so inveterate a Tory, is a descendant of though so inveterate a Tory, is a descendant of the 17th instant. The Post Office was imhe whig families of Temple and Grenville, so well known during our ante-revolutionary contest in Great Britain; and was nearly allied to the great Earl of Chatham. It is the youngest dukedom in the peerage, since the extinction of

Lord Duncannon, who has just taken office in the British Ministry, and has been made a Peer for the purpose of sitting and speaking in inbecoming a moral and religious people, to the House of Lords,—will be a peer in his own rejoice at the victories obtained over the British right on the death of his father, who is Earl of Besborough, and is now 76 years of age. The family name is Ponsonby. The title of Besborough is Irish, and the name by which the proprietor of it sits in the British House of

Peers, is Baron Ponsonby.
So with the Marquis of Londonderry, whose name is frequently mentioned in the debates. His title is Irish. His family name is Vane,

Lamb, and his title is Irish-Viscount Mel- destined for the epicures of Baltimore. borne. The English Barony which gives him a seat in the House of Lords dates in 1815. The family name of the Marquis of Lans-

Lord Althorp, the chancellor of the Exchequer, is the son of Earl Spencer, who is very aged. He is a lineal descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough.—The dukedom went in the elder branch, but the caprice of the old Datchess of Marlborough made the dukedom poor one, and gave all the property she could lienate, to the Spencers, making it one of the richest peerages in the kingdom.

From the Globe. ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PAW-NEES.

No official intelligence has been received at the War Department, of the battle between the United States Dragoons and the Pawnees; of which the following account is given in the Arkansas Gazette. No doubt, however, is entertained of the truth of the statement. From the enterprising character of the Commander of the Dragoons, Colonel Donge, it was to have been expected that he would either bring shire, died without making his will, for the

it circumscribes the circulation of bank notes and can easily be brought to bear upon banks in masses. A boy can bring five thousand dollars in gold out of a bank, while it would the details of this affair."

CATTLE-OHIO.

In October last, at the Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of the Ross County (Ohio) Agricultural Society, it was determined to send an intelligent agent to England to make a proper selection, purchase, and import a number of full-blooded English cattle of the most approvcurrency is the world—and therefore the most agreeable to the eye, as well as best for the pocket, that the wisdom of man has devised. cossful, has returned to this country. His purchases were made of the Teeswater, raised in the vale of York, on the river Tees, as held in the highest estimation, and are the true short-horned breed. The cows are remarkable for rielding large quantites of milk, not unfrequently 24 quarts in 24 hours, during the grass season. Of this stock Mr. Renick purchased 20, all of which were landed safe in New York man left Hartford Conn. With his latinfy, so son. Of this stock Mr. Kenick purchased 20, sisting of his wife and three daughters, for home in the vessel which he commanded. The home in the vessel which he commanded. The home in the vessel which he commanded in two oldest were permitted to sit in the boat, different vessels,) and have now arrived in safethe wind being light, which was veered some ty, as we understand, in the valley of Scioto,

A GOOD "EXPERIMENT."

West.-National Banner.

planned and carried this enterprise into success-

ful execution, deserve the thanks of the whole

The packet ship Caledonia, which sads for Liverpool this day, takes out from Mr. Robert Stevens, two of our celebrated running marcs -Polly Hopkins and Betsey Ransom, with a view of testing the "experiment" (we like the word) of crossing their blood with the celfall. Without removeing any of his apparel, he leaped into the water to rescue her. Although a good swimmer, he found it difficult to keep above water; but the daughter made him forget himself, and on her coming to the top he while the future progeny, from the best Enaught her and swam for the boat. The girl glish horses, will be regularly shipped to this country at the age of one year, and in due time make their appearance on the American turf. This is, indeed, an "experiment" worthy alike of the enterprise of Mr Stevens and of the deep interest he has recently manifested in improving our breed of horses. To him, more than all He must leave his child or both perish. His others, are we indebted for the perfection we have reached in steamboats and locomotives; and to him will be indebted for testing the relative speed and bottom of the best English and American race horses at this day. The "experiment" is an interesting one, and all who are admirers of the horse and can enjoy the sports of the turf, will feel an interest in its successful issue .- New York Courier.

Quite above-board-Samuel Terry, an Engish convict, in New South Wales, is in pors ssion of a clear income of sixty thousand pourl sterling. His several estates containing up-wards of 100,020 acres, and his property in the town of Sydney, bring him in 10,0001 per annum. He has 17,000 head of horned cattle, and 400 brood marcs. All this property he has acquired since his emancipation

Well, the elections in Alabama are over and the "Whigs" are in a smaller minority in the State, than were the Nullifiers last year.— Letter after letter has been published in the Northern prints, asserting most positively that with us, the administration was losing ground and that before six months rolled round, Alabama would be a "Whig" State. The organs at Tuscaloosa have endorsed what was said by the letter writers; but lo! our State eremains true to the Democratic cause. We wonder if the "Whigs," when they hear the news in Philadelphia and New York, will ring "their bells and fire their cannon," and hold a grand jubilee on the occasion .- Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Arrests for mais depredationed We learn that the Postmaster and his assistant, of Wythe C. H., Virginia, have been arrested by a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letmisliately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed Postmaster.

A Gourmand .- We may preach temperance that of Sutherland, created in 1831, and extinct says the New York Star, but people will not in 1833. gentleman was oberved to eat corn, beans, potatoes, chickens, tripe, roast beef, birds, peaches, plum pie, rice pudding, custard, giblet, together with sherry, champaign, brandy and water. We have not heard how he felt after the "experiment," but trust that he was not inconveniened by the deposites.

A MAMMOTH TURTLE .- An uncommon turtle was taken on last Friday, in Wicomico river,a few miles below Harriss' Landing, by a Mr. Thomas. It is supposed by gentlemen who have seen it that it will weigh nearly and the title by which he sits in the House of 1500lbs.-measures between six and eight Lords, is Earl Vane, conferred upon him in feet in length and upwards of four feet in width. It is probable the water became too fresh for The new Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, his turtleship, as he was making for terra firma when first discovered. We are told he is now

> Princess Ann Herald. CUTTING DOWN.—"Married, at Washington, on the 17th ult. Mr. Josiah Peck, to Miss Aurelia Bushel." This young lady has certainly belittled herself in some measure in this match. To go down from a Bushel ton Peck, must be realizing what is meant sometimes by a woman's lowering her dignity in wedlock!
>
> A Providence editor says, he supposes the next generation will be half Pecks and half Bush-

The Ohio Annual Conference closed its session in this town on this day (Aug. 20). Bish op Soule, though in feeble health, presided with ability and satisfaction. The business of the conference was weighty and important. There admitted into full connexion 21, ordained deacons, travelling and local, 36; ordained elders, 22; returned superannuated, 16; supernumerary 8; located 6; died 2; discontinued 3; net increase of members the past year, 4,403.-[Circleville Herald.

CUNNING OF A COBLER. The husband of an old lady in Buckingham-

the predatory tribe to submit to relinquish their want of which necessary precaution, his estate "Desperate engagements between the United States Dragoons and Pawnee Indians—By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 response. Our informant derived his in-150 prisoners. Our informant derived his in- was agreed he should dictate a will leaving the formation from a young man who was at Fort widow the estate. An attorney was sent for Gibson when the prisoners were brought in to draw up the writings, and the widow in great under the ercort of a detachment of the Dra- affliction at her good man's danger, began to goons. The remainder of the United States ask questions of her pretended husband calcuorces belonging to the exploring party, were lated to elicit the answer she desired. The left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees cobler groaning aloud feebly answered, "I inthat the young man whom the Pawners took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-day's mail. whole of her property, while he laughed in his sleeve and divided with her the fruits of a pro-ject intended for her sole benefit.

TUES "Obser serted this Ata l

Democra ed agreea held at the day, the S. Dick CHAS. II The ob stated, th and adopt Resolv

pledge for of the Go guided so port and fesses to ples of the only, in t the prosp and the pe On mo tion distri meeting c and Coun Easton Edward I Benny. St. M. John Gra

Marshall. Trappe Martin, R Chapel Hearix, I The co time, retu following curred in, Democration port at the Del

On most Secretary Whig. Attest-Mr. S Whig of ture refle nation o bly of M termined lay them satisfacto

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.

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Rep.

"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 protesses 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

Trappe District .- Peter Webb, Nicholas Martin, Reuben Perry, T. II. Leonard. Chapel District .- William Rose, Thomas Hearix, Dr. Holt, Edward H. Nabb.

The committee having retired for a shor 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

SAML S. DICKINSON, Ch'n. 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 take my place; for which purpose I suggest without delay.

With a confident expectation of the success value light Hartof our pure principles, believe me, Dear Sir.

Your obd't ser'vt. P. ROBINSON.

Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1834. The Nominating Committee (of four from 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 sevral 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, PHILIP HORNEY, 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 escapsize.l.

To attempt to notice all the trash containe i in the editoral of the last Gazette, would require more time and labor than we feel disposed to bestow on it; we will, however, give the prominent points a passing notice.

The whole object of the writer for the Gazette, is to induce the people to believe, that the present administration is corrupt, and to throw ridicule on the Democracy of Talbot. No principle which the administration has avowed, has been attacked, nor will the writer dare avow either his attachment or his hostility to the principles of Democracy. His cry is, save the constitution from the usurpations and corruptions of General Jackson and the kitchen cabinet, without pointing out the corruptions or designating the usurpations. It is in vain to shout corruption! corruption! usurpation! usurpation! when no man in Congress or out of it, can lay his finger upon the act. If the President had thus violated the constitution, was there not an honest, patriotic whig in Congress who would move his impeachment? If the Postmaster General were thus corrupt as they allege, was there not virtue enough among the whigs in the House of Representatives, to move an investigation into his conduct, on which to found an impeachment? They did not. They dare not. They know that such an investigation would terminate in his honorable acquittal, and the base libels and slanders published in the majority report of the Senate, would recoil upon the heads of his accusers. No man can escape from the conclusion, either that the Postmaster General, even in the opinion of the whigs themselves, was innocent of the base and infamous charges preferred against him, by a committee of the Senate, or that there was not virtue enough among the whigs of the House of Representatives, to move an investigation into his conduct, or his impeachment by the House. They believed him innocent, or they were base and recreant to every principle of nonesty and virtue, and have violated all the obligations which a representative owes to his constituents. The majority of the committee of the Senate not only assailed his official conduct, but his private honor and integrity, and their report is bruited abroad upon the four winds of heaven; yet no man amongst these deroted patriots dare move that he be put on his trial. How mean, how debased must be the

principles and passions of such men. Yet this report, exposed as it has been by ths minority of the committee and Mr. Barry himself, and shown to consist of a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, is made the foundation of attacks on the administration, in dinner speeches, stump orations, and caucus resolutions, in the hope of overthrowing the admin-

istration, and obtaining office for themselves. But one of the writers for the Gazette intiinates that the President has not the power under the constitution of removal from office. That gentleman, if we mistake not, professes to be a lawyer: will he as a professional man avow such a principle on the stand? Has he forgot Mr. Clay's resolutions, and the abandonment of that principle by the majority of the Senate? We should be pleased to hear his yiews more of my friends as I have found it convenient to specifically. Let him not write under the shel-In the meter of the nominal editor of the gastisfactory to the Democratic party generally.

The sattagent was transcenough to acknow the first of the nominal editor of the gastisfactory to the Democratic party generally.

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ford Conventionist. Again says this writer "in our opinion the Nullifiers are vastly nearer to a pure Democracy than the Jackson collar men." Very well. Does the writer for the Gazette (who now puts on the editorial cloak) pretend to say that that paper and its controllers are the champions of each election district) of the Democratic party Democracy in this county? The writer, we have long since known, has enlisted under the banner of R. H. Goldsborough, but we did not know before, that he claimed to bear the true Democratic standard. But the article is a lit tle enigmatical. He may claim to be a nullifier. Does the dolt in the editorial chair of the Gazette, recollect the resolutions passed by the National Republican party in Talbot, in 1830, when they gave as the reason for their hostility to the administration of Andrew Jackson, that he favoured the doctrines of Nullification, that the Vice President, one of the most prominent candidates of the party for the next Presiden-

> cy, was a Nullifier? The Democracy of Talbot, uninfluenced by the possesion or expectation of office, claim to be the supporters of the principles of '98. They do differ, and may continue to differ in regard to the abstract principle of Nullification, the extent to which state sovereignty may be interposed, to protect a minority from the usurpations of a majority in Congress; yet they do not intend to let this difference of opinion on the less important principles of their political creed, or even a difference of opinion in regard to individuals, drive them into a union with consolidation Federalists.

> The Jackson Republican party of Queen Ann's county, have nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the General As-

Robert Larrimore, Lemuel Roberts, John B. Thomas, Wm. S. Hambleton. and for the Levy Court they have nominated, George Newnam, James Collins, Samuel S. Robinson, James H. Wilson, John E. Gibson.

The Rev. S. ECCLESTON, was, on Sunday ast, consecrated Bishop, and coadjutor of the Arch Bishop of Baltimore. The ceremony took place in the cathedral, and was performed by the Arch Bishop, assisted by Bishop Fencape from the cabin the moment the vessel wick, of Boston, and Bishop Kenrick of PhilaHUZZA 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 hat 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 al	hd 2000.	
	DUNL	AP. SPRAGUI
Cumberland,	6,20	5 4,933
York,	5,20	
Kennebec.	3,52	6 5,715
Lincoln,	3,34	
Penobscot, 12	2 do. 2,36	9 1.976
Somerset, 16	do. 1,57	1 1,782
Oxford, 16	do. 1,90	
Waldo, 16	do. 2,55	
	5 do. 49	
	27.16	3 25,747
	[Balt. Re	p. of yesterday.

From the New York Jaffersonian. 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 Jefferson-ian should dispose of all the right, title, and interest, of said paper, and that the said paper hould hereafter advocate the cause of the Bank.

ADDISON HILL. Sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept. THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH,

Commissioner of Peeds. Who will doubt now, but 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 one on deck but Otis,* whom the witness cal-

In the very first paper we published, in our address to the public, we stated, that under the gle the cook called upon Otis for his knife; Otis banner of the immortal Jefferson, we should "live or die-sink or swim!" The agent aluded to could not have read our first number, olse he would not have presumed to offer us a bribe to abandon our principles, and support those of the TORY 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—we will not desert our principles for cook conversed together a great deal in the gold of a mammoth institution—"for as Smanish. Of a payers took the cook's part. much trush as can be grasped thus!" We The rest of the crew were afraid of Otis, and burden on his offspring, and the child the burhave more regard for the purity of the pressfor the liberty of the country—than thus to barter away the dear bought privileges of freemen! 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!

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, w 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 Umited States.

"I conceive the establishment of the U.S. Bank as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the Free Spirit of the Federal Constitution, aml oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of American people."
Thomas Jefferson.

"I never can give my sanction to an instituion which is capable, in any emergency, of conrolling the mercantile interests of the country I cannot recognise 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 were 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 subcribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons, (a majority of the directory,) with a a cudgel to break their own heads; for hey can fix the value of every acre of land from Drida to the Lake of the Woods."

[Niles' Register, 1818.
For a long time I saw with pain, the advances of an aristocratic monied institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. The y have rendered our fair country a passsive 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

"The establishment of a National Bank not being constitutional, and not being in his opin-ion the proper remedy for the then existing evils be 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 re-[Henry Clay, in 1811. We are in the midst of a revolution."

[Henry Clay, in 1834. Md. Free Press. BEWARE OF MISTAKES!-There is not one Jackson man elected to Congress for this State. During the late canvass, General Ripiey was obliged to declare himself against the violation of the constitution and laws.—That

is enough!—The Whig.
This is a wilful misrepresentation. The on society.

people of the Second Congressional District | The accounts from St. Kitts are not later are in the aggregate decidedly hostile to the than have already been published .- N. Y. Com-Bank of the United States, and friendly to the Adv. administration, therefore no such declaration as spooken of on General Ripley's part could have been acceptable, nor do we believe that he would, for the mere sake of being elected, 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, where 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, as to render his statement unintelligible: but 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 out; after a lapse of about 2 minutes he heard a shrick in the cabin, and going aft 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 capt. towards the mainmast 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 bim twice, but could not bring him down; then grappled with him, and tried to cheak 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 led upon for assistance more than twenty times, without receiving any. In the strugreplied, 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 Spanish. Otis always took the cook's part. wished to have him put in irons-the witness has not the least suspicion that any other indi vidual of the crew was privy to the munler-

ous 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, The said agent was frank enough to acknow- in the left breast and a little above the right bayonet, and is still too unwell to attend

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 he 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 unfaorable to his cause, he would raise his head, and cast an appealing glance to heaven, to witness the foul injustice done him by the witness He appears to be about 35 years of age, 5 ft.7 in height, and rather stout, and compactly framed; countenance thickly pock itted, of 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

British West Indies .- We have received files of Kingston (Jamica) 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 Drax-hall, New-Ground Estate, Show Park, and Roaring River, the negroes had been refractory

but were specifily 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 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 increased so far manifested itself in the Island of Montserrat, as to render it obligatory on the Gov-

A refractory spirit has been evinced by the negroes on two estates near Grenada. 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 relusing rican.

to go to work. The Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica issued a proclamation to the Negroes of the Isl-

We perceive notices of pardon granted by

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, as is intimated, have done migry to his feelings in theory so adverse to what now appear eviby beading to such a necessity, if it had in fact existed. We DEFY the writer of the social, so monstrous, and in its operation so physically and morally ruinous,—should have whole rout, to the manifest danger of all onboard been borne thus long. But reverence for custom is deeply fixed in the British character: until the breakfast and dinner, which together are chared at seven shillings, would he wisdom of their ancestors than to their own. And even now, though the spirit of change has gers waiting to been striding over the world for half a century, not stop at all. 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 strong edifices, and abstracted or corrupted the 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 have brought equal ruin on the characters of the laboring classes. They had led these classes induced to a state bordering on destruction. In short, England at this moment, under the operation of those poor laws, exhibited a country where was peace without plenty, profound outmate and captain were asleep, pretending to trim the lamps instead of which he blew them bance, 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 Cole- full of passengers, was upset, and one of the pasridge. But that this unnatural, hollow and fearful state of English society is attributable Outer Any county was engineed in interest.

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 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 ers at this date, not only pay no duty—they do of poor laws to the "interpretation put upon certain words in this act, whereby the overseers ing by retail at no higher price per pound than are enjoined to take orders to set the poor to they cost by the cargo in Canton. to provide them convenient places for dwelling and fit nourishment." The effect of this well as any class of men, and will repine as litting and fit nourishment. The idle with the food the idle with the idle with the idle with the food the idle with the i work, and if not able to find work for lation of natural justice, is the root of all the Jour. Com. deep and wide-spread injury. And assuredly there cannot be in political regulations a greater error than te discourage the working laborer and to encourage the idle man by feeding him betterthan the industrious poor. Laws framed or nt rpreted 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 week. A man by the name of Sergeant Blaisof nature, and taught the parent to throw the den of his infirm parent upon the parish.' Its effects on property are equally to be de-plored. Lord Brougham said—"He would

not say generally that farms or parishes had been descried in consequence of the depression of that property through the pessure 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

ments and inferences, by the operation of a law enacted merely to relieve the misery of the few white wheat reported. who are really helpless, and, consequently, designed to be very limited in its influence, the 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 Mr. William Davis to Caroline Whitby, all with extensive powers .- Bal. Amer.

Recent accounts represent the republic qu New Granada to be in an improving condition, taking advantage of the tranquility it now enjoys to develope its rich resources. The wise and liberal measures introduced under the administration of President Santander are said to have diffused confidence throughout the country. The junction of the Pacific and Atlantic shores, it is expected, will soon be realised by means of a rail road across the isthmus of Pa nama; and this expectation has already attract ed 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 imemployed 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 commerce. Additional grants of money have been made for the encouragement of general education, and the number of schools is greatly

As an evidence of the credit of the present government of New Granada, the rich and pop-ulous province of Ymbabuza 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. Ame-

New York Court of Sessions, Sept. 8 .- Ain 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 Island."—

In language suited to their understandings. It is an old offender—and this numerous 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 tentiary for six months for obtaining goods under false pretences. He is an old offender—and his numerous the culprits sentenced this day was Chas. his numerous thefts and frauds, without apparent inducement, would almost lead to the helief that he is an individual of the class whose the Governor, in pursuance of some of the provisions of the abolition law, to numerous neorgeness who had been condemned to hard labor groes who had been condemned to hard lalor degree as almost to divest the steaming proper for life. Surely the punishment must have been sity of its moral enormity. Such a person, to their wishes.

Surely the punishment must have been sity of its moral enormity. Such a person, to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have conied my formore in the placed in a situation where he can no longer prey upon the community.

In the property of the wishes.

On the papers that have conied my formore in the placed in a situation where he can no longer prey upon the community. 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 particuars of the manner in which passengers are treated during the present racing of the day boats. The opposition 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

disgrace a country tavern.
At Kinderhook there were about 30 passengers waiting to come on board: the boat did

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

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 Rhine-

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

From a statistical account lately drawn up, it appears that the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland is six millions; of Protestant Episto a condition where industry was robbed of its copalians about six hundred thousand; and of rights, and idleness, vice and profligacy had usurped those rights, whilst property was rethousand. The number of the clergy is as follows: 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 .-Bal. Amer.

> From the Hagerstown Torchlight, Sept. 11. STAGE ACCIDENT .- On Monday evening last, as the Eastern stages entered town, the stage belonging to the People's Line being 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-drinkmerchants, of course, pocket the loss. Howtea was enriched by a splendid profit.-[N. Y.

> 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 Nunnery affair. A number of witnesses have been summoned. The examination will probably occupy the Jury the whole dell, a brickmaker, now in prison, was arrested on Wednesday last, and after an examina-tion before Justice Buttrick of EastCambridge, 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 applies of moment, and as they fall considera bly short of the demand, prices are firm, with a tendency to a further advance. Fair to good out of productive cultivation, and relinquished reds are worth to-day \$1.00 a \$1.03 per bushel, and good to prime parcels from \$1.03 to to-day at \$1.06. There have been no sales of

Corn-Continues in very limited supply. We have heard of no sales to-day, but we reindustry of the nation has been wrested from its port 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 youter-day 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 Cloverseed .- The fair quotation appears to be \$4 a \$4.25.

MARRIED 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 MON-DAY the 22d inst. Punctual attendance is



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Wushington 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

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-ia, 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 Baltimere, and where immediate attention will be paid

CHAPTER 251. AN ACT entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state. ice 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem

bly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by 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 tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum theref r in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary theretor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable proporty in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary 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 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 mividual 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 unnual 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 le-vied 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 obli gatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allow-ed 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 for 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 aid county.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the tax to be evied on the inhabitants of Talbot county uner the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, 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 de resited in the branch of the Far-mers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Tulbot county.

Sec. 7. And beit enacted, That it shall be the 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, missioners for the county a list thereof, giving unprecedented patronage.

the names and the supposed amount of their rethe names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arbitrament of school with every apparatus necessary to illusthe district clerk, each individual believing him trate their instruction. Their philosophical apdays after such return is made.

sioners for the county be and they are hereby small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the treasurer ments they possess, are the best they could prochall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary assigned to said county, for the support of pri- young ladies have general access. mary free schools therein

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot coun- are given under the immediate eye of the printy, and they are hereby required to cause this cipals.

act to be published in each of the newspapers The course of instruction in this institution published in the town of Easton, in Talbot is carried on in a regular and continued system county, for at least four weeks previous to the of academic studies embracing all the scientifnext October election, and the provisions there- ic and ornamental branches necessary to a of shall not be carried into effect until after that

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in of the seminary by applying to the editor.

Talbot county, passed at December session, 03-The Frederick and Annapolis papers Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty two, shall be and Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act vertise the above once a week each, to the a into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

mount of \$4,and send bills to this [American] office.

aug 26

5w

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 a scar over his right eye that extends through

ed by the clerk to the commissioners. missioners for Talbot county shall cause to be an old blue coat, old linen shirt, old striped moneys which may come into their hands, for release him, otherwise he will be discharged the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.

August 27, 183

counts for each school district.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot countries.

August 27, 1834.

August 27, 1834.

The Globe, Washington City, Whigh Easton, and Citizen, Frederick, will insert the countries. ty, to report in the month of December annual-7.4 summary of their proceedings under this Press] office.

Sec. 15. Ind 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 sherilf 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.

WALDIES CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

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ope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accuate account of Prince Le Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but 32.50!!!

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

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

After having conducted an extensive Board ing school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first pened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a day of June in each year, to return to the com-

or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the paratus is equal to any other that can be found right of appeal to the commissioners for the in private Seminaries in this country, and their county aforesaid, at any time within twenty chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of Sec. 8. And be it enacted. That the commis- the school. Their cabinet of minerals though allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding tifteen dollars to each in any one year.

Their Seminary is also 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 instru-

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volschools in said county, whatever amount may umes of the best authors, as connected with the have been or hereafter may be apportioned or studies pursued in the school, to which the

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions

complete course of female education. Parents and guardians who wish for more

particular information, can obtain a prospectus Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will ad-

aug 26

NOTICE.

AS committed to the Jail of Montgome ry county, Maryland, on the 17th 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 check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check and has very small hands. He gives a very was drawn, which check shall be countersignclothing when committed was an old black Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That the com- fur hat, pretty much sewed with white cotton procured a good and sufficient well bound book, linsey vest, much patched, cotton and yarn neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from patched shoes. The owner of the above des-the inhabitants of Talbot county' and all other cribe negro is requested to come forward and

R. R. WATERS.Sh'ff.

the above four times and charge this [Free sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.

Press] office.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.

VALUABLE PROPERTY Por Salle.

IIE subscriber, intending to quit the state of Maryland in a short time, will offer at ublic sale, at the Court House door, on Monday, 22d day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the following prop-

THE DWELLING HOUSE, where he ow lives, which is beautifully situated in the most healthful and business part of the town of Cambridge. It is of convenient size and modern construction, built of bricks, and other materials of the best quality, and in the best manner, and the prime cost exceeded \$7,000. The building is two stories high, and arranged with taste and convenience. On either side of this Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulk dwelling there is a beautiful lawn, and in the rear there is a garden highly improved, and with the store house Lot, which is immediately adjoining, the dwelling is furnished with every necessary and convenient out-house.

THE STORE HOUSE AND LOT will be offered for sale. This house is two stories ing room in the rear. The upper story is in part occupied as a Masonic Hall, and the remainder as lodging-rooms, and the location of the store house is inferior to none in the town. It is directly on the street leading to the Court House, and very convenient to the town spring, which has very recently been repaired in the most costly and durable manner. Whether economy, convenience or business, be the object of pursuit, no property in town offers to the purchaser inducements to buy, greater than the a-

A highly improved GRASS LOT, containing 20 acres, (which is subdivided into four smaller lots,) lately enclosed with locust posts and plank fence, will next be offered for sale ing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven These lots are most eligibly situated on the road leading to Hambrooks, and within less than 1 mile from town.

The reversion in the LOT containing 11 aeres, which the subscriber bought of the Comnissioners appointed to sell the real estate of John Craig.

If the above property, or any part of it, shall not be sold on the day above indicated, it will be for rent, and early application is desired.

The subscriber will also sell at the same time valuable young and sound (Tom) BROOD MARE, gentle in gear, and of fine size and form; also, a most beautiful COLT, sired by the celebrated horse O'Connell, unexceptionable as to size and form; a first rate saddle pony gentle and well gaited, and suitable far a lady Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept and another young filly gentle and kind to gear, during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by also pleasant under the saddle; three shares in the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au- the full-bred horse O'Connell, will be offered ulso; and the household and kitchen Furniture thor of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; which is not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 24th day of November, with much The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, other useful and valuable property. Among Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hasitisan excellent German Piano, which cost, a few years ago, \$350.

All persons having claims against the subscriber, will present them immediately, and those who are owing will please call and settle their several claims before the 1st of October next, beyond which no indulgence can be exlended, and immediately after which time they will be placed in the care of a proper officer, with instructions to collect them without delay, beyond that imposed by law. THOS. ITAYWARD.

Cambridge, Aug. 30 The Easton Gazette, and Easton Whig will publish the above three times, mark price, and harge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

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 n stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. 11 A RRISON, and has just received, 15 hbds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Or-

leans Sugars, 14 blds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Mo-

25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee, Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and ouchong Teas, 10 boxes of white and brown Havana Su

gars, Box and keg Raisins, Soap and Candles, Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in blids, and bbls. French Brandy, in half pipes, Holland Gin and Wines,

Coarse and fine Salt,

Herrings and Mackerel, Stone and Wooden Ware, Cotton Yarn,

And many other articles too tedious to menion, 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

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 author-

For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose divid-ing the year into two sessions, six months each, hoping, thereby, to render a public examina-tion both practicable and interesting. Public examinations have been much neglected in this Institution, owing to the fact, that the classer are so fluctuating, it would have derogated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of science will take this into consid eration, and if not assist us directly in the exe cution of our plan, will throw no obstacles is sept 2 3w

> POST-OFFICE, EASTON, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to all and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the under-signed is determined shall be closed at once. He is always desirous of accommodating his with his duty, but he must insist upon punctu ality in the payment of postages.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

Lumber for Sale.

Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be county and residing out of it, the county and residing out of it. Easton, july 8

SHERIFF'S SALE. Y virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Joshua M. Faulk-ner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones tend in Easton from the first of September unand Thos. Henrix, at the suits of the following til the first of October next; at Wye Mill on persns to wit:-one at the suit of the State of the first of October; on the 2nd October at the Maryland, at the instance and use of James Trappe; on the 3d October at St. Michaels, for Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland the purpose of trying the weights and meas at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, ures. and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at sep sept 2 3t N. B. Persons having Windmills who wish the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also one their weights and measures tried, will please writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William attend at the abovementioned places. 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, make their payments to the subscriber, as the ner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, bonds for the same are now due. 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 Eaton, for cash, on TUESDAY he 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 with -one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of little mane and foretop, thin tail, one white foot ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing elevand a small spot in his forehead. Any person en acres of land, more or less, called part of knowing where this horse may be found, and 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 Makogany Tables one Pine do. two dozen Windsor Chairs, three Carpets, five Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, one Burgau, 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 tougs and shovels, three large looking glasses, three small dresswaiters, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons; four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, 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 carriage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. Also the following proper , purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clif to wit-seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with sacking and curtains, two camp

hree washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock

three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen brittania table

spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue

edge dishes, one turean and spoon, one Brit-

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 pitchers, one large stone pitcher, six

and one light four wheel carriage and harness

Attendance given by JO. GRAHAM, Shift.

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

that there will be no difficulty presented in any

JNO. HARRINGTON, Dietrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.

NOTICE.

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

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1834.

Collector's Notice.

of Millington, are hereby informed that

GEORGE W. DOBBIN.

quarter, as the collection must be made.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.

EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

not take place.

l'elescope] office.

cost due and to become due thereon.

tania coffee pot, one do. tea pot, six bar kegs,

Sale of Property for County Taxes. NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners of Talbet county, the undersigned, former Col-lector of Taxes for Talbet county, will sell at cabin and state room,) has commenced her rebedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, post bedsteads, six pair muslin sheets, two pair inen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, the 23d day of September inst., between the at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'round back windsor chairs, half a dozen new clock in the afternoon, the property at the cor-ner of Harrison and Dover streets, at present green squase back windsor chairs, half dozen yellow do. five rush bottom do. one mahogany occupied by John Bennett, Esq. or such an inside board, one inlaid do one mahogany table, terest therein as will satisfy the county taxes for the year 1831, due to me by Philip Wallis, one small do. three pine dming do, five chamber stands, two red tables with drawers, two say cleven dollars and eighty-six cents, togethother red chamber tables, three carpets, one writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large on.

Say eleven domais and logal expenses there on.

BENNETT BRACCO, iron pot, one large dutch oven, one small do. one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle,

former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and carnestly 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

large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large waiter, two small do. one walnut tray, one ICKSON, who is an experienced workman walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one and has done business very successfully in Cenpair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do.
three pair shovel and tongs, four brass candle
sicks, two large glass lamps, four chamber do.

*J. H.

seized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Tal bot County, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of the county, and 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.

TO RENT.

assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities

Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, to complete said collections by next Court, all in complete order; together with a Dwellhereby give notice to all concerned, that they ing and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage will immediately enter upon said collections of being eligibly located and of having an exwill immediately enter upon said collections of being eligibly located and of having an exty, as a runaway, a dark mulatto Woman, who according to law, and will press them by order cellent stream of water. It is probably one of calls herself HARRIET ADDISON, says said assigns to complete the collection by the very best establishments of the sort on the May Court-and the Securities hope and ex- Eastern Shore. pect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunsource of relief for them, and the amount due ting Creek, being two Dweilings and Lots, from each individual being comparatively small 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 conauts, the above property would

be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to JACOB C. WILLSON.

sept 2 THE Stockholders of the Commercial Bank

> 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

OF 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] joining, with a pump of good water in the yard; milkhouse, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent spring of water, and one spring house convenient; storehouse, a small dwelling for a miller; the A LL persons indebted for county Taxes for mill and mill-house are in good repair, the mill the year 1834, will please take notice that in prime order for both merchant and country they are now due, and the time specified by work, with a stream of water constantly flow law for the collection of the same will not allow ing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make the state. I presume this property possesses payment to those who have claims upon the more real advantages than any of the kind I am county in a specified time. Therefore it is ex- acquainted with, which can be explained to any pected that you will be prepared to pay them person wishing to purchase an excellent stand when called on. Those who do not comply for grist work, merchant work, and a country with this notice may expect the letter of the store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; law enforced against them without respect to for further particulars apply to the subscriber, law enforced against them without respect to living on the premises.

Persons building property in THOMAS HOPKINS,

Spring Mills, near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property

NOTICE.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

L Standard keeper for the ensuing year, by

NOTICE.

ROBERT II. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Tuesday, 26th

who will give information, or bring him home

to the subscriber in Easton, shall be paid all

OFFICERS' FEES.

subscriber on executions, will please bear in

mind that the abovementioned time will be the

extent given on any execution in my hands a

Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plain-

tiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shiff.

reasonable charges for such trouble.

JOSEPH COUNCILL.

Easton, Sept. 9

ult, a small BAY HORSE, with very

Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

THE STEAM BOAT

Maryland

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

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence THE purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day.
Passage as heretofore. Al Ibaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the

wne ror owners thereof. By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Virdin, 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 ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, wil please take notice that they are now due, and every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my The WOLCOTT has been much improved, since last season in every respect; and the pro-prietors solicit for her a share of public patrobrother 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

WM. OWEN, Agent.

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Muster. Tills splendid new coppered and copper fas-tened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for

gular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Wednesday morning 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 ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers-and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patro-

nize the packet. Freights will receive the same prompt and ounctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as

far as practicable. SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton Point, may 6

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB



RACES

WILL commence, over the Easton 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 8200, two niles and repeat.
SECOND DAY.—purse of 300 dollars foot

miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, fealed on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Dela-

THIRD DAY .- A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, july, 22

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of August, 1834, by Abraham De Grofft, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore counshe was born free, and was raised by her aunt, Judy Nelson, who lived in Hyatstown, eight miles from New Market, Maryland. Said mulatto womman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 41 inches high, has a small scar on the left of her nose, small mole near the corner of her right eye, and one over her left eye, scar on the middle finger of her left hand. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, linen apron, yellow cotton bandkerchief on her neck, light striped handkerchiefon her head, and pair of old stuff shoes. She has a child with her called Mary Jane, about 6 years old, a bright mulatto The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward,

prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged accord-D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail

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 21-2 inches high, a dark mulatte, about 25 years of age; had on when committee a dark calico frock, old check apron and mad

ing law.

rass handkerchief; the woman says she belong to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville. 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 accor-

ding to law.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shift.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6. South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the saleo.
WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834-may 6

TUESD.

(de idue of the RIC PUBLISH Are THR

half yearl No sub ages are s publisher Advert serted the tive cents ger adver

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VOL. VII. ... No. 12.

(during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year-BY

RICHARD SPENCER. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

half yearly in advance.

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

'Quo, inter, syngrapha, Premis, insoluta-*Cyp. Torrent. Carm. XXII.

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

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

See'st thou the palace proud.

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 Bishop's Stortford, received a letter from an individual 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 inhs in

Mr. Gee, alive to the advantages of securing a new client, lost no time in repairing to London, having taken that opportunity of bringing up with him a sum of money to pay into his bankers in London. Having reached the appointed 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 residence, 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 accompany his young friend, and stepped into the hackney-coach, which having been speedily "littered up," the agreeable companions were "Bows in rebuke and prayer! conveyed to the residence of the anxious client As soon as they reached the house, Mr. Gee was ushered into a parlor, 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

His race is run, his battle's oe'r, 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 halfd him to the case.

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 gentlemen who had secured Mr. Gee, resolved

the street, whence he hurried to the banker's in time to stop the checque, and then to the pelice office to state his extraordinary case. His escape appears to have been miraculous; and its importance may easily be imagined when the fact is known, that at a subsequent examination of the fellows who committed the outrage, a cotton bag thickly wadded, and made with PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY | the street, whence he hurried to the banker's in TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING time to stop the checque, and then to the police strings to tie over the mouth and under the chin of any victim upon whom it might be fitted, THE TERMS was found on the premises, a contrivance, which, when exhibited before the magistrates, caused a trill 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

up, she denied any intimate knowledge of bim, and protested that she was not his wife, as did close to us; and beyond the Maasoc and Jelmher sister; however, on being pressed hard by the clergyman who had actually united her to the respectable individual at the bar, she contains the respectable individual at the bar individual at

Laid in his marble sleep!

He's passed within the veil, And over him, in loud and long lament, A world's wee breaks upon the firmament, 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 trump are still

EULOGY-Edward Everett.

His race is run, his battle's oe'r, 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 course 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 aga 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,

Brooke, who approached it from the land, and from whose work the accompany 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 their predatory expeditions in company; and previous to the commencement of their operations, that hold a kind of mock fight upon the chiff exceeding in height that of Dover, and with Shakspeare's celebrated description of the latter, he may form a good idea of the North Cape, black from the polar storms, and prouding it is the property of the polar storms, and prouding it is the property of the precipic and taking each other by the tail, the weakst descends first, while the strongest, form by the last in the row, suspends the whole number of the precipic and taking each other by the tail, the weakst descends first, while the strongest, form by the last in the row, suspends the whole number of their predatory expeditions in company; and previous to the commencement of their operations, the predatory expeditions in company; and previous to the commencement of their operations, the predatory expeditions in company; and previous to the commencement of their operations, the previous the previous to the commencement of their operations, the previous the previous the previous the previous the previous there ar

Evening was now fast approaching; and the The result of these examinations has been the away by the blast. Having at length found a commitment of the whole party to Newgate; and when we next meet our readers, we shall conclude this "strange eventful history" with

And James the palse product of the palse product of

Breathe mournful music round!
In cypress wreathe your melancholy lyres, And, as ye sweep them, yield the quivering was son lalled to sleep grotto, formed of rocks, the surface of which was grotto, formed of rocks, the surface of which and was son lalled to sleep grotto, formed of rocks, the surface of which and the above named cause. In Boston. On the other hand, if you make a against the rocks, loudly bellowed its fury. Is on the planters, however, do not appear to understand the reason of the failure they complain of, and will be likely to pursue their accustom-proportion of their number relied on inheritance of which and the control of the above named cause. The planters, however, do not appear to understand the reason of the failure they complain of, and will be likely to pursue their accustom-proportion of their number relied on inheritance of which and the control of the above named cause. The planters, however, do not appear to understand the reason of the failure they complain of, and will be likely to pursue their accustom-proportion of their number relied on inheritance of the above named cause. The planters however, do not appear to understand the reason of the failure they complain of, and will be likely to pursue their accustom-proportion of their number relied on inheritance of the control of the above named cause. The planters however, do not appear to understand the reason of the failure they complain of, and the other hand, if you make a against the rocks, loudly believed to the above named cause.

In Boston. On the other hand, if you make a against the rocks, loudly believed to the above named cause.

In Boston. On the other hand, if you make a against the rocks, loudly believed to the above named cause.

In Boston of the failure they complain of the cause.

In Boston of the failure they complain and the country to the above named cause.

In Boston of the failure they complain and the other hand, if you make a against the rocks, loudly believed to the above named cause.

In Boston of the failu

ever, is the case only with westerly winds; the sun is perpetually above the horizon, the large in circumference as a man's thigh, and Licking county, Ohio.

Much sympathy was the weather being fine and clear when it blows inabitants rise at ten in the morning, dine at from the eastward. The clima c, with all its fre or six in the evening, and go to bed at one. seeming disadvantages, is notwithstanding healthy; and dreary and dismal as it may appear to the inhabitants of more temperate zones, the few settlers that reside there. It is fortunate that disease is so rare, as there is no medical person within 150 miles the scurvy is the only disorder known, and this not to any great disease is not to any great disease i

Albertisements not exceeding a square, in 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 property 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 extraordinary steps we have been describing.

When Mrs. Canning was called upon to give both the case and Edwards was brought to the possession of her former husband belief.

Edwards—the control, and twenty—in this possession of every thing the total proportion.

It is plot—who, to add to the peculiarity of the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady title case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind—is married to the lady the case, is stone blind.—Is a signal is then given, on which the including feet.

The eye vainly endcavored to catch the feet.

The eye vainly endcavored to catch the feet gains the given, on which the in bight

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 return 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 boroalis, 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 sawell as by the usual day light.

No part of the north certainly conveys to the sun and the place where he can depress from the place where he can depress for the same time at the north pole, the north pole, the sun shines beyond the north pole, and all the countries near that pole, turn round in darkness. The first onset is most common-layer the body of the snake with his sharp bifurcated boofs. The first onset is most common-layer the body of the snake in a wain. The test the snake in twain. The test the snake in twain. The trail until he cuts the snake in twain. The trail until he cuts the snake in twain. The trail until he cuts the snake in twain. The trail until he cuts the snake in twain. The trail until he cuts the snake in twain. The trail until he cuts the snake in the rustling of every leaf.

The rattlesnake finds a superror foo in the The rattlesnake finds a superror foo in the cuts of the same period adorated the rustling of every leaf.

The rattlesnake in a situation which invites covers a rattlesnake in the rustling of every leaf.

The rattlesnake finds a superror foo in the Cuts, he loss snake with in the production

down the stream. The steam boat arrives

The sea has decreased considerably on the rock is found at Alochaway, seventy-five miles 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 sentimental girl awind, 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 expostable gentleman is, as we have already said, stone blind, he was quite safe in asserting.

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 too the case with the other parts of Finnark; as that respectable gentleman is, as we have already said, stone blind, he was quite safe in asserting.

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 exposted 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 travel, at an elevation which is so considerably above the present level of the ocean. This described in the present level of the ocean. This described is found at Alochaway, seventy-five miles from Jacksonville. I went a short time since to do not of men at work in digging a foundation of the water can be travel, at an elevation which is so considerably above the present level of the ocean. This described is found to the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the last fifty years. This is so the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the other parts of Finnark; as the case with the cret e of it has not failed to have been observed by the inhabitants of these coasts, who upon my asking the question, uniformly agreed as to fee fact.

In successing but not and 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 she is were found in like position

And, as we sweep them, yield the quivering wires

To sorrows gushing sound.

Shadow your brows and weep!

A nation's voice peals from the becoming sea—
Grief's tar, faint requiem o'er the Great and Free.

Crept into the test, every object of which was soon lulled to sleep by the murmurings 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 explexing the neighborhood of the cape, anxious plexing the neighborhood of the cape, anxious to lose no time, as our stay would necessarily this hill turning towards the sea, they perceived.

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 copions, drops when I have irritated the animal with a stick. There are times when the whole body seems to be surgicular to the savent respectable.

The star of Lafayette shall guide.

Mr. Geo, being made to understand their purpose and desire, and finding himself gradually quitting the world, agreed under the house, escaping from the content of the pulse of excessive horror at the produced the house of the board of the content of the policy of the defect of the policy of the policy

same time whether any signs of life appear—if so the coil is resumed and retained until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The mocasin snake is destroyed in the same way.

Portsmouth Journal.

AN ANECDOTE OF GODAT .- This gentleman was a missionary to Abyssmin, and the event which follows occurred at Massona, a

port of the Red Sea.

"Finding myself," he says, "surrounded by the young Arabs, I availed myself of the opportunity to converse with them on Religion. and I soon had occasion to be convinced of their infidelity. In Arabic there are two different words to designate an unbeliever; one of these words is inoffensive; but the other which is gafter, corresponding nearly with our word infidel, is habitually employed by the Mahomedans againgt Christians while a Christian is punished 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 y conversing I used the offensive word gafer.—
Instantly the people seized me, and dragged me infidelity. In Arabic there are two different 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 committed a fault; and though it was only a fault of grammar, I felt a great repugnance at dying for such an offence. I cried to God to deliger me by whatever means he thought best 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 shelk, an old man much venerated for his sanctify and was researched. sanctity, and we agreed to take him for umpire. sanctity, and we agreed to take him for umpire. But for fear they would misrepresent, I called to him at a distance, 'How do you understand this passage in the Koran?' He interpreted it agreeably to my opinion. I then asked them how he would call such as understood the passage in the other manner. 'They are gafer,' he replied, using the terrible word I had myself employed. The crowd immediately dispersed in silence, and I was delivered."

tances, credit, or some kind of foreign aid in early life, and not a few begun very young.

Am. Sent,

From the Hagerstown Torch Light Sept. 4. CLARK'S CASE. The examination of William Clark, who has

that remained.

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

On the approach of winter, the storms of snow are often of very long duration, hasing for many days ever weeks. They are presented by heavy fogs, which drag in from the ocean in immense masses, like impenetrable walls, or moving bodies of water. This, however, is the case only with westerly winds, the sun still remained several depresation of the torried and temperate given and the constantly in the part is almost destinute of any vegetation, and continued to ascend from the ocean in immense masses, like impenetrable walls, or moving bodies of water. This, however, is the case only with westerly winds, the sun still remained several degrees and the morth without great integration of at least ninety feet ments of read mile from the ocean in immense masses, like impenetrable walls, or moving bodies of water. This, however, is the case only with westerly winds, the sun still remained several degrees and the morth of the case of the constantly in the premise of case of the case of the constantly in the premise of the case of the constantly in the premise of the case of the constantly in the premise of the case of the constantly in the premise of the case of the constantly in the premise of the case of the constantly in the premise of courted Appeals of Harford caunty, appeared as witnesses in behack, which had been denduded of its skin to some extent. The poer animal was several crows preying upon the flesh upon his back, which had been denduded of its skin to some extent. The poer animal was several crows preying upon the flesh upon his back, w

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Warden

unty Jail of Talbot by Thos. ce in and man and if Fanny mmitted ne belongs unty, near

negro wo-forward ake them ged accorcounty.

Co., No. the sale of them, will and liberal FROM THE FAR WEST.

No confirmation has yet reached the city of the reported engagement between the Pawnees and the Dragons under Col. Dodge, nor has any official information even the rumor of the at been received. The rumor may be true, or it may be false; and under all circumstances seems as likely to be one as the other.

may be implicitly relied upon:—Nat. Latel.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,—As every thing.

from the Dragoons and the Far West is peculiarly interesting at this moment, I have taken liberty to send some remarks, based on a ery reliance may be placed. The letter is dated the 8th ultimo, and states that a gentleman had reached Fort Smith, from Towson, the day before he wrote, who had been em loyed as a citizen-physician to accompany the Dragoons, and that he had been compelled to return on account of ill health.

Gen. Leavenworth was following on to overtake Col. Dodge, when he was taken sick and Red River, about five miles above the Fause

Sickness had spread, and was spreading to an many of the officers, The disease is the bilious mittent fever of the country. A. Captain

Bean's camp, and pushed on with about one balf of his command; and had not been heard from since the day after he marched. The letter further states that the Pawneer are most constantly in the vicinity of Captain Bean's camp. One night the horses became frightened, and 150 were lost, there not being

men sufficient to pursue them; in fact barely enough to nurse the sick. I feel very anxious for the company. I have had some little experience in the hardships of the wilderness of that country; but with all our hardships and suffering wa enjoyed fine

We may calculate very fairly, that the same use inducing sickness in those first attacked, will still continue and extend to those under Col. Dodge's command, and every step he ad-rances West, will only increase his difficulties. It is impossible to keep their horses staked up, as the only dependence for a seanty support i found in the prairies; and frequently grass is very scarce where Buffaloes are, or have recenty been. I have seen extensive prairies look like eaten-out pasture grounds.
The Pawnees will not dare to attack even

fifty well appointed men in fair conflict. They play a surer game than that. The finest horsesteeds, the genuine descendants of the Andalu-sian race, they hover on your flanks, drive the game from your front; cut off any stragglers in your rear; and by some of their numerous and courres, alarm your horses at night, and scatter, there over the prairies; as was the case at Capt. Bean's camp. The "Cross Timbers" above alluded to, is a

belt of timber, of irregular width, varying between ten and twenty miles; stretching northand seath, believen the Arkansas and Red Riseath and twenty miles; stretching northand seath, believen the Arkansas and Red Riseath and twenty miles; stretching northand seath, believen the Arkansas and Red Riseath and twenty miles; stretching northand seath, believen the Arkansas and Red Riseath and twenty miles; stretching northand seath, believen the Arkansas and Red Riseath and twenty south of Fort Gibsea, and taking a westerly course from that,
line, about an hundred the form th no timber is to be seen except a thin growth prevent further litigation, "pretty Poll" has af Cotton Wood, lining the margin of the been since sent to France!

At Fort Gibson there is also much sickness Dr. Welsh, who was ordered up from fort Coffee to see Dr. Wright, who was very ill, was attacked himself, and fell a victim to the disea of that country. His loss is greatly regretted, as he was admired as a physician, and beloved as a man. There is but one surgeon at Fort Gibson to discharge the laborious duties of that

The treops at Fort Coffee are remarkably Sept. 6th, 1834.

itors Nat, Intel:]

THE GALBAT GEORGETOWN, S. C.

been visited by one of the longest and most de- ladonna in obstruction from biliary calculi structive gales recollected by the oldest of our philip on minute doses of mercury.

Philip on minute doses of mercury.

No. 38. Observations on the theory of respirations very oppressive, and the "weather wise" thought the setting aun of Wednesday tilages of joints, and on anchylosis," read by the setting indications of a storm. On that fiered certain indications of a storm. On that Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirugical So

n the natural order of things, it should be near-

pelled by a tornado, rose to an unparalleled height and destroyed seven dwelling houses, c. one church, and 37 lines. The storm of Blundells principles and practic of obstetricy, 1822, for strength and michief done while it lasted, certainly claims pre-eminence above any known or recorded to have occurred in this neighborhood; but for duration and loss of everties, by Wm. Stokes, M. D. Blundell's midlasted, certainly claims pre-eminence above aneighborhood; but for duration and loss of every sort except life, this gale of 1834 is unequalled. We have already said no wharves were to be seen. This cannot be said of any gale since 1834, and then the vater was not so high. For as the ever could reach, the fields were covered, and but for the appearance here and there of a tree, or cluster of bulrubhes, vines, 336, we rhould not have known that valuable plantations by under the overwhelming waters. It seemed much as if old Chaos was about to come again.

in the warehouses has been unprecedentedly great, the water having covered the lower floors 12 to 15 inches. All the wharves, except those lately repaired, have suffered considerable injury. Many boats from Cheraw, &c. some empty and others partly laden were here, and letters with notes by Prolessor Pattison, and an attain of plates, well succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the Book Store. One year's subsciption to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers, it ten empty and others partly laden were here, and saved by the great exertions of the crews and, dollars. citizens. We feel it a melancholy duty to record the damages sustained by the other shipwhich we have received the following communication from a source which, we are assured, The schr. John Stoney, laden with rough rice, was driven ashore at Mayrant's, on the S. W.

side of Winyaw Bay. (empty) is in Dr. C. The sloop Exchange, Myers' field, and within 150 yards of his house The brig Francis Ann, from New York; is Fort Smith, Arkansas, in whose statements evantine and full of goods for the up-country chiefly. It is much to be feared all these vessels will be lost, though the cargoes will be saved in a damaged state. The general impression is, that \$100,000 will not cover the damage sustained by merchants, &c. The loss to planters, we have already said, cannot be estima-

Our fears for the safety of our Island friends, died in the "Cross Timbers." He was brought ware happily relieved by the intelligence that back, and buried at Capt. Bean's Camp, on they suffered nothing but the loss of some boats. The storm seems to have followed the course of the river and wented its rage on this place. The storm, as usual, was succeeded by a beautiful alarming degree, amongst the Dragoons; more day—but beautiful as it was, the heat was great than 50 has been taken sick of a day, and also and the atmosphere sluggish and almost unday-but beautiful as it was, the heat was great breathable.

> From the Balt. Amer. A case of a novel and amusing character was tried recently before one of the courts of New Orleans, involving the right of ownership in a parrot. It appears that a respectable lady had lost her parrot some weeks before, and having been informed that a certain cooper, living in a neighboring street, had one whose description corresponded with that of her lost pet, she preferred a request for its delivery to her. The cooper having refused, an action

was brought against him for one hundred dollars, the alleged value of the parrot. When the trial came on, about forty witnesses were summoned. The parrot was also brought into court, and although possessed of a garrulous tongue, yet on the present occasion, with a proper regard for the decorum of the hall of tongue, yet on the present occasion, with a proper regard for the decorum of the hall of justice, it preserved a profound silence. A considerable time was occupied by the learned Madrid, July 26.—A melancholy feeling percounsel on both sides in the examination of the witnesses; some of whom testified to the identify of the lady's parrot, while on the other hand other witnesses declared as positively to the fact that it had been in the cooper's posses-sion for a considerable length of time. Testimony of a character so opposite and contradic-tory might well have confounded an upright judge, seeking only to award strict justice to the contending parties. In this unpleasant predicament, it fortunately occured to him that the parrot itself might decide the controversy Turning first to the lads, he asked her to informed him what words the parrott could repeat. The answer of the lady, -with whom the parrot was a great pet, and with whose pratings it was well acquainted .- was of course prompt in the repetion of the words which her

pervious, as to render it difficult to get through nally gained the victory, the testimony uttered on horseback. After that the great Western by the parrot leaving no doubt on the mind of Prairie stretches to the Rocky Mountains, and the judge that he was the true owner. In order to

From the U. S. Telegraph.

MEDICAL PUBLICATION. The Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science, edited by Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D. professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hagan M. D. Washing ton City, pub-

lished by Duff Green. CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUM. BERS.

No. 26: Treatment of Hernia; L'ga'ure o e state that further medical aid was despatched at the fortier immediately on the receipt of advices that it was needed.—Ed
Late that further medical aid was despatched a, by Baron Dupuytren; a general bill of the ourisls within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till Decembe the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by ar-senious acid, with dissection; case of hypospa-

The following parliculars are taken from the Georgetown Union of the 6th inst

Severe Storm.—Our ill-fated District has No. 37. Operation for fistula in ano; the use

offered certain indications of a storm. On that night the wind commenced blowing furiously from about N. E. and continued to blow from that quarter with increasing violence till about that quarter with increasing violence till about the changed to S. S. E. and blew with more detries with perforation the intestines; scarlating and violence than before structive wildness and violence than before, general Ramolissment of the whole corebral Not a wharf could be seen at 12 o'clock, when, mass; altered state of the left lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with ly low water. In fact the tide did not fall per- the internal anditory canal; two cases of chronceptibly before 1 o'clock. It is said by one of ic angina tonsillaris, cured by making incisions our oldest and most respectable citizens to have in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped The fatal storm of 1822 was of short duration powder in neuralgia of the face; colica pictonthirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonal and by a sudden change of wind the water was um successfully treated by sulphate of mordriven back and did not rise near as high here phine in large doses; amputation of the penis as in 1804—while at North later the tide, imby a new process; various veins, successfully treated by the application of caustic issues; Philip on minute doses of mercury concluded; commenced

and Practice of Physic. O'Bierne on Defication. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye. Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum Blake on Deirum Tremen. Brodies Pathological and
Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints.
Philip on the Influence of minute doses of Mercury. Blundell's Principles and Practice of
Midwifery.

under water less than twelve hours. The loss Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery, in the warehouses has been unprecedentedly with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas

The great advantage which this work a ords to Medical Students attending Lectures and Physicians desirous of enriching their liberies with the standard works of the most empent

The entire work being stereotyped, and pri-bers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers. numbers.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The ship Isaac Hicks, at New York, from Liverpool, brings papers to the 2d, and the Ma-ry Jane, from Rochelle, Paris papers to the 5th August.

From England there is nothing new and the only political intelligence from the confinent of Europe of any interest is in relation to exam. Of this the Courier translates all that is i ant. Its general tenor is rather favor situation of Don Carlos, at least it repre his partizans in greater stregth than previous advices did. That the Spanish Cortes had commenced its session our readers are already in

Bordeaux, July 29-Two thousand Carlists vere three days since at Montdragon, and hree thousand at Arranmayone. The Carlists have attacked Eybar, but two hundred men from Bergara caused them to fall back. Don Carlos

arived at Lesaca with about 600 men.

Paris 3d August.—Government has despatches from St. Jean de Luz of 30th fuly head of 3600 in fantry, and Zimala-Garaqui, with three battalions of Navarre, and some ther battalions of Alava.

The Queen's troops remained in posse of the field of battle. The third battalion of the Queen suffered much and lost its constant der. Echazo.

Paris. 5th Aug.—The government has just received by telegraph the following: Den carlos is returned to St. Estevan; an engagement took place on the 25th in the direction of St. Estevan, which had no serious consquence

vaded men's minds on the opening of the tes; still with but little reflection, it is perceive that this melancholy was but The Assembly felt itself under the inf emotions which preven of the display of of the Cortes. The cholera, the position of the arrival of Don Carlos in News unexpected discovery of a conspiracy hose demonstrations of loyalty which of wise would have been shown:still on the de ture of the Queen from the Hall of the Co

We are much astonished to find the cap General Palafox connected with the conspir-cy. It is hoped that he has only been guilt some imprudence, of which his admitted in

heard.

us, but it is asserted that three battalions of Navarre were destroyed, and that a distinguished officer, Ichasu, was killed.

Yesterday the Pretender hastily left Lezaca, and some say took the direction of Aranaz. It is thought that the results of the affair of the 27th will have made him change the route. Brigadier Jauregui occupies Villafranca; and one of his columns is at Herman. Gen. Espartero has moved upon Eyba, which has been attacked by the bands of Zavala, who were repulsed with the loss of 12 killed, and the loss of 12 killed, and the loss of his Department,

Although Gen. Rodil has not succeeded in defeating the rebels enmasse, he brings them in to action in detail, by the combined inovements of his columns. . It is said that a person arrived in town from

Bilboa, brings intelligence of an engagement under Gen. Iriarte, and a body of Carlists between a detachment of the Queen's commanded by Simon Torre, one of their principal chiefs. It however had no decisive result, on either side. The same person cates that 400 men from Vittoria had gone over to Don Carlos. This news is very far from

on the 25th and 27th between the troops of Rodil and the bands of Zumalacarregni. Borection of the Spanish Consul:

position, essayed to attack me in flank, onmy march to day upon Olozagoitia. - They sere

(Signed) JOSE-RAMON DE RODL."

Bayonne, Aug. 1.—The Carlists here ching question the bulletin which the Spaight Cosul in this city has caused to be printed. They say that they have received letters from the place where the affair occurred; that it wather priated and NO OTHER, yet did Mr. South-Carlists who made the attack, and that hey killed 200 men, losing on their part enight.

Revenues of the Spanish Chursh -- Acording to a recent statement in a Madrid poer, respecting the number and revenues the Spanish clergy, it appears that the number of buildings appropriated to religious pureses throughout Spain is 28,249; that that of the fear gress for that object exceeds the following yis 159,322; and that of the friers and mass sums: viz.

96,878. The entire amount of the ecclesistic in 1824

89,000 cal revenues is calculated to be 50,000,000 dele ars; and of this sum, the part consume them is shown to exceed the whole revent the state by some 8,000,000 dollars.

Mina is said to have declared, before leving. England, that he would not acknowledge for-eign interference in the affairs of Spain; and that if a French army appeared on the Pyan-nees he would instantly join Don Garles —a leclaration worthy of a patriot.

From the Glob: VIOLATION OF THE LAWS. SENATOR SOUTHARD.

We resume our purpose of exposing the violations of law committed by this man in the management of the public money, while he was Secretary of the Navy.

Hem. When Mr. Southard assumed the

luties of Secretary of the Navy, he took an oath to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, according to law. According to law, appropriations of public money are made by Congress for the support of the Navy, under certain specific heads or names, and for certain specific purposes. Thus, there is one appropriation, called "Pay and Subsistence," in which is included all the monthly pay of officers and men, and such extra rations as are paid to them in money. There is another for "Provi-sions;" another for "Medicines and Hospital Stores;" another for "Repairs of Vessels;" other for"Gradual Improvement of the Navy;" another for "Contingent Expenses," and so on. An act, passed 3d March, 1829, provides as follows, viz.

"The sums appropriated by law for each branch of expenditure, in the several depart-ments, shall be solely applied to the objects for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other.' An act, passed May 1st, 1820, contains the

following provision, viz.
"That the President shall be also further au thorized to direct a portion of the moneys, appropriated for any of the following branches of expenditure in the Naval Department, viz. For "Provisions," for "Medicine and Hospital Stores," for "Repairs of Vessels," for "Clothing," to be applied to any other of the abovementioned branches of expenditure in the same On the 25th an action took place at Eclarro Department; and that no transfers of appropriation, from or to other branches of expenditure, Department; and that no transfers of appropriashall be hereafter made." The same act contains the following requisi-

tion, viz. "That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of War and the Navy Departments to lay before Congress, on the first day of February of each year, a statement of the appropriations of the preceding year, for their Departments re-spectively, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each, and the balance

remaining unexpended," &c. These laws were in force while Mr. Sou-thard was Secretary of the Navy, and he was thority whatever to transfer moneys from one appropriation to another, or expend those mon-

they were appropriated. Now, we aver, and we are ready to prove it, that Mr. Southard did, in numerous cases, individual, who can now be deceived by any transfer public moneys from one appropriation to another, in direct violation of law; and did, in like manner, cause them to be expended for ally would be correctly informed on this subappropriated. Not to be accused of making a ague charge, we will specify cases in which such transfers were made, and challenge Mr. Southard to an investigation of them.

On the 28th March, 1828, Mr. Southard dvanced \$40,000 to the Navy Agent at New York out of the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy, affoat," and directed him immediately to deposite it in the Treasury again under the head of "Gradual Improvement of the Navy." This was a direct transfer of 840,000 from one

ppropriation to another in a case where even the President had not the lega! power.

On the 10th April, 1823, Mr. Southard alloops of war," and the same time directed cholera has entirely reasen in the from the 26th inclusive table cases. Eight hembers of the Corte had roops of war," and the same time directed im to deposite it in the Treasury to the credit adopted at Cadiz, but the Chamber, on the Bayonne, July 30.—We learn that the Rodil had two successful encounters with the case where the President himself did not possible that the case where the President himself did not possible the case where the President himself did not possible that the case where the President himself did not possible the case where the President himself did not possible the case where the President himself did not possible the case where the President himself did not possible the case where the President himself did not pos

On the 20th June, 1828, Mr. Southard ad-Racaicoa and Urdiain, and the other between vanced to the Navy Agent at Philadelphia, Lauzo and Aranaz,—in consequence of which 4,000 dollars out of the appropriation for "Pay the rebels have retired towards the frontiers of of the Navy A fleet" and disperted by of the Navy Afloat," and directed him to deposite it in the Treasury under the head of "Gradual Increase of the Navy." Here, again, join a few of their paragraphs: was a transfer which even the President had From the Hullowell (Maine o power to make.

December 4th, 1828, Mr. Southard advancd to George MacDaniel 848,229 60 out of the appropriation for "Gradual Improvement Navy," and directed him to deposite it

propriated for the service of his Department, we give another case of transfer. On the 27th October, 1827, he addressed a letter to the Fourth Auditor to the following effect, viz.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have this day caused a requisition to be issued in favor of Mr. George MacDaniel, special agent, for \$65,59406, under the head of provisions, being the balance due from pay affoat to the Naval Hospital fund. I have to request the necessary transfer in the settlement of Mr. Mac-Daniel's account.'

Here he committed a double violation of the aw. First, he virtually transferred \$65,594 06 from "Provisions" to "Pay affoat," and in BORDEAUX, Aug. 2.—Our correspondence the second place, instead of using the money from Bayonne to-day confirms what we save for the purchase of provisions, as the law dialready stated, viz. that an action took lace rected, he applied it to another and very different purpose.

The latter he was constantly in the habit lative to the engagement on the 25th, we lave of doing, as well as making transfers. In Fe-the annexed official bulletin, published by di-bruary, 1828, the Navy Agent at New York "Head Quarters at Clordia, 25th July Navy affoat," and Mr. Southard sent it to him Zuma lacarregui, Uranga, Cuebillast and provement of the Navy," directing him to expect to a served to attend to the served to attend to attend to the served to attend to the served to attend to the served to attend to wanted \$40,000 under the head of "Pay of the Navy affoat," and Mr. Southard sent it to him

So in January of that year, the sum of \$10, 697 86 was due to the contractor for slop clothrepulsed, beaten, and pursued by our bave ing at Boston, out of the appropriation for "Pay soldiers, whose conduct is worthy of the highest of the Navy affoat," but Mr. Southard paid it out of the appropriation for the purchase of pro-

> Thus, although the law expressly prohibits transfers in all these case, and declares that the moneys "shall be SOLELY applied to the ard totally disregard these laws which he had sworn to obey, make transfers at will and apply the moneys as he pleased! Theses direct violations of law were in 1828 carried by Mr. Southard to the extent of 380,000 dollars, and bad been much more in previous years! The amount expended for contingencies alone, be-

89,000 89,000 57,000 1826 1827 52,000 1828 30,000 \$237,000

This was all taken out of other appropria ions by Mr. Snuthard, IN DIRECT VIOLA-To enable himself to carry on this game, he annually committed a double fraud upon Con-

money to spend for other objects in violation of law; and in the annual reports to Congress he caused the purposes to which the money was applied to be stated falsely. For instance: he caused the \$10,697 86 paid a contractor at Boston for clathing to be reported as a second of the state of ton for clothing to be reported as expended for the purchase of provision. He caused the \$65,594 09 transferred in October, 1827, from "Provisions" to "Pay Affoat," through the agency of Mr. MacDaniel, to be reported to

iolated the laws almost every day of his public life, and filled the public records with falsehoods, has the assurance to charge President Jackson with violating the constitution and aws, and accuse him of a want of truth.

We do not make vague charges as he doe but we point out particular acts. We defy him to have them investigated, and we call on the People of New Jersey to insist that he shall lo it. He may thank those whom he abuses, that he has not long since, been impeached, and disqualified from holding any office in the Re-

We have not done with him.

From the Delaware Watchman. OPPOSITION GAIN AND REACTIONS The Bank partizans, since their defeat in Maine, are talking of their immense gain, and reactions. If they have not carried Maine this time, they certainly will at the next election .-Their gain is immense, overwhelmning, yes, and it has been so, according to their statements ever since Maine was a Jackson state, and still they have not been able to nullify the small majority, by which that state has invariably been carried for the administration. In 1828, Maine gave a large majority against the administration, one electoral vote only being given for General Jackson. Since then the majority for the administration in the state, has varied from 1500 to 6000, depending entirely upon the effort the opposition saw fit to make, to carry the state. When they let the election go by default, as they did in 1831, and-33, of course our majority was increased. The administration party in the state, however, have uniformly become more firm and united every year, and their majorities still continuo to be sworn to obey them. He had no legal au- more decided. The talk of the opposition pres ses now about gain, is all fudge-it is a trick they are playing for the third or fourth time, ys for other purposes than those for which and one of the most contemptible means ever made use of by any party, for deceiving many honest citizens. Stupid indeed, must be that thing they can say about gain and reactions in Maine. We ask any candid citizen, who reother objects than those for which they were ject, to read the following extracts, furnished by the N. Y. E. Post, from the opposition pa pers, relative to Maine, just provious to the last Presidential election, and then say whether he can believe what they are now saying about a gain in Maine. The following is from the National Intelligencer of Sept. 8, 1832.

"The news from Mame is cheering to the friends of the Constitution, and appalling to the etoists. It is the hand writing on the wall, It appears from the subjoined accounts, that our riends have done so well that no doubt remains of their success in electing their whole electoral ticket in November: The Portland Daily Advertiser gives the following information:-four berland and in York. The statement gives a net National Republican gain in 107 towns, compared with the election last year, of 2535 votes. Last year Smith (the Jackson candidate) was elected by an overwhelming majority. At the present election, should Goodenow not be elected, Smith's majority has been reduced so low, that Clay's triumph in November will be certain!"

Other coalition journals entertained their readers with similar prognostications. We sub-From the Hallowell (Maine) Advocate, Sep-

The result of the election is a glorious and triumphant indication that victory will orown our efforts in November next, if we but do our duty, and the ten electoral votes of Maine will be given for Henry Clay. Look at the change from last year! Look at Kennebeck-2200 majority for Governor, nearly double that of 1831! Look at the clear majority of 500 in Lincoln, where last year there was a tie. . Look at the National Republican gain in Somerset, in Cumberland, in Oxford,

nobscot, and in almost every part of the state! There is every thing to cheer the friends of Clay, Liberty, and the Constitution, and to animate them to one more effort. When the naked question comes up between Clay and Jackson, thousands will shrink from openly bowing the knee to corruption and despotism. We say then "once more unto the breach; dear friends, once morel" and our state will stand regenerated, disentiralied!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 17, 1832. gain is 2721-in 204 towns Smith's majority is only 900, which same towns last year gave he Jackson ticket a majority of more than 4000! We wait for full returns. It is manifest that the Jackson press consider "their cause to have substantially gained a defeat.
From the Kennebec Journal, copied into the

Commercial Advertiser Sept 18, 1832.
THE ELECTORAD VOTE OF MAIN WILL BE GIVEN TO HENRY CLAY AND JOHN SERGEANT-Kennebec will From the New York American Sept. 17 1832.

Smith, Jackson candidate, is 434 votes ahead have already been returned; it is therefore very doubtful whether there has been any choice. What a vast falling off this election shows in the Jackson strength? The Nationals are sure of a triumph in November, if they will but use ordinary exertion. From the Portland Advertiser, copied into the Commercial Advertiser, Sept 18-1832.

We know enough to proclaim a great gain a triumph of principle over party—the advance of the good cause—the dawning of a better day, which will break in upos us in November next with dazzling splendour! The current of Jacksonism, which has been seetting against us, for the three past years and overwhelming all opposition, has been turned! We have broken in upon the ranks of our adversaries, and will rout them in November .- Maine can no longer be called a Jackson State. From the National Intelligencer, Sept 21,1832.

The GLORIOUS POLITICAL REFORM which the people are to effect in the United States during the present autumn, has dawned in the East, and promises a bright and cheering day. We have the Portland papers of Saturday evening, which are sufficient to decide the A sister of Robespierre died lately in France. She is said to have left fragments of memoirs much more money than he needed under some relating to her brother.

annually committed a double fraud upon Concepts of Robespierre died lately in France. She is said to have left fragments of memoirs much more money than he needed under some all Republican candidate for Governor, 26150, for Smith (Jackson) 27899, scattering 895—

for no other purpose than that he might get the | asin that State it requires a majority of the

towns last year was 4531.
Finale—From the National Intelligencer, Sep'.
26, 1632.
Maine.—Earlier than we had expected, we

have received pretty full returns of the late e-lection, for Governor of the State of Maine. Twenty-five towns and plantations remain to Congress as paid away for provisions. So in every case where a transfer was made, or money appropated for one object was applied to another, he caused a report to be made to Conanther, he caused a report to be made to Conanther, he caused a report to be made to Conanther, he caused a report to be made to Conanther, he caused a report to be made to Conanther, he caused a report to be false.

Mr. Goodenow (National Republican) 27,229; Mr. Smith (Jackson) 30,373, scattering 854; being a gain for the National Republican tick-Mr. Smith a majority of only 1194.

In five short weeks from this time, and even before the sound of the rejoicings for the downfall of Jacksonism in Maine had ceased to be heard, the vote was taken for President, and behold it resulted in a Jackson majority in that state of 6652!

DE WIGS OF COLOR. The Portland Advertiser of Sept. 1, (an op-position paper) a short time before the Maine election, contained the following call of a meet-

ing for De colored wigs. "THE PEOPLE OF COLOR, Whigs of the city, and all, are requested to meet at their School House near the Burying

Ground, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the ensu-ing election, and also to choose three delegates to meet in Convention with the other wards of the city for the purpose of nominating Representatives for the next Legislature." It will be recollected that in Maine, negroes,

possessing a certain estate, are electors and entitled to the privileges of freemen. The above is no quiz. The Bank party in Portland as one of the desperate means of carrying the election, deliberately called upon the colored wigs to organize themselves, and choose three delegutes to meet the Bank wigs without color, in Convention, and make the wig nominations. The whole is in character with what we have seen in our own state. Yes, we too have colored wigs in Delaware, in New Castle county, and we are much mistaken, if not in our own city. As one of the means of swelling the number of names to the Bank memorials, last winter, the colored wigs of Delaware were solicited to add their signatures. And the memorial sent to Washington from this county actually contained the names of several of our negroes, colored wigs, good and true, no doubt, who were represented as asking the restoration of the deposites We make this statement on our own personal knowledge, and will give the names of these wigs of color to any citizen who may have the curiosity to ask for them.

Del. Watchman.

From the Globe OUR PROSPECTS.

Advance your standard, to the outward walls." Victory on victory perches upon the plumes f the Democratic and Anti-Bank party.

The question has been fully put to the People in the farthest West, an I Missouri sands more than two to one friends of the administration

into her Legislature, and Illinois gives us three, lecided opponents of the Bank in Congress. The question has been fully put in the farthest South, to the sovereign People, and Louisiana, for the first time in some years, Ripley, who has been nurtured from childhood in those principles of true Democracy which are hostile to the mammoth-while Alab ama drives most signally from her confidence al-most every nullifier and national, who, under the counterfeit name of Wig, was attempting to betray her into the embraces and fangs of

the Bank. The question has been fully put in North Caroliza and Rhode Island, and our friends

there stand firm and true. But again, in the remotest North and East, under circumstances most appalling to democracy, with the whole wealth and aristoracy of all the Hartford Convention States brought to bear on the outposts of liberty, in New Hamp-shire and Maine the question has been f lly and deliberately tried. In one of them the Senator, friendly to the Bank, has been dismissed from public trust by an overwhelming majority, and all her elections of every kind have resulted against the Bank. In the other the Senator friendly to the Bank has been signally defeated, and left between 3 and 4,000 in arrear of the democratic and anti Bank cardidate for Governor.

-Advance your standards, then, to the outward walls, all ye friends of democratic principles - continue to strip the disguises from your old arissocratic encinies, attempting to cover up their odious doctrines and incasures with he new title of Wigs. Show the advocates of violence, the exhorters to revolution, the profaners of the Sabbath, the fabricators of every species of misrepresentation, the circulators of alarm and panic, the rejoicers at every prospect of adversity and embarrassment, the resisters of the laws, whether as nullifiers, mutilators of our public ships, burners of convents, and m-stigators of mobs in New York, or Philapel-phia, show them that you know your rights, and knowing dere maintain them. Show them that, however the Clay and Webster organs may ridicule the "huge paws" of the honest ycomanry-the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of this happy land-you have too much regard to order and decency—too sacred a lova of morals and well-regulated liberty, and great a respect for the supremacy of the laws our friends abroad may count this State as a of such profligate courses. There are stall of such profligate courses. There are stall other battles to be fought with the hydra Bank Advance then, friends of democracy-inc. friends of equal rights and the foes of violence of the National Republican candidate in the and disorder-unfurl your banners to the joyowns yet heard from, and 561 scattering votes ous breeze—and teach your proud calumniators, that we are a People capable of selfgovernment and not to be disgraced at home and abroad, with impunity, by the unprincipled

abroad, with impunity, by the unprincipled virulence and repeated outrages of a coalition of disappointed and mongrel politicians, made up of desperate Nulliflers—broken-down Federalists—and Bank speculators.

Rally under the glorious flag of our Union—set up no bastard banks of the Hartford Convention, with five stripes. But advance,—and a greater and still more glorious virulent ory awaits the good cause in Chio, Penrsylvania, New York, Maryland, and New Jersey—under the true flag of the country and of the administration of your choice, and under which flag your fathers bled and conquered—many of yourselves fought and triumphed, on both land and ocean in the late war, and at the victories in which multitudes of your present opponents refused to rejoice—unyour present opponents refused to rejoice under this flag, with the veteran bero in command now as at New Orleans, the country will, by your vigorous efforts, be again defended and secured.

A squirrel hunt was organised at Meadville, Pa, a few days ago, by two parties of marks-men, each comprising eight persons. At night it was ascertained that one party had killed 382, and those nor 271 sugirrels.

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Maine. 1

Democrat

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Pennsylvi NEW York hav for govern governor. The op nominated uga, for G for lieute and Mr S

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EASTON, MD.

in our last, was so, socurely put away by the editor, when he left home, that it has not been found. We hope the delay will not prejudice the article and appear of the same to

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 DECENCY .- We are happy to perceive by the last Easton Gazette, that the editor of that paper, in the autumn of life, 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 Gazetle, 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 felicitation to them, as well as us, that he has seen the errors 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

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 Visiter. 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 marning, 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 medi-

MAINE. The following is the latest intelligence from Maine. Every day's returns increases 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 incress unterly 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 ign was to curtail, was to induce the State Banks to discount, that it might be more suc-Bank has been defeated, and its forces utterly Gubernatorial vote of 1832, gave for Governor Smith 1158 votes over Mr. Goodenow. These towns and plantations have probably thrown as large a majority for Dunlap as they did for Smith, and we may safely calculate that Governor Smith and we may safely calculate that Governor Smith and we may safely calculate that Governor Smith and we may safely calculate that it might thus have the local institutions more completeity if its power by the opening of the next Congress, when its flew pressure and panic system is again to be renewed. ernor Dunlap, at the late election, has received at least 4000 more votes than Mr. Sprague, and will have a clear majority over all candi-

4795 3660 5891 5247 Cumberland 26 Waldo, 25 Oxford, 29 Oxford, 29 "
Somerset, 31 " 258 1 1838 2558 2740 Hancock, 22 " Penoliscot, 43 Washington,24 " 3803 4792 231 Lincoln; 29 4 24,918 31 922 713 . 274

Fifty-two towns and plantations remain to be heard from, which, in the great contest in 1832, gave Governer Smith 1158 majority." The returns of Representatives, whose names are given in "the Age," show 65 Democratic Representatives, 54 Wigs or Feds. The remaining counties will increase the majority of Democrats in a greater ratio. In the Senate 14 Democrats, 11 Wigs.

Last fall, the jederal party in this region were called "National Republicans;" last spring, Independent Republicans," & now "Whigs. What will they be called twelve months hence a name to live by? Every new name they assume they think will gull the people better than
the former are a monied aristocracy 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 Nationals, 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 Ad-

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 33,000 remain. A pretty good share to continue in place in a republican government. Pennsylvanian.

NEW YORK The democrats of New York have nominated William L. Marcy for governor, and Jan Tracy for lieutenant governor will have gentlement are now in office. The opponents of the aliministration have nominated William H. Sewarn, of Cayinga, for Governor, and Silas M. Stilliwell, for lieutenant governor. Mr Sewarn is a member of the State Senate (an anti-mason,) and Mr Strate and Lang alderman of the city of New York.

Figs.—It cannot be depitful this delicate & delicous fruit has be raised in plenty for the market by proper attention. We have now before us a twig taken in the garden of Mr. Samuel Hart, of the P. Santes Navy Yard. The twig contains a the ripe, and very numerous unripe figs; it was the accord crop on the tree, as the first had been destroyed by the extraordinary frosts of the season. The tree contained about 50 ripe; and 200; unripe figs. We hope some 50 rips: and 200: unrips figs. We hope some of our ambitious: gardenners will take a hint from these facts, and give us plenty of figs—A very little care and labor would, no doubt produce much profit.—Long Island Satr.

BANK RIGHTEOUSNESS. About two months since, a committee of TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1834.

The manuscript of "Observer," noticed a nour last, was not securely put away by the ditor, when he left home; that it has not been been been during. The equivocal and jesuitical reply which that committee received in answer to the article.

About two months since, a committee of of the abstract may be construed into a shew of compunction for offences committed. The bank is compunction for offences committed. The bank is compunction for offences committed. The bank of the U. States the public and the loans of the Hank of the U. States the public are pletely blasted the public expectation, than this bank has done. Its policy, though founded inpublic. 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

Withdrawal of accommodations

in July, he total accommodations to the community on the 1st of August were, The same on the 1st of Septem-

ber, were,

Withdrawal of accommodations in August,

Total amount withdrawn of its accommodations by the bank in July and August,

Now, here is a curtailment of near four millions of dollars by the Bank, of its accommodations to the community, in two months, imme-diately succeeding the application of the New ty bubble bursted, and the devotees of avarice subscribers will hardly know it,—indeed, we shall not be surprised to see it announced abroad as a new publication.

This is not all. We have certain information that it is now endeavoring to embarrass the city Banks of New York, by sent back "to the place from when the sent back to the place from the demanding specie as soon as they can accumulate a balance against one of them. On Monday last they demanded and received the specie of individual misdoings that astonished us all. from one Bank, \$200,000 on account of a balance of \$204,000, more than half of which had accumulated subsequently to the preceding Satsuccumulated subsequently subsequentl

of you came here as a committee, with a me- iransactions of individuals—to govern the mo-

not prevent, because it could not repress the morse. growing enterprise and energy of the American

cant about relieving the community.

Another was, to save the Bank from the odium which the reaction of its foiled panic swallow up the dignity of the constitution, and scheme was bringing upon it. But the main devour individuals by its tens of thousands."

From the Democrat. and will have a clear majority over all candidates of over 3000."

The article which we republish below, was dates of over 3000."

RECAPITULATION.

Rep. Fed. Scat.

Kennebec, 29 towns comp. 3747

Kennebec, 29 towns comp. 3747

Soft.

York, 25 " " 4795

Soft.

Cumberland 26 " " 5891

Soft.

Cumberland 26 " " 5891

Soft.

The article which we republish below, was inserted and was inserted and will be found in his Weekly Register of the 21st of August, 1819. It relates to the 1st our hand by the journals of Pennsylvafia. Judge Shaler closed his speech at Pittsburg, on the 4th July, in the following manner. He has been and his desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our land to prevent should be found in his Weekly Register of the with the were desceived by the panic which was got an memorable case is just furnished to our hand by the journals of Pennsylvafia.

In the were desceived by the panic which was got and the with the were desceived by the panic which was got and the prevent should convince them of the our hand to prevent should convince them of the prevent should be prevent should be pr 120 est dictates of his unbiassed judgment. Alas!
120 The very same Mr. Niles, for some substantial
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120 The very same Mr. Niles, for some substant 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 completed by blasted the public expectation." He is willing to continue, a tremenduous power in the hands of men whom he has designated as "a desperate set of speculators" or "a conclave of tyrants." He seems now to be quite anxious tyrants." He seems now to be quite anxious on great constitutional principles. Until the "that eight or ten irresponsible and truly conthat eight or ten irresponsible and truly contemptible individuals. unknown out of the jects, you are aware that I was politically op-streats that lead from their counting houses to the Bank, may rule and will rule the govern-with vigor against the monied aristocracy, susthe Bank, may rule and will rule the govern-ment 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 could a shall declare to be constitutional, though known to be so enacted." At one time he asks the ples of

> 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 pre-vent him from speaking boldly and honestly in defence of the rights of the people; there was a standard of your party. Sustain the princitime, when he exposed the corrupt deformity of this bank with ardent enthusiasm and unflinching deforming the bank has an institution, even now holding ing determination. That time has passed and out allurements to the doubtful and threats to gone—Samson has laid his head in the lap of gone—Samson has laid his head in the lap of the weak, show that you are beyond its control Delilah. It there he any man to whom this paper may come, who values the unbought opinions of Hezekiah Niles, let him read the sub-paper may come, who values the unbought opinions of Hezekiah Niles, let him read the sub-paper may come, who was the sub-paper may come, who was the sub-paper may come and the s pinions of Riezekian Piles, let mm read the sub-joined 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— Dead—Pand

From Niles' Weekly Register, August 21, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In murders and in outrage bloody here; But when from under this terrestrial ball;

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,
were,

48,676,166.89 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 action by public opinion. I am not about 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; 47.059.498 45 being heavy stockholders in the bank, should again vote on their own case, as some did at the ast session.

When this bank was first started, enormousy forced dividends of profits was the grand object,—that the stockholders who had never paid for their stock might sell it out advantageously: they therefore desired that about forty might be authorized to sign its notes, to fill up was speedily adopted and is still persevered in.
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 root that is thus daily be so enacted. Whether these magnificent deger continue to kiss the root 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 income. The Bank wanted to take the credit of being the author of that commercial prosperity which it could not repress the proper type of the control of the creature greater than the creature of that commercial prosperity which it could tor; and it is a creature without feeling or removed.

growing enterprise and energy of the American People. This was one motive for Mr. Biddle's they content to see their government crawling at the feet of this about mable institution? Will they stand still and see a monied aristocracy

> From the Richmond Enquirer A NEW CONVERT.

A coalition print fately defied the friends of cessful in getting in its debts, and that it might the administration to produce a single man who thus have the local institutions more completemeet the challenge with the utmost facility. this common wealth-of men, who have freely come forward and declared, that their eyes have been opened since the Spring elections; that The article which we republish below, was they were deceived by the panic which was got

> taining 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 true principles of democracy among us, I deem my-self bound, by principles which I have pro-fessed since first entering into political life, to

swallow up the dignity of the constitution," take part with hisadministration. "My fellow citizens, the venerable sage and whom he appealed are preparing to follow his advice, he is "content to see their government crawling at the feet of this abominable institution."

The soundnes of his policy, and the integrity of the soundnes of his policy, and the integrity of his conduct. Will you desert him at this hour? You must give your, sanctions to his acts through the ballot boxes. The question of bank or no bank-of restoration of the deposites, 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

SPECIE, AND THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

We take much pleasure in communicating the important fact, that the importance of specie into New York and New Orleans alone. When the searching eye of heaven is hid

When the searching eye of heaven is hid

Behind the globe, and lights the lower world,

Treasury, appear to have exceeded one million dollars.

It will be very gratifying to the People learn further, that a large portion of what is now brought into New York is gold.

proceedings, from the date of its institution to the revenue received the first half of the year, the present day,—except so far as the last line of the abstract may be construed into a shey of compunction for offences committed. The bank being scul-1 as cannot feel shame.

Never did an institution exist that more construed in the two months of the second of the last half of the year, and the dupes of these despots."

The Globe says "The Speech of the King of France, and the treaty of the quadruple alliance, being scul-1 as construction, than this industries of the second of the seco ones vast national debt is now rapidly paying:
off and is all wanted to be discharged, and
the all be discharged, as soon as presented,
without the least inconvenience or embarrass-

this vanishes another prediction of the Senone of whom, and no less a financier than the Webster, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, gravely predicted and promulga-ted 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 at fifty per cent. and would probably cause the postponement of the payment of the public delt.

This was not a loose remark, made impremptu, but he averred it to be the result of sort of estimate he had made, and that this definition and the success of the company, in obtaining this seasonable aid, as a token of its further ency and embarrassment would be one of the deplorable consequences of the late Ex-ecutive proceedings, or of the much abused ex-periment. A sort of estimate, to be surc.— What blind leaders of the blind!

We understand that letters have been recolveed from Colonel Kearney, commanding a part of the regiment of dragoons, dated at Cump 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 weeld provinced. bolk been sick for weeks previously. No o-ther ornicer had died. General Leavenworth ther onicer had died. General Deavenworth 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 veral days previous to the death of General eavenworth; their object was to seek an interview with the Pawners, about 100 miles distant, for the purpose of getting from them everal of our citizens whom they had taken prisoners, and likewise of endeavouring to prevail apon 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 suffi-cient for all the objects in view. Colonel Carriey does not report the loss of any horses. Sickness had prevailed very much through

Sickness had prevailed very much inrough that region.

Act is several years since military expeditions in have been made into that country, but generally beretofore 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.

Pawaess and Commanchess, warlike The Paweer and Commanches, warlike and powerful tribes, are in continual hostility with our frontier settlement, making frequent and afflicting inroads upon the white settlement. as well as upon our Indian emigrants. These last, the Government is by its treaties bound to frefect 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 en-counter serious obstacles, if not a defeat. This policy, approved by all parties, and ining the very preservation of the existing tribes, cannot be effectually prosecuted without the a d of an active military force, capable of rendering the desired protection. This protection was one of the principal objects of the as collision of the property year: together with those of establishing two new posts; of recovoring 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

in that country, is an accident common to all conditions of life, and would be a singular obection to necessary military operations. It

he dragoons will probably be devided into three detachments, and to be kept throughout the season patrolling between our frontier posts, ready to prevent any inroads 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 it a loss for any sound reasons which can be brought as objects to it now; and had we at that the possessions a mounted regiment, wo had to doubt it would have been so cinploy-

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

From yesterday's Balt. Amer. VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. The New York papers announce the arrival at the port of the ship Champlain, bringing Landa papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to Mohewk, with French papers to the 10th. From the journals before us we make the anexedinteresting extracts: The British Parliament was prorogued on

the 14h. The two houses appear to have been competely ranged against each other for some days revious to the prorogation.
In he House of Lords, August 11th, after an abmated debate, the Irish tithe bill was re-

fused second reading, by a vote of 189 to 122. Majorty against the second reading, 67.
The Poor Laws Amendment Bill passed the Hous of Commons on the 8th, after some a-

Accounts from Napoli to July 8, state that lain had submitted, and that Greece was just reprint to complete tranquility.

The King gave his royal assent to the Church Tempralities (Ireland) Bill; and to several atter its.

And darts his light through every guilty hele,
The murders, treasons, and detested sins.
The cloak of night being pluckt from off their backs,
Stand bare and naked, trembling at themetic selves."

King Richard II.

The developements made since the matter was first agitated, of the composition and characters of the Bank of the United States, justifies the application of our motto to its course of the mand the public, that in addition to the course of the mand the public, that in addition to the course of the mand the public, that in addition to the course of the course o

The Globe says "The Speech of the King of ties with the most decided success.] taken, should they become necessary, to put down an insurrection, which, without the least chance of ultimate success. I T is proposed to publish in the city of Baltimore, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the chance of ultimate success, would plunge the Peninsula again into scenes of discord and con-

We are gratified to learn that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have effected the loan of two hundred thousand dollars from 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 obtainand rapid advance to Cumberland. Balt. Amer.

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

Discovery of interesting manuscripts.—From the August number of the New Monthly Mag-azine we learn that M. Ruppel, an accomplish-ed traveller, now on his return from Abyssinaltraveller, now on his return from Abyssinia, has discovered, and brings with him a number of maiuscripts 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 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 \$105 cents for
common to prime—the market well supplied.
Prices receded a shade in the course of Tuesday,

Tit is designed to be literally a "Daily adelectric for the set interests of our beautiful and flourthe best interests of our beautiful and flourthe best interests of our beautiful and flourthe heat individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Rectings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Rectings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conadvancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, developed and containing an object of our beautiful and conventions of the fide individual and contentions.

The lating city, and exerting its natural ia, has discovered, and brings with him a num-ber of manuscripts of great value. The most remarkable of these is a copy of a Bible, con-taining an additional book by Solomon, one or two additional of Esdras, and a considerable

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 \$105. We quote good 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 81.121.

Corn.—Sales of white and yelow at the be-

ginning of the week at 65 cents. There is a hir supply affect to-day, but the market is rath-er flat. We quote both sorts, for shipment, at

at 30 a 33 cents, as in quality.

Cloverseed.—Sales of parcels from stores at

84.374 n 84.50. Some lots have been taken from wagons at \$4 a \$4.50, as in quality. Timothyseed.—Sales from stores (wholesale) at \$2.50 per bashel.

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

65-The undersigned Democratic Republican Candidates, will meet the People of the sevral districts, on the following days, viz: at St. Michaels on Saturday the 20th inst.; at Easton souson, and even more severe at the posts than 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, 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, Morris O. Colston, Nicholas Martin, Philip Horney.

> County Commissioners. John Kemp,—2d District. Peter Webb—3d

For Caroline County. Delegates to the General Assembly. Robert T. Keene, | Matthew Driver, | Capt. — Rich.

For Queen Anna County. Delegates to the General Assembly. Robert Larrimore, Wm. S. Hambleton. Lemuel Roberts, John B. Thomas,

DIED At Easton Point on Thursday last, Mr. Wm On Thursday last, THOMAS SUDLER, Esq. heriff of Queen Anns county.

The King gave his royal assent to the Church Tempralities (Iroland) Bill; and to several other hits:

The Lisndon Morning Chronicle announces, the St. also Chronicle announces, on the St. also Chronicle announces, the St. also Chronicle announces the Associate County, the St. also Chronicle announces, the St. also Chronicle announces, the St. also Chronicle announces the Associate Chronicle announces, the St. also Chronicle announces, the St. a

Cheap Daily Paper.

DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertak-

ing, 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 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 atticles of peculiar interest will be published in detail. 2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be

25. 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 pasty 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, St. 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

ges.

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 an country circulation is confidently expected which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim it is title.

its title.

Having now briefly set before his fellow citcircles at \$1.121.

Having now briefly set before his fellow citcircles his views, and knowing the actorishing
air supply affoat to-day, but the market is rafaair supply affoat to-day, but the market is rafatiout of a 65 cents.

Having now briefly set before his fellow citcitizens his views, and knowing the actorishing
spicess that similar projects have met with in
Boston, New York, &c. the subacriber trusts
the citizens of Baltimore and the squacent country will old be refuctent to encourage at enterprise presenting such claims to public patronair, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their tavourable co-operation in
behalf of this new publication.

13-A number of individuals will be suthorcitizens at an early day.

citizens at an early day.

Respectfully, the Public's humble servant, C. F. CLOUD.

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser," will be published at 84 per an-num; 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

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:

spt 1—sept 26

O-Our brethren of the type in aister chim and in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with as, would confer a favor by giving our prospection a low 3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be print-

confer a favor by giving our prospection a few insertions. The favor will be chestally se-

WM W. HIGGINS,

AS 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 cail. 3w

VENDUR. THE subscriber, intending to leave this shore, will offer at public sale on WED-nesday the 1st of October next, (on the farm where he at present resides, owned by Dr. Ennalls Martin, near the Trappe) his stock of horses, cattle and hogs; also two good carts, as excellent assortment of cart and plough goar, and all his household and kitchen furniture. On all sums over five dellars a credit of six roomthe all sums over five dollars a credit of six mouths will be given. Sale to commence at 11 oclock, A. M.

JOHN KIRBY.

Branch Bank at Easton. 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 cant. on stock, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the lat Monday in October, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. [G]

D. W. HUDSON, War.

[Communicated by the Author.] . SAENA, 11th November, 1833.

SIR-The place from which I write is situa-ted forty miles N. N. W. of the port of Arica, on the coast of Peru, and twenty-live 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 Tumbey to the confine of Chili, on which nature, in denying it rain, has set the impress of eternal sterrility.

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 name less 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 earth-

Ou the night of the 8th of October, 1831, at hollow rumbling subterraneous noise, not un-like, 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 seventy 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, line covering sevon degrees of latitude along the coast. It was also felt at sea, at a distance of 100 miles from Arica, and at Chaquisaca, 400 miles inland, shaking to its centre, not only he immense breadth of the main Cordillera. but the lateral chain of Portosi, on the castern extremity of which Chuquisaca 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 February, 1832, I counted ninety-seven distinct shocks & from that day the greater part of the earthquakes we have had have taken place without the noise which used formerly to precede

On the morning of the 18th September last precisely at 6 o'clock, another dreadful convulsion of the earth occurred here, which en-tirely destroyed at least 1000 of the 1200 houses of this unfortunate city, besides completing the 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 of the primary schools for Talbot county. sion to the duration of this convulsion, in which my personal safety was in many ways threatened; but for the fact of having had my the treatened; but for the fact of having had my the manner of its occurrence in my hand, and having preserved presence of mind enough to note the instant when it ceased, I am inclined to believe that three oscillations occur, and fourteen years of age, and baving in his red every second. The subterranean noise was dreadful, infinitely louder than any Lever heard, and I have been in many thunder storms on the summit of the Andes. Many poor people lost their lives, and all were driven to the surrounding desert to seals affective in the substitute of the company of the comp inclined to believe that three oscillations occursurrounding desert, to seek safety in distance from the dangerous vicinty of walls and houses.

On the evening preceeding the two earth was very dense, an ominous inexplicable stillness seemed to prevail, broken only at inter vals 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 atmostphere 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 disregarged. In countries exposed to earthquakes people acquire a habit of observing any thing considered as an indication, as well a delicacy in the perception, of the slightest shake, which appears to a stranger ridiculous timidity. Two or three circum-stances came under my own observation, which seemed to prove that some powerful quids, were thrown from the shelves and bro-On a highly varnished new table, at time. which I had the night before been reading, the varnish became so fluid that it passed through earth, water was thrown in considerable quanti-ty over the mouth although in none of them was it nearer to the top then three to four feet, One singularity in the dog is remarked here, and it is, that immediately after a shock, whether strong or weak the whole dogs of the place the duty of the commissioners for Talbot countries to drink at the nearest water.

EASTON.

ception 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 author-

For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividfor 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 finstitution, owing to the fact, that the classes are so fluctuating, it would have derogated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the felends 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

which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from patched shoes. The cribe negro is requested the inhabitants of Talbot county and all other moneys which may come into their hands, for release him, other 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. sept 2 3w

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 Assemly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement,

to raise a sufficient sum theref'r in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house, and for purchasing firel, books and stationary therefor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to lovy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel clerk and three trustees to manage the concern : 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 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 or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of tinguished individuals of the last sixty years. remolo," for a period of nearly a century, took place here. Its approach was announced by a hollow graphling authors and announced by a and fourteen years, and an unnual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and titty 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 One of the best novels, say the Loudon Magaabove, 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 obli gatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive a ay portion of the salary or compensation allow-

d 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 for 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

aid 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, as other county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid

missioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arbitrament of he district clerk, each individual believing him

r herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the maty aforesaid, at any time within twenty avs after such return is made.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the commisoners for the county be and they are hereby llowed to make any compensation to the seveall 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 mary free schools therein.

agent is at workin the atmosphere, besides the his day standing where they had been left, about the act to be published in each of the newspapers standing where they had been left, about the published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, or at least four weeks previous to the of academic studies embracing all the significant. next October election, and the provisions thereken, but no empty one had even failen on its of shall not be carried into effect until after that

Sec. 11. Aulbe it enacted, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in the boards of several books, and the next day Talbot county, passed at December session, the boards of several books, and the next day table county, passed at December and Annapolis papers; they appeared as if glued to the mahogany, eighteen hundred and thirty two, shall be and Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; From several large earthern jars sunk in the remain in full force and effect, until the people Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will ad-

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the atrong or weak the whole dogs of the place the duty of the commissioners for Labor country 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, MISS NICOLS AND MRS. SCULL'S on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' SEMINARY will be ready for the re-

ed by the clerk to the commissioners. in which they shall cause to be entered an ac- twilled pantaloons of fustian colour, and old count of all moneys levied and collected from patched shoes. The owner of the above des-

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That it shall be he duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annual the above four times and charge this [Free Properties of their properties with the above four times and charge this [Free Properties of the propert 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 Tulbot county, at the nex innual 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 in the Levy Court of Talbot county, be and the sheriff of said county: and it shall be the duly same are hereby extended to the commission- of said judges to count all the votes so entered and make return thereof to the commissioner ers for said county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in case the for said county, and if it shall be ascertained. taxable inhabitants of any school district in that a majority of voters are in favour of this Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemant, then it shall be operative; but if there be a ble together, when notified to do so, to levy a majority against it, it shall be null and void. tax on the taxable property of such district, or aug 12 te

MALDIES CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF

NASSAU. A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form for the same, and shall also appoint a district the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, af an early day, by he Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, 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 Ardannual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of book, containing anecdotes of most of the dis-Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of

> 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 civ. 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.

zines, of the present day. Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Cri-

tical History of Literature for the last fifty Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth. Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept

uring a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by he late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq# M. P. auhor of the Monk, &c.
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking from a new work entitled Nights of the Round

The Three Westminsier Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Ante-

ope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accuate account of Prince Le Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but 32.50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulatin Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable vork received at this office.

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

HIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, orner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Balti

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years n 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. 11. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illus trate their instruction. Their philosophical apat of appeal to the commissioners for the 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 o the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner 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 volhave been or hereafter may be apportioned or umes of the best authors, as connected with the assigned to said county, for the support of pri- studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access

Sec. 10. And he it enacted, That it shall be teachers have been engaged, whose instructions

ic and ornamental branches necessary to

complete course of female education. Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a propectus of the seminary by applying to the editr.

vertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [Anerican] office. aug 26

NOTICE.

AS committed to the Jail of Mostgomery county, Maryland, on the I'th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who call himself JOHN PURLEY, who says he was aised in 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.

Westmoreland co. Va. He appears to eabout 40 years of age, five feet, six inches high; has do his work as low as is possible, to enable the countersign his eye-brow—he is of tolerable date color, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners. imperfect account of his place of nativity. His clothing when committed was an od black Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient well bound book, linsey vest, much patched, cotton and yarn cribe negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be dicharged

R. R. WATERS, Seff. August 27, 1831.

GEORGE WINELOW.

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

PEGS 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. Or-

leans Sugars, 14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Mo

lasses. 25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee, Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, an

Pouchong Teas. 10 boxes of white and brown Havana Su-Box and keg Raisins,

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

Coarse and fine Salt, Flour, Herrings and Mackerel,

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

Stone and Wooden Ware,

Collector's Notice.

A LL 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 expocted 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 persons; as my duty as an officer will compel the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

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.

Lumber for Sale.

OR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank, It will be old low for cash, if taken away immediately. GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, july 8

SPECIAL NOTICE.

law having been passed by the last General A Assembly, and being now in force, to auhorize 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 securites, 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 cellections by next Court, 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 ICKSON, who is an experienced workman of said assigns to convert the convergence of the converge May Court—and the Securities hope and ex- treville for the last two or three years. I doubt peci, that as they have a large sum to raise and not but that the public will find in him a man the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due rom each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any

quarter, as the collection must be made. WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. 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 s withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN, for self and others.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1834. OF-The papers on the Eastern Shore which published the notice of the meeting, will please publish the above, and forward their bills for Telescope] office. sep 2

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. Cirbank, 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, be flatters himself e shall be able to give satisfaction to those vho may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons for further particulars apply to the subscriber, 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.

Standard keeper for the ensuing year, by the Commissioners for Talbot county, will attend in Easton from the first of September un-til 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.

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 nake their payments to the subscriber, as the s for the same are now due.
ROBERT II. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd. Gw

Strayed or Stolen

ROM 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

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will lease 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 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 brother Thomas Graham, ir. who has positive subscriber on executions, will please bear in me to this course. Persons holding property 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 plainin directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

july 22

Sale of Property for County

Taxes. MOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners the most complete and commodious manner for 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,
leaving Easton every Wednesday morning the 23d day of September inst., between the bours 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 1831, due to me by Philip Wallis. say cleven dollars and eighty-six cents, together with the interest and legal expenses there-BENNETT BRACCO,

former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county.

sept 2 ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton and carnestly 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 ser-JOHN HARPER.

of said assigns to complete the collection by and has done business very successfully in Centhat will suit them.

co3w sept 2 ELECTION.

OTICE is hereby given to the voters of Tal bot 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.

5t

TO RENT. PO 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 published the notice of the meeting, will please of being eligibly located and of having an expublish the above, and forward their hills for the same, immediately, to this [the Chestertown 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 Dweilings 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.

tf sept 2 MILL FOR SALE.

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

Mill, Mill-scat and Farm adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred

ore sof 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; to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near 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 living on the premises.
THOMAS HOPKINS,

Spring Mills, near Denton. Caroline county, Md. N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be

given to the property.

THE STEAM BOAT



WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at soven 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. sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Eas-

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

Al lbaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owne for owners thereof.

By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin, 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 Wolcorr has been much improved.

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master. THIS splendid new coppered and copper fas-tened sloop, just launched, and finished in

berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding-the table will be supplied with every ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers-and every attention will

be given to the wants of those who may patro-Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest or-der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as

far as practicable. SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton Point, may 6



RACES WILL commence, over the Easton 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

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. Castern Shore of Va. or in the State of Dela-THIRD DAY .- A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, july, 22 AS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of August, 1834, by Abraham De Grofft, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore courty, as a runaway, a dark mulatto Woman, who calls herself HARRIET ADDISON, says she was born free, and was raised by her aunt, Judy Nelson, who lived in Hyatstown, eight miles from New Market, Maryland. Said mulatto womman is about 25 years of age, a feet 4% inches high, has a small scar on the left of her nose, small mole near the corner of her right eye, and one over her left eye, scar on the middle finger of her left hand. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, linen apron, yellow cotton handkerchief on her neck, light striped handkerchiefon her head, and pair of old stuff shoes. She has a child with her called Mary Jane, about 6 years old, a bright mulatto. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward,

prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged accord-D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail.

NOTICE. WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot 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 21-2 inches high, a dark mulatte, about 25 years of age; had on when committed Centreville.

aug 26

The owner of the above described negro weman and child, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged accor-

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff. june 7 of Talbot county.

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—may6 TUES.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress,)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year-ny

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-

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 bouncts made of braided straw, That tied beneath the chin. And shawls laid neatly on the neck, And fastened with a pin-

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Co.,

S No. 6, Md.

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described

NY.

But now-a-days the ladies wear French gloves and Leghorn hats, That take up halfa yard of sky, In coal-hod shape or flats, With gowns that do not fall as low As such things ought to fall, TWith 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 bill. And when our folks were out to work, As true as I'm a sinner, Ljump'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, chaise or sleigh; And as for giving "Pa" his meals, Or helping "Ma" to bake, Oh! saints, 'twould spoil their lilly 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 miad 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 suber 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 Gen. ix. 13. the earth"

Soft falls the mild reviving shower From summer's changeful 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 i's 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 nor-

thern section of Vermont. The way was long ages are settled, without the approbation of the snow; and toward the close of the tempestuous afternoon I gladly found myself approaching Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-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 present 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 earnestness with which he implored the grace of God to keep all present from the vice of intemperance, I was led to think he had fallen its victim. . After he had closed, the usual invitation 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 relict 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 mitake. Though sadly marred, it was indeed my carliest and best friend that lay before me. So long and carnest was my gaze, so completely forgotten was every thing but him, that the undertaker was obliged to remind 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 bitterest flood of tears I had shed since my childhood. My kind host soon interrupted me by asking, if I would not follow as a mourner in the procession. I answered him, "Most certainly; 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 stu-died; 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 correpondence had for a time been frequent. But since my return to my native land, although I had repeatedly rumer had told me that his habits were unset-

tled if not dissipated.

As we deposited him in his lonely bed I felt that I was again and forever seperated 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 universe. Night was fast closing in upon us, the wintry 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 possession 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 ble whether cutting the stalks had much effect bread to eat; that he was baggard and dejected in the extreme; and on the last day he was seen among them, as he was receiving a mor-sel 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 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

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 an humble stone upon it, that his friends in journeying that way might and 25 pounds per acre more than row No. 2. find where he was laid. 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 sympathy I felt in her affliction; although at the moment I wrote, I felt how utterly vain and tained 186 hills, and their product of dry shell-leves was all human sympthy in such all corn was 171 like 13 or annual to 14 or 121. moment I wrote, I felt how utterly vain and worthless was all human sympthy in such ed corn was 171 lbs. 13 oz. equal to 14 oz. 124 gled with the rust, was an abundance of very 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 fallen into a drunkard's grave and must inherit been cut; this exact coincidence, however, I the drunkard's portion. Oh! is there not some think may be numbered among those cases which rarely bayes. 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 narrow path of temperance?

The following article, copied from the New England Farmer, we recommend to the par-ticular attention of the farming community.

duced to forward the particulars to you for laws.—Nos. 1 and 4, on which no stalks were publication. Although I am aware that guesting enters largely, and perhaps necessarily, so 2 and 3, from which half the stocks were cut, gave an average of per and young clover, will prove it to be a species of farming similar to that of topping corn stalks.

dient 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.

St. 60 bush. 8 lbs. ducted with too much precision; indeed, that experiment to be relied on, must be conducted entirely without guessing. Therefore, I have been somewhat particlar in conducting this. per acre, 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 immemorial, is not the best course, I will give the details; and if an apology be deemed necessary, for being so very minute; I can merely say, that as the experiment seems to me so deemly to involve the interests of corn growers, deemly to involve the interests of corn growers, the same and the stalks, would make a loss equal to, per a cree, in the two cases, is 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre; or, in the two experiments, (if it may be so termed,) there is an average loss by cutting the stalks, of 25 bushels 5½ pounds per acre; a loss quite deeply to involve the interests of corn growers, there is an average loss by cutting the stalks, it may be well to give a detailed statement of of 25 bushels $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre; a loss quite the case, so that any interested may be able to e ual to all the expenses of hosing and harvestdraw 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 publishall, or a part as you think best.

For a few years past, I have not cut my

corn stalks until the corn was harvested, guessing 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 September, a row of corn in a field of 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 manure 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 difficult to select an average row. On this row I cut the stalks from half the hills; beginning at one end and cuting the first hill, then leaving the next uncut; and so proceeding alternately cutting one and leaving the next uncut, through the row. I had intended to confine the experiment to this row, but finally was led to extend it so far as to include four rows, and 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 ciding which is the most valuable, one acre of forty-six hills, all of them in the manner that corn or five acres of top stalks. But this twenis 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 sindy or gravelly loam, anciently covered with pine oak and chesnut. In hoeing the corn no hills worthles, except it be for manuer; I know of the corn of five acres of top stalks. But this twendespaired, but followed up the work, and who induced her to come to a meeting of the temperance society. Our society in Salford was then 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 honor of to have been the first to introduce the practice in this country. She came to the meeting; my eye was arrested by her appearance, and worthles, except it be for manuer; I know of from the remaks that were made. I saw her possible, through the season.

My estimate of the number of hills on an orrected by some of your readers:

In an area of 200 feet square, (or 40,000

dy corn in either case, a few cars were gathe :ed, mostly from the cut stalks, but the whole

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 are 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 evioz. dry shelled corn, equal to 14 oz. 124 grs. per hill, or 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre. cut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 41

cutting stalks quite so destructive in its effects, as that exhibited in row No. 2, its whole produce was 77 lbs. 9 oz. dry corn, equal to 55 busheles and 10 pounds per acre, or 1 bushel

Not satisfied with resting the experiment

5 bushels 38½ pounds per acre. If this difference 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

54 " 251 " 5 bush. 381 lbs.

equally large and high on wet or dry land, without regard to soil or situation,) was labor well laid out. For although you occasionally gire 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

measured 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 way they are usually cut. If further expericiding which is the most valuable, one acre of have once been dried by the frost and wind, a

and for the present I know of no better, has been me.' as follows: In the first place, they are cut off near the ground, and for the purpose a short

the uncut hills, were evidently the best filled out and the most hale; on a large proportion of bulky, for want of barn-room, I have them the kernels were so closely we lead in, as stacked near the barn-yard; and I think I may bered the Spirit that bid a world arise out of them the kernels were so closely we ged in, as tacked near the barn-yard; and I think I may to make it difficult to bend the ear at all without breaking it. There was very little moulthey would from the same acre, if gathered in and from that time to this she has never missed for the exchange of the mail at that place, burst, ed, mostly from the cut stalks, but the whole the usual way. It may be objected to this, being at the house of God three times in the by which accident three persons lost their lives, quantity was so small as to make it questions. That they are not as good and nourishing as others; as to that matter, I am not able to say; that temperance societies are unfriendly to the but if the cattle are good judges in the case, or cross of Christ. They are the harbingers to who are badly injured, will not recover. The (and I think they ought to be admitted as lead to the blood that cleanseth from all sin. boat we understand was broken about midsuch,) they are quite as good and quite as nour- The poor woman not only attended the church, ships, and almost instantly sank in about 35 or (and I think they ought to be admirated as social following the poor woman not only attended the church, ships, and almost instantly sank in about 35 or social following they are caten, apparently, with quite as good a relish. In addition to this, and the change without and the change within they are obtained without breaking off cars breaking down hills in hauling out, occurrences quite frequent in the other case. They rences quite frequent in the other case. They soon furnished the cellar. The poor woman, the first poor woman not only attended the church, ships, and almost instantly sank in about 35 or 40 feet water. Some of the mails on board it is feared are lost, though it is said one bag was picked up, affoat. The persons dead are, James C. Cook first engineer, a carpenter by the name of Wilson, and a fireman belonging to soon furnished the cellar. The poor woman, cent. more than the other, allording some eviments in the sap continued to circulate for a
rences quite frequent in the other case. They
her mother, and by their united efforts, they
dence that the sap continued to circulate for a
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rences quite frequent in the other case. They
her mother, and by their united efforts, they
dence that the sap continued to circulate for a
rences quite frequent in the other case. also furnish more than double the quantity of greater length of time, in the uncut than in the cut stalks. The uncut hills, gave 42 lbs. 8 bedding for the yard, an item of no small against the consecrations of our new church, and the consecration of the provider of the yard, and the consecration of the provider of the yard, and the consecration of the provider of the yard, and the consecration of the provider of the yard, and the consecration of the provider of the yard, and the provider of the yard, and the provider of the provider o moment in the list of "creature comforts," during our cold winters. And last, though not 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 detailed, in simple yet affecting language, his sufferings since we parted, the gradual manner in which he had been led captive by intemperance, and the iron grasp with which it had held him. "Oh," added he, "if you have a cut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 45 pounds per acre; by cutting the stalks an unprofitable office. The product of the whole row, taken together, cut and unbelled him. "Oh," added he, "if you have a cut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 45 pounds per acre; by cutting the stalks an unprofitable office. The product of the whole row, taken together, cut and unbelled him. "Oh," added he, "if you have a cut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 45 pounds per acre; by cutting the stalks an unprofitable office. The product of the whole row, taken together, cut and unbelled him of the seat short and inconvenient to bind, would be three least, they make more than double the quanboth parts in that way, from the butts being so she occupied in the middle aisle. His lordship short and inconvenient to bind, would be three had observed her, and remarked that there was times as much as it is to gathor them whoie .upon every thing that intoxicates; and if a motive is ever wanting to enforce his abstinence, remind him of your poor friend Henry

I. The product of row No. 3, taken by itself, think this method of managing corn staks much better than the old one; and that a little of knowledge others were a would not also the same day the observation and experience will convince the observation and experience will convenience. observation and experience will convince the she was sixty years of age, and her memory most sceptical, that this branch of agriculture had become obtuse, she came to the Sabbath

contracted a strong smell of smut, and not being aware that I had come in contact with any

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. Fersinder.—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-

and hearts of the two amiable dignituries of the church of England who appear in it, and in the highest decrease her self, bighest decrease her self, and ended accompanied me to the cellar. Sitting down on a stool, she related the case herself, bighest decrease her self, and ended accompanied me to the case herself, and ended accompanied me to the case herself, bighest decrease herself, and ended accompanied me to the cellar.

acre, and thereby reduced the crop to 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, with her was found ships from a distribution of the pavenent; and so abandoned without legislative interference, without co-croin 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, but we want is more life and power, but we may work the machinery more independence. with her, was found shivering in a state of nudity 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

are few farmers that will hesitate long in de- possible to conceive a human being to be in, was at this period visited by a lady who never were made, but some care was taken that the worthles, except it be for manuer; I know of from the remaks that were made, I saw her accumulating steam which, when a boat is in surface of the ground should remain as level as no animal that will eat them. But after they tremble on her seat. As she went out she said motion, is always worked off. The recurto her daughter, "Ah! what things he told me; rence of these dreadful accidents will, it is if I live till next Sunday, I will go and hear hoped, lead to such enactments on the part of subsequent moderate degree of mouldiness if I live till next Sunday, I will go and hear hoped, lead to such enactments on the part of that man preach." "I wish you would," said Congress as will subject all steamboats in the acre, was made in the following manner, and seems to be no injury.

that man preach." "I wish you would," said Congress as will subject all steamboats in the daughter, "it would be a happy day for country to a periodical examination and test of - The season of the year being inclement, the

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 3,646 hills per acre, each hill occupying nearly 12 square feet of surface. The expense of cutting in this manner, however, about a mere trifle, it any, more than cutting and weight of fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

At the time of harvesting, the corn was husked in the field. The forty-six hills from which the stalks had been cut, gave forty-cight and a half pounds of ears; and the forty-six hills on which the stalks had been cut, gave forty-cight and a half pounds of ears, and the forty-six hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave forty-cight and a half 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 to the uncut hills, were evidently the best filled. would have a new dress, it being 14 years since she had one before. She determined on having a black bombazine, which was formernot a more decent person in the whole con-After this she began to thirst for the fountain

of knowledge-the word of God; and though is not yet brought to a state of perfection; that school, and sat down with the alphabet class: there is yet room for improvement.

In passing through a field of corn about the first of September, I noticed that my clothes 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 leaves nearly covered with rust (something to borrow something of her sister. She had similar to that observed on the stakes of Engscarcely got into the cellar, before she saw a bottle of gin, and two glaasses 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, thee old fool, get thee in and get drunk; what dost thee mean get the in the following the same and get drunk; what dost thee mean get the sister.—Her sister started up, locked the door, and said to her, "Now, thee old fool, get the in and get drunk; what dost the mean get the sister.—It is not so that the same and get drunk; what dost the mean get the sister.—It is not so that the same and get drunk is the same and g which rarely happen.

The difference between the two rows on which half the stalks were cut, and the two rows on which half the stalks were cut, and the two last fall, in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt, in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt, in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt, in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I begged my sistalt in regard to the utility of feeding milch what to do," she said, "and I beg which half the the stalks were cut, and the two rows on which none of the stalks were cut, was 5 bushels 38½ pounds per acre. If this difference 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 48 bushels and 43 rounds per acre. for the conclusion, I would enquire, if you can Go ye and do likewise, and with regard to ar-

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.

WM. CLARK, Jr.

Northampton, March, 1832,

WM. chark, Jr. An interesting account of a very poor old woman, from a speech of the Rev. Hugh Strowell, M. A. of Manchester, (Eng.)

Aniong the recent publications of the British
and Foreign Temperature of the strong of the British
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and Foreign Temperature of the strong of the and Foreign Temperance Society, we find the father and diocesan with respect to this woman. He doubted whether the fact was not colored thurch 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 beneficently and actively engaged, we may look for the speedy addition of an immense allow to the back room, and turning down the bed, and showing us her course but clear and company to the sum of human harvings. the temperance cause. When all the clergy in Great Britain and America shall be found thus beneficently and actively engaged, we may look for the speedy addition of an immense amount 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, this section of the country, as proof positive that the stalks were cut without injury to the crop. Or 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 acre, and the clergy in and the clergy in and I hope soon to be able to read it myself—acre as hall be found thus is I not happy. "And I hope soon to be able to read it myself—acre as all the clergy in and I hope soon to be able to read it myself—and thus the clergy in and I hope soon to be able to read it myself—acre as all the clergy in and I hope soon to be able to read i

powerful influence-to unite with us in this destroy the overflowings of maternal love.

Our ladies came forward to take care of the child, and showed that they were not afraid to child, and showed that they were not afraid to avow themselves members of the temperance society. We do not need to sign the temperance declaration for ourselves, but we need it in o der to show an example to others; and it ought to be a source of gratitude and joy that full delusion that ardent spirits is a fit beverage of life. Who can tell bow far the baneful influence of our conduct has extended and shall the temperance society. crop is destroyed, by cutting the stalks in the way they are usually cut. If further experiment should establish this fact, I think there ed to the lowest state of degradation that it is we owe to our country and to our kind.

> their machinery, and require them to be placed under the management of properly informed

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

course of the week. Mark this, those that say Fears are entertained that others who have not been found are also dead, and that one or two ly gentlemen, wearing his hair in a queu, name unknown, is also supposed to be among the

> Since writing the above we have learned from the captain of the boat, that the elderly person who was supposed to be among the missing, is safe, and that all of the mails have been recovered—all of which we hope may turn out to be true.

> Recovery of Runaway Slaves.—The New York Mercantile says we are indebted to a legal friend for the following account of a cent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, which we understand settles the question of the right of a master to recover his runaway slave, or slaves, upon due legal process before a magistrate, whose decision in the matter in favor of the master will hereafter be final. SLAVES -The Supreme Court of this State

at the July term quashed the writs de homino replegiando, in various cases, as being inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States-but by a rule of a day subsequent on the suggestion of counsel granted a stay of proceedings in order to enable couns l This motion has been within a few days past decided, and of course writs de homine replegiando in slave cases are declared by the Suprame Court to be unconstitutional, and that decision appears to be final.

Some of the slaves have been removed on the requisition of the Governor of the several States on the ground of criminal offences—a few others remain. The law will now take its course—the Constitution be vindicatedand our southern friends may be assured that the people of the northern and eastern states will carry into effect with honesty and sincerity, the common contract under which we have so long lived with honor abroad, and prosperity at

Wedensday Evening. It has been given out to day rather studious ly, that the sales of Exchequer bills latterly own account, but for account of the Bank of \$5,965! Ireland; but it happens unluckily for this pretence, that the same excuse was put forth in 1831 to explain the large sales of the same security then made, but it appeared afterwards in the evidence of some of the Bank Directors thenrselves that this was a cover, and that the sales were made by themselves with the view to contract the circulation. This must appear to the public at large to be exceedingly weak conduct, or perhaps worse, for many persons put the construction upon it, that it is done out of kindness to some of their friends whose speculations would be injured by it it the transactions were known. We do not ourselves believe the Bank directors capable of being influenced by any such motives, but they expose themselves certainly to the imputation of it, and if it is a proper thing to contract their circulation at this time, which most reflecting men say it is, both wrong and unfair to make any mystery about it. Just in the same proportion that some parties are protected by it are the rest of the moneyed interest and the pub-

lic at large injured. The accounts from New York fully bear out the anticipation of the great demand for gold which is likely to follow the change in the relative value of the gold and silver coinage of the Union. It is plain that General Jakson's Government is achieving, and with a very rapid progress too, one of the greatest reforms in the currency ever attempted by any country. It is admitted that a supply of specie and bullion has been already obtained from Europe of \$20,000,000, or 4,000,000', sterling, in value, and that further very considerable supply will be wanted and will be obtained. The predilection here and in other parts of Europe is so great for investments in the local stock of the Several States of the American Union, that it finds purchasers to almost any extent that may be required; by the proper application of this power, bullion may in like manner be obtained, and the proper balance between bank notes and specie, the great object of the President's policy, established throughout the United States. By our great monetary interests here the progress of the operation cannot be watched with too much solicitude.

With the letters received to-day from 1 i bon. which are dated on the 26th ult. are forwarded copies of the decree for calling in the paper money, or apolices, to which reference has already been made as a very judicious and useful measure an the part of the Portuguese Government. From the 31st of August all payments are to be made in cash instead of half cash and half paper as heretofore, and the apolices will be paid off by the Lisbon bank, if required, at 20 per cent. discount.

The Consol market has undergone very little fluctuation to-day, and is on the whole rather firmer than yesterday. The last price for the account was 90% to 1, and of Exchequer bills 43s. to 45s. premium

Business in the anish stock commenced this morning with some firmness, but the reports current of a stand made by the Carlist force in the north of Spain, caused the price to give way afterwards, but the market rallied again partially, and on the whole, the variations were considerable. Cortes bonds left off at 411 to and Bretty water aloning worth today de the

The following are the last prices done in the different securities of the United States: -5 per cent. stock, 92l.; New York State 5 per cent., redee nable 1845, 104l. to 105l.; Ditto 6 per cent., 1845, 1131, to 1147.; Louisiana 5 per cent., 1838, 1839, 1849, 1847, 1850, and 1991.; Ditto 5 per cent., 1844, 1847, 1850, and er cent., 1838, 1839, 1843, 1844, and 1849, 1852, 102L; Mississippi 6 per cent., 1861, States Bank shares, 231. 10s. to 231. 151s

From the National Intelligencer.

SUMMARY JUSTICE .- In the city of Richmond, for a year or so past, public senti-ment has manifested itself very strongly against professional gaming houses, of which it would seem there have been a large number maintained in the city notwithstanding the severity of the laws against those who keep them. This natural hostillty towards establishments so pernicious in any community, it is due to the Editor of the Richmond Compiler te say, has been strenuously urged and stimulated by that Journal. Whether from this cause alone, or from others combined with it, the public feelings seem to have reached a state of excitement, which an incident caused to explode on Monday night last, with a sweeping run of the establishments of the offenders.

young man of the city appears to have suffered personal ill-usage from some of the keepers of the gaming tables, when, "a little after 9 o'clock at night (according to the Compiler) a number of young men assembled to-gether for the purpose of breaking into the struments by which they carry on their illegal and ruinous practices. Their numbers were rapidly increased, until in a short time they amounted to between three and four hundred." "No noise, no uproar, no violence disgraced their proceedings." This body of young men "accompanied by the captain of the night guard, and eight of his men," proceeded to attack, in succession, ten different gaining houses, entering each and destroying all the implements of their trade, but not touching or injuring property of any other description.

This is a summary statement of the proceeding. We cannot withhold one remark on submitting it to our readers. Every good citizen must rejoice in the suppression of establishments so demoralizing and so pernicious; the instruments of so much misery and ruin, but we could have wished that this most desirable result had been accomplished by other means. Mobs are dangerous weapons with which to effect any end, however good, and, in a land of laws, their agency is greatly to be deprecated, however respectable the materials of which they may be composed.

The following is a letter to one of the Chiefs th Richmond from one of his emissaries then in North Carolina. It is hoped it will awaken the citizens of Raleigh to a sense of their danger. It will be observed that it makes honor-able mention of Mr. Robinson, the Editor of the Compiler.

RALEIGH, Dec. 19 1833. Mr. JNO. R. SHUBERT, Richmond, Va. Dr: sir, - Yours came to hand this morning -and the contents noticed - I will pay attention

the same-and wish Mr. Robinson in hell .-Truly yours

W. WILKINSON. The Compiler says-Another gentleman has placed in our hands a book which appears to contain the memoranda of a gambler named II. Street, exhibiting the profits of a single table during the three winter months, from which it appears that a single individual reamade are not by the Bank of England on their lized during this short period the large sum of

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER. The trial of GEORGE GILL, which occupied the attention of the Court for two days, closed on Thursday night at 10 o'clock, with a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the first degree."

This case, as it appeared in evidence before he Jury, disclosed an atrocious crime, under ircumstances alike revolting and striking. On Monday, the 21st of April last, the prisoner and John Fletcher were, to all appearance, deoted friends: - they lived in the same house, hared the expense of providing and of rent, and worked together as shoemakers:-they participated in the same amusement that morning were together throughout the day without any seeming quarrel, and returned to their home, in Wharton street, by the navy Yard, that night. A female by the name of Mary Patterson lived with them, nominally as housekeeper, really as the commpanion of George Gill. came the principal witness on part of the Commonwealth, and first disclosed the horrible ca-

During the supper which the prisoner and Fletcher ate, and while the latter was occasionally either absent or asleep; the former declared his design to commit the crime, in a manner which indicated the utmost degree of vindictive resolution. He got an axe from the cellar, had a Spanish knife, and some time after Fletcher had gone into the garret to bed he went up avowing his inflexible purpose. The woman entreated him to for lear, but in vain, and she left the house for a few minutes ither from the effect of terror or in the hope of meeting some of the police. It was midnight, and no one stirring—she was called in again by the prisoner, and altho' conscious from what she had heard and from what Gill I am instructed to apprize you at the first month, the amount the Bank on account of damages on the exchange on the French Government. hen said, that he had effected his object, and room over-head, she retired as usual for the Gill to have slept tranquilly.

On Tuesday morning, the prisoner proceeded to dispose of the body of his victim. He proured a pick, dug a grave four or five feet deep earth, and arranged the whole cellar floor so is to leave no cause for suspicion. He then fressed himself, and went to a sick parent.

Mary Patterson, who knew all that he had lone and all that he was still doing, but who lid not actually witness his proceedings, went away on Tuesday evening, remained at the corner of Market and Broad streets for a day or two, and finally effected her wish of communicating with a magistrate on the -Friday following. The consequence was an immediate and active inquiry by Justice Loughead, and the Constable, David McClean. They found the house:-had it watched until Gill returned to it:-and succeeded in surrounding it, shortly after he had gone in and fastened it. They asked for Flatcher, and the prisoner said he had for the deficiency thus caused in the estimated gone into the country:—they examined the cellar, and after much labor discovered the interred the corpse. The head and neck were dreadfully bruised, the under jaw broken and mashed in, and immediately behind and below the right ear was a punctured would, two or three inches deep, of a size and shape that ex-actly tallied with a Spanish knife taken from the pocket of the wretched culprit. Splatches of blood were traced on the axe and on the walls of arms of the deceased tightly to his chest The body was namediately recognised as that of John Fletcher by all who had known him and who were present, except the prisoner, who affected to be wholly unable to say whose it was. A great variety of circumstances were deided in evidence tending to corroborate the parrative of the transaction as given by Mary Patterson: and some efforts were made on beall of the prisoner to contradict a few of her

statements and to bring discredit upon her tesimony. The enormity of the crime was undisputed:-no question of law, either as to the character of the offence, or the introduction of evidence was raised:-and the sole issue for determination by the jury was, whether they believed this murder in the first degree, to have been committed by George Gill,—in other words, whether in reference to that single point, the story of Mary Patterson, connected wit! all the circumstances, was worthy of reliance The case was fully spoken to by George L.

Ashmead and David Paul Brown, Esgrs. on behalf of the accused, and by Samuel F. Reed Esqr. and the Attorney General, for the Com monwealth. At 9 o'clock on Thursday night JUDGE KING charged the Jury impressively houses of the gambiers, and destroying the in- and clearly, and the verdict was rendered in about an hour.

> Trials at Greenfield .- Judge Putnam beld Nisi Prius term of the Supreme Court at Greenfield, last week at which two trials were held of some importance. The first was an action of slander by Laura Howe vs. Benjamin Perry. She was a widow about twenty three years old, of an unblem shed and unsuspected character. The defendant had charged her with the most infamous conduct. The words were fully proved to have been spoken under circumstances indicating great malignity. No justification was attempted. The jury returned a verdict of \$1250 damages.

The case of I. Newton, 24, et al. vs. Northheld, was an action to recover damages for a defect in a Bridge in that town, which fell while the plaintiff's stage coach was passing over i last spring, and demolished the carriage. The verdict was for \$231, the amount of the injury which being doubled by the Court, makes the defendant payfor this neglect \$462.

Boston Courier.

Dickinson College .- The Carlisle Herald of Thursday says:

The Board of Trustees of this Institution ad ourn to-day after a most interesting Session— yesterday being the day appointed for the Installation of the Faculty, a large concourse of citizens and strangers joined a procession for-med in the college Campus by the Trustees and Students, and proceeded in order to the Methodist Church to witness the exercises. The usual oath prescribed by the charter was adBANK OF THE UNITED STATES, July 8th, 1834.

letter of the 3d inst. requesting that the dividend on the stock owned by the United States, should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, of the United States at the office of this bank in Washington, which was this morning submitted to the board of directors. At the same time was presented a copy of your letter to the cash ier of that office, dated the 2d inst. contaming the final refusal of the Treasury to allow the Clay, the responsibity rests on the partisans of claim of the bank for damages on the protested. Sin:- I have had the honor of receiving your claim of the bank for damages on the protested Mr. Clay, and not on us; because the question bill upon the French Government.

After due consideration of the contents of dividend payable on the 17th of this month there will be deducted the amount due to the bank for damages, costs, and interest, upon the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of that Treasury on the French Government—and that the remainder shall be placed to the conditions of the state of the secretary of the that the remainder shall be placed to the credit of the treasurer in the office at Washington, in

conformity to your request.

I am further instructed to say, that this ourse is adopted by the board of directors, not merely from a conviction of the obvious justice and propriety of it, but because it furnishes the best, if not the only mode of obtaining a judicial decision of the case by the proper tri-bunals. To procure that decision, the board will give every facility in their power-and it there is any other mode of submitting the rights of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals more acceptable to you, any suggestion by you for that purpose will not fail to receive the prompt and respectful consideration of the board of directors. In the mean time, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
N. BIDDLE, Pres't.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Sec'ry of the Treasury, Washington.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, ? July 8, 1834.

SIR:-I had this day the honor of informing you that the board of directors would deduct from the dividend payable to the United States, on the 17th of this month, the amount due to the Bank on account of damages on the bill of

I am instructed to apprize you at the same time that in thus enforcing their right in this that Fletcher was then lying murdered in the particular case, they desire not to be understood as waiving any other claim upon the Govern night, and unable hersif to sleep, represented ment, and they more especially wish it understood, that they do not waive their claim for full compensation and indemnity for the violation of the charter of the Bank, by the removal from its custody of the public funds, for the use o in the cellar, dragged the corpse down from the which the Bank had paid a valuable consideragarret, buried it, threw in a quantity of paving tion. That claim is reserved in full force, to stone, piled the wood carefully over the soft | be asserted at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be deemed expedient. I hav the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
N. BIDDLE, Pres't.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ? July 14th, 1834.

Sir:-Your two communications under date of the 6th inst. have been received. The course oursued by the Bank over which you preside determing to withhold a portion of the divilends due on the stock of the United States. has excited much surprise in this department, and, at the present time, is more to be regretted, as Congress is not in session to provide revenue from the bank stock the present year.

The claim for damages on the bill of exs now refused, was disallowed by this Depart- leaders slain, and then we will recruit enough ment before the two last dividends were passe! from your disbanded rank and file to conquer o the credit of the Treasury, and some months | the enemy who has conquered you! Will not before the recent session of Congress commenc- this induce Messrs. Clay and Webster to suced. Consequently, it was presumed that the cumb to the Nullifiers and fall into the ranks claim, if not abandoned, would be presented the latter has not instituted any action at law

against the claimant. Besides these considerations, it could have been anticipated as probable that all the dividends accruing would not be paid with promptitude and fidelity, when it was known that the case of a failure in a stockholder to discharge his subscription to the capital of the Bank, was the only case where the charter makes an express provision that he "shall lose the benefit of the dividends;" and in this instance, that the United States, though a large stockholder, was not pretended to have been guilty of any breach of this provision. Notwithstanding this, it would seem from your communications that the United States, though intimately connected with the Bank, by havng conferred the great privileges in its charter, y still using it daily as a fiscal agent for cerain purposes, and by being entitled to a supervision of its concerns through Congress, has suddenly, without pravious notice, and only by an implied or constructive power, not in the opinion of this Department warranted or neessary, been deprived of the use of most of its dividents, and for the purpose of satisfying a ontroverte o aim, the law and equity of which were many months since denied by the Executive, and have never been sanctioned by either of the other branches of Government

stablished by the constitution. In this condition of the subject, since the Bank did not deem it proper to present to Congress, the customary tribunal for settling such disputed demands against the United Statesor, during its late session, to apprize either that body or this office of the extraordinary course intended to be pursued in thus seizing upon a large portion of the public dividends, while already in possession of more than a million of dollars belonging to the Government, but hitherto uncalled for by its creditors or the T easury-this Department does not consider that it has yet enjoyed a suntable opportunity of Congress; and, therefore, does not feel jus-

But it will endeavor on the whole subject to this Department, the statement of them, when-ever forwaded, will receive respectful consideration. I have the honor to be, yours,

Secretary of the Treasury. N. BIDDLE, Esq. Pres't U. S. Bank, Philadelphia

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Duff Green is at his winspulling again! Why can't he take our advice, and avoid these

before us is not whether Mr. Van Buren or and office while they are known and called by Mr. Clay shall be elected? The true question the names aforesaid:-And whereas, they have these communications, I am instructed by the is, how can the State-rights party best promote also represented, that being partial to a mon-board of directors to inform you, that from the the success of their own principles. Not by archical form of government, and particularly

> he bids them, and any mischief happen to the great Wig family in consequence, the responsibility rests upon them most undoubtedly. Although the Reds are but as one to ten of the Wig family, yet their right to govern the household cannot be questioned. It was because Gen. Jackson and the Republican party most unreasonably refused to recognise this right, that Green went over to the enemy.

Green is right too in saying "the true question is, how can the State rights party best that they may be allowed to take and use the promote the success of their own principles?" name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and to be promote the success of their own principles?" (idest) make Mr. Calhoun President. That known by that name in future, or until the is undoubtedly "the true question." It has said name shall become, from their use of it, nothing to do with the usurpations and corruptions of the administration, of which we have heard so much, nor with the ambitious Be it enacted, &c. That the said OLD views of Clay or Webster. And that those 'principles" would be abandoned by supporting Mr. Clay, is as clear as the sun at noon-But let us hear the "little red" further.

"As we cannot support either, the next question is, which, the election of Mr. Van Buren or of Mr Clay, would most prejudice our principles? It is manifest, that this will entirely depend upon the relation we may bear to the parties. Mr. Van Buren's only hope for the Presidency depends upon the contingency of a divided opposition. His partisans know that we cannot and will not support any candidate who "advocates the principles of the Proclamation or justifies the Force Bill; and they as sincerely believe that Mr. Clay intends to be a candidate. Under such circumstances there is a large mass of disaffected Jackson men who still adhere, and party organization and official patronage, it is supposed, will pre-ponderate. This may be so: and if so, what state of parties will follow? If Mr. Van
Buren is elected now, because of a divided opposition, will not the approxition because of a passed position, will not the opposition become united passed. n a single resistance to the further introduction of his N. Y. tactics? That they will so unite, and upon the basis of our principles, is manifest. Mr. Clay's friends will not, it is to be hoped, think of running him again, if he should be defeated by Mr. Van Buren; and with the affords ground of much speculation to the party fourth de'rat of their favorite, his party will be disbanded; and, his name being withdrawn, and his party disbanded, the South will become united, the treachery of the Richmond Enquirer to the contrary notwithstanding; and being united in the South, we will not only hold the abuses of the Government in check, but we will revolutionise the administration."

This must be vastly consoling to Mr. Cla and Mr. Webster! The little squad of Nullifiers says to their numerous army, you shall adopt " our principles," submit to our leaders, home. - New Albany Gazette. stated that payment of part of the dividends the field, and suffer you to be cut up and your to be disciplined by Duff Green and led to

Listen to his trumpeter. Green proceeds to in the same way .- Baltimore Repub.

"The only question open for consideration of the State Rights party, is that made by "Dar-lington" He thinks that they should not have a candidate, and should not participate in the canvass. The result of our reflection has led Government property not yet vurloined, to us to the opposite conclusion. We think that carry on the war of the rich against the poor the party should make an carly and decided rally. It is admitted by all, that Mr. Van has produced a strong feeling in this city an Buren cannot be defeated but by our co-operation. If it is manifest, as we believe it to be. that the election of either of the other candidates by our co-operation, would more preju-dice our cause, than the election of Mr. Van Buren would do, the question is concluded We must be passive or bring forward a canlidate of our own. If we satisfy the body of the opposition, that we cannot consistently support a candidate who disapproves our principles, and that we will not, they will support our candidate—not as a choice of evils, but of choice. If they refuse to do so, we will have rallied our party—we will have our flag un-furled—we will hold the balance of power, and as such be courted by all parties; and in this next contest. To hesitate now is to surrender of gold presented for coinage continues to inall—to persevere is to gain every thing."

does Green speak of the recuits already enlis-

"If the State Rights party act with decision, and put a candidate in nomination, he will be that it has yet enjoyed a suitable opportunity in relation to so unexpected a measure, to The Ken ucky Reporter, the Cin una i Ganow the views or procure the desirable action zette, the Ohio Journal, the Michigan Messenger, the Belmont Enquirer, the Pennsylvania tified in making, at this time, any arrangement Inquirer, the Commercial Intelligencer, all with the bank, or any "suggestion" in respect to legal prosecutions; nor in recognising, in any mode, "the justice or propriety" of the proceedings the Bank has been pleased to adopt.

Duit will replace the first time, any arrangement inquirer, the Commercial Intelligencer, and papers of decided and deserved influence, have spoken unequivocally on this subject. It is therefore incumbent upon the State Rights party to make a nomination."

present an early report to Congress at its next Telegraph have brought over so many to the States. In the mean time, if the Bank desires, before a report is propared, that the facts and didate accomplish? The mere boldness of an adventure sometimes brings success. Such reasons in detail, on which its decisions and may be the issue of Duff Green's attempt may be the issue of Duff Green's attempt Mr. Clay, the champion of the American System, may yet perish under the command of tem, may yet perish under the command of Mr. Calhoun, fighting for "our principles" of Nullification, and Mr. Webster may yet "take his chance," defending the one-starred flag "among those upon whom the blows may fall first and fall thickest."

and the contents noticed—I will pay attention to them is adult time—I have enclosed you the right Hand half of a One Hundred Dollar Note Letter D. No. 2724—and I wish you to hand it to Mr. Vial—I will send you ten by the Hon. Judge Reed, to the Principal and Professors elect, an Inaugural address explanatory of the designs of the Institution under its present organization, was destrained by the Hon. Judge Reed, to the Principal and Professors elect, an Inaugural address explanatory of the designs of the Institution under its present organization, was destrained there are two sisters on Staten Island, the news from you occasionally—shall not be been unusually cool for this designs of the Guarde du Corps, and Count Gustave de Blucher, grandson of Field Marshal Blucher. The seconds were Count the seconds were Count the state, who have for the last twenty of the Guarde du Corps, and Count Gustave de Blucher, grandson of the year. It now, however, begins total darkness for the last ten years. We understand there are two sisters on Staten Island, in this state, who have for the last twenty of the Guarde du Corps, and Count Gustave de Blucher. The seconds were Count Edgar de Luchlner, and M. Emmanuel de Grouchy. Count d'Aubre received the ball of his adversary at fifteen yards distance and immediately expired.

M. Rothschild having rather too deeply dipole on the same species of sectutions, has at last been caught, and experienced a loss of \$5,000,-1000. A duel took place at Strasbourg, July 26, between Count Prosper d'Aubre, aged 27 years, formerly of the Guarde du Corps, and Count Gustave de Blucher, grandson of Field Marshal Blucher. The seconds were Count

From the Boston Morning Post.

AN ACT to change the name of the parties therein mentioned. - WHEREAS, numerous pelitions have been presented to this Legislative body, from that powerful and wealthy political party, the OLD TORIES, alias Royalists, alias National Republicans, alias Consolidationsts, alias Bankites, &c. &c. &c. respect-fully representing, that all the aforesaid names have successively become odious, unpopular, and degrading in the view of the common people, and that they cannot hope to regain power united as Colonies, they therefore wish to be known by a name by which some political party in the mother country has been designated and as the appellation Tory, which would be most appropriate to their principles, and most grateful to their teelings, has always been unpopular in this country, while that of Whighas, on the contrary, met with popular favor therefore, for these, and for many other good and sufficient reasons set forth in their said petitions, they have prayed this legislative body, FORIES, alias Royalists, alias Federalists,

alias Hartford Conventionists, alias National Republicans, alias Consolidationists, alias Bankites, &c. &c. &c. shall be allowed to take the name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and shall hereafter be known and called by the said name, or names, in the same manner as they have heretofore been designated and known by all and any of the names aforesaid Provided nevertheless, That all the Repub licans, and other good people of this Common wealth, shall have full liberty and permission to call the said Whigs, alias Wigs, by any of the aforesaid names which they have heretoford borne, at all times, and in all places;-and, moreover, that the said Whigs, alias Wigs, shall still be, and shall forever continue to be responsible for all the acts, contrivances, plots, treasons, conspiracies, misdemeanors, wicked designs, and traitorous intentions, in which they have, at any time, been defected or implicated, under any of their said former names

[Approved, April 1, 1834.]

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The result of the late election in our State ress of the other States. - If we were to speak of General Jackson's strength in Indiana, we off randy when T p came in .- He immedia e y should be bound to treat it as very near equal thought of a trick, and left his brandy on the to the vote obtained by Governor Noble at the har, while he stepped to the door. On returnlate election. At the last Presidential election his majority something exceeded six thousand. -We are not informed of any great defection from the ranks of his friends since that time. We are anxious to preserve our character for neutrality; but consider it our duty to give correct information about the state of public opinion, or other facts which may exist about

NINE LIVES.

The Chronicle says Jacksonism is like the cat with nine lives. Judging from the statements of the opposition prints, one would nafurally be led to think so. According to those claim, if not abandoned, would be presented to be disciplined by John C. Calhoun? Where is their killed off every year since Jackson became a statements, Jacksonism has been regularly patriotism and love of "Union, now and forever, one and indivisible," if they do not consent to fight as private soldiers in the ranks of Nulseems to gather additional strength with ever It is time for them to begin to make ready. defeat. We suspect the friends of the Bank The Palmetto Chief will soon be in the field, would be pleased if Bankism were to be killed

SEIZURE OF BANK DIVÍDENDS.

The correspondence relative to the Bank and its proposed scizure of that part of the which was published in this paper yesterday its environs. It has caused the scales to fall from the eyes of many who were deceived into a support of the Hydra of corruption. They see and understand the course of the Bank; its resolution to intimidate the Government now, by a seizure of its funds; the attempt to lo so last winter by endeavoring to get up, popular commotion, having failed. - Pennsylva-

From the Washington Globe.

GOLD COINAGE .- We have obtained and present below, an extract from the last report of the Directors of the Mint, showing the to the District, for the purpose of settling their rapid and salutary progress of the new gold differences by a duel. From what we have coinage, during the week ending the 20th inst. way our principles will be irresistible in the It is highly gratifying to see, that the quantity We thought this arrogant spirit of the Nul enabled, by great exertion, to coin of it during only the last week over \$200,000, and to meet. by the entire opposition press; but many of as yet, we are informed, all the public demand them already give signs of submission. Thus of the depositors of gold within the period of time allowed by the act of Congress.

STATEMENT of the amount of gold re maining in the Mint uncoined on the 13th September with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 20th September-together with the amount of Gold coinage executed, and of coins delivered within the same period. Remaining uncoined at the Mint, Sept. 13, \$803,000

Deposited for coinage during the week ending 20th September, viz. Uncoined bullion Uncoined bullion \$5,500 Coins of the United States of former standard 1,500 Foreign coins 244,000 251,000

1,054,000 Amount coined during the week ending 20th September 205,000 Amount remaining uncoined

\$848,000 Earthquake at Savannah -The Savannal Republican, of the 13th inst. says: "A slight shock of an earthquake was felt this day, be

Man without money .- A man without money is a body without a soul-a walking death-a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth alias Federalists, alias Hartford Conventionists, to speak he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared may end in his ask-ing for money. He is avoided like a person infected with a disease, and is regarded as an in-cumbrance to the earth. Want wakes bim up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing from a tradesman, he is asked for the cash before delivery.

> A gentleman named Pratt, stepped into a Barber's shop in Courtlandt street yesterday, to be shaved:—preparatory to which he took off his coat and hung it on a nail. After the operation was performed, he went to put on his coat, and to his surprise and consternation found that the person who preceded him had taken away his coat, the pocket of which con-tained \$2,300 in Bank notes, among which were two bills of \$ 100 each on the Utica Bank seven 850 bills on the Madison County Bank; fifty \$20 bills on the Utica Bank, two \$50 bills, on the United States Bank. The remainder was in small bills, of different denominations.-[N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Postmaster at Georgetown, S. C. in a note to Jno. McRae, Esq. Postmaster at Fayetteville, says the loss of property sustained by the late Tornado in that place "will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, independent of the Rice crops." Add to this the loss which must have occurred from the recent Freshet, and the destruction of property must be immense.

Mr. McDUFFIE.

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th inst. his scat in Congress, and requesting that a special election may be called to supply his place. Accordingly, writs of election have been issued, ordering an election to be held on he second Monday and Tuesday in next month .- Baltimore Republican.

The St. Augustine Herald remarks that although thirteen years have elapsed since the transfer of Florida to the United States, the difficulties arising from conflicting land claims have not yet been entirely disposed of. At the late session of the territorial court, many cases were finally determined.

PRETTY GOOD .- Tip was a tipler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging al out one of the bar-rooms, taking opportuity to get liquor free of expense. It was his peculiar way, when a glass was mixed, and the back of the purchaser turned, to drain the glass and slip slily off. The ostler had called for a glass ing, he saw the glass empty and exclaimed. who drank that poison I had prepared!" was frightened; "1," stammered he. "You are a dead man," says Brush.—"What shall I do" said Tip. "Down with a pint of lampoil," answered Brush, and down went the pint of lamp oil; and Tip not only got over the poison, but the tipling too. Dunstable Telegraph.

White Rats .- Two of this variety of the rat species were caught a few days ago in Messrs. W. C. Barron & Co's Bakery, in removing a kneeding trough, under which they had burrowed. They were exhibited by the men who captured them, in a large wire trap, and excited a great deal of curiosity; for among the hundreds who pressed to see them as they were carried through the street, there was probably not one who had seen their like before. They are very pretty pets; larger than the ordinary grey rat; have pink colored eyes, and long silky hair, like that of the Angola goat. They are apparently less timid than the grey rat. One of the latter was put into their cage, when both immediately set upon it and worried it to death Norfolk Her.

From the Balt, Amer. We regret to hear that the political quarrel which has occurred in Richmond, between it e Editor of the Enquirer and the Hon. Mr. Archer, member of Congress, is likely to terminate in bloodshed. The last Fredericksburg Arena says:
We montioned in our last, that Mr. WM. S

ARCHER, of the H. of Representatives, had made an assault on Friday, with a cane, upon the Senior Editor of the Enquirer. We have since learnt that a short time afterwards the son of Mr. RITCHIE attacked Mr. ARCHER, and a rencontro ensued. We feel authorised, from the publicity which the affair has attained, to state that Mr. Archer and young Mr. Ritchie, attended by their respective friends, passed through town, this week, on their way heard, have not the slightest hope of an accommodation of the matter, and, as the police of of gold presented for coinage continues to in-crease in amount, and that the mint has been upon a meeting, however much to be deplored.

> The celebrated horse Eclipse Lightfoot, has been disposed of by Mr. John C. Craig, for the sum of seven thousand dollars. He has been sent to Tennessee.

North Carolina Gold Chin .- The Carolinians have contrived to put their gold Into shape to pass by tail. Several skilful assayists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars, pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of inspection, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as these pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all .- V. F. Jour. Com,

MORE GOLD. The Silvie de Grasso, arrived at New York from Havre, brought half a million of dollars

principally gold. A HINT.—'Patrick,' said a Hibernian to his neighbor, 'If I had a sixpence, how quick I

The Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist au-FORD, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.—
He died near Elberton, on his way to preside
at the Superior Court of Elbert county.

What tune is most likely to captivate a young lady? A for-tune, to be sure. What is a lady's most interesting age? Her marri age.

The co should hav ing been a

TUES

from the c opened by siness; it w by the del The cor of the Tre of the Unit interest. Directors of the Hou States. C the feeling the People their claim tested Free that there i ty in the m not submit tribunal po settlement into their t wrongs; if grieved, le of our own

partisans; fi Will the pe an indignit tatives? W suffer such their author of the Bank are our libe ration has g lie, the offs; of the const vernment it lasult after nation, and Can the p of Talbot y tion? It is before us tie and against

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hood to grat or the rank tred. The comm Ewing, Nig of the House Whittlesey, Hawes and

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Debate in the

1534, on t

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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 what 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 Directo . of the Bank to account? If they do, then indeed arc 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 it is seldom necessary to notice the pitiful effumonster. On your vote may turn he election of the United State: Sanafor. 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 fedetalism is dead, but is it so? Will he deny his old fe leral principles? The Bank of the Unitel 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. II. 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, misrepresenttaion and falsehood to gratify their own unballowed passions, or the ranklings of political jealousy and ha-

The committee of the Senate consists of Messrs. Ewing, Night, Southard, Grundy, & Robinson; of the House of Representatives Messrs. Connor, Whittlesey, Everett, Beartisley, Watmough, Hawes and Stoddert.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Debate in the House of Delegales, Feb. 16,

1534, on the Bill to incorporate "The Poople's Gas Light Company of Baltimore." Mr. SPENCER, of Talbot county, rose an I addressed the House at considerable length -He said the bill now 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 uprooting all the existing institutions of the country-referred to their threatening the Rail Roads, Planing 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 o 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 last House of Delegates of Maryland. The leaf of my black book, which I have carefully lect the arms which were put in the hands of 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

even to deny them. My habits, my situation Federalists, in handbills published at Newbu-in life, my parentage, my family connections, all ryport. Who opposed the right of America to from a parent who had emerged from poverty,& 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. 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 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 pullication.

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, RD. SPENCER.

[Communicated for the Balt. Republican.] Mr. Editor,-I have this moment picked up handbill issued by that most untiring and ever-beaten faction, the Antis, of this city .flooded the city immediately preceding an e-lection; they generally bear upon their brazen front, their own condemnation. But this story purporting to be a sketch of the debate in the Househof 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 beard 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 "do the peo-ple of Ballimore 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 He then went on to say something as to its origin-in which he spoke of the new party that ing Men. you last fall, and now stands leagued with, and eralists. upheld by the very parties whom he then denounced as your most especial enemies. What think you of Mr. Jones, who last fall went Who opposed the against the Lawyers-the monopolising aristocratic Lawyers-who last fall went against allow every white male citizen to advance the Penntentiary as the curse of mechanics—
what think you of the honest Mr. Jones, who
lived if he was sworth eighty dollars? The has got a Jackson man expelled as keeper from Federalists. Who wished to allow free ne-the Penitentiary and one of his own relations gross to vote, by striking out the word white? put in his place—and who has now left the mechanics and joined himself to these same of the constitution for six months residence, so put in his place-and who has now left the monopolising Lawyers "who follow in his wake as to allow tenants and overscers to vote, introto proclaim their own littleness, while they bespatter with their billingsgate vocabulary, all introduced red and blue tickets in order to see who prefer honest men to traitors, or their country to, Nick Bid lles Bills. We leave the question with you fellow citizens, and we anticipate the answer of every honest heart -will tricts in Allegany county, which gave a de be "defeat to the unholy alliance" and "success to good men and true.

FORT McHENRY.

Mr. Spencer,-

prevent a native American or a naturalized cit-izen from speaking or publishing a word of disrespect against John Adams, then President Who reduced the funds of the State of Maryof the United States, under the penalty of im-prisonment or banishment? The Kederalists. cause her (if I mistake not) to borrow money Who passed a law to raise a standing army in to pay her members? The Federalists. Who time of peace, to put in force the above laws? obliterated from the political world the above laws? The Federalists. Who passed a law to tax houses, lands, negroes, carriages, furniture and lights the period of t

stamp the charge with falsehood. Descended protect her seamen from imprisonment, and declared the British had a right to search our were opposed to and aranow clawing off and vessels? The Federalists. Who declared C. sheltering themselves under the petit costs. vessels? The Federalists. that too, without the aid of even an ordinary Erskine, the British minister, had no authorieducation, by the most unremitted mechanical ty to treat with America relative to the imlabor; from whom what little property I pos- pressment of our seamen, after the British nation denied the negotiation? The Federalists. sess, was inherited, and to whom I am indebt-ed for the small advantages I enjoy in the way

The Federalists. Who declared we were not of education, it would be worse than ingrati-tude, could I for a moment entertain any other feelings than those of the highest esteem and respect for the honest and industrious laboring rejoiced at the temporary defeat of our men on the lines during the war? The Federalists Who declared it was unrighteous and unholy 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 world 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 gal working men, each in his respective vocation; lant navy? The Federalists. Who refused to and to attempt to get up a political party, with 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 and the bill had been returned protested, would 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 his country? The Federalists. Who rejoiced and had illuminations, and shirt tail addresses at the nor since the debate, but was then present and news of the defeat and downfall of Buona arte, heard it. The author is wholly unknown to 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 notes, and do you believe that a United States more vigor, and depress our funds? The Fed- Bank, during the war, could have paid spe-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 Baltimere, now the Chronicle. Again another orthodox paper says, in time of war, "Is there 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. specie payments? 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 taw: A Federal Jury, and punished by Federal judges. Who set the press in motion to abuse Thomas Jefferson in the most unheardof manner, and even said he had black Sal for a mittee of the House of Representatives, in vio-wife? The Federalists. Who ransacked the lation of the charter, smelt a little of regners English language to abuse Gen. Jackson and had sprung up amongst us, called the Work- his virtuous and pious wife, and even advocated As to the real working men of the the conduct of the judges who were endeavorcountry said Mr. Spencer I respect—I honor them—but said he, looking fully at Mr. Hero Jackson and his brave soldiers were in view of Jones, your POLITICAL WORKIES—Tools for the British army? The Federalists, and now others to work with for them I have no respect called Whigs. Who said Col. Wm. Duane —no regard, or words to this effect. It was this—which roused the ire of Mr. Jones—the Washington, when he, Duane, at the same time cutting allusion to his own unenviable situation in the House; it was this which made him vocated the Bank of the U. States where a large rant and foam at Mr. Spencer until called to amount of the stock is held by English nobleorder by the Speaker and forced to apoligise to men and merchants, which will enable them to the House for his violence and personality, and have a control over our funds (as Henry Clay not in defence of the real working men, who were expressly exempted from the sarcasms of Mr. supported Henry Clay, the father of the Tariff, Spencer. And now what think you working by which means the poor citizens had to pay men of Baltimore of this Judas who deceived nearly a double price for their cloth? The Fed-Allow me now to come nearer home and

Who opposed the law introduced in our Legislature by Colonel Edward Lloyd, to Federalists. Who wished to allow free nehow the poor man voted? The Federalists. Who advocated the shameful motion to disfranchise the voters of one of the election dismocratic majority sufficient to return four de-mocrats 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 fr. Spencer,—
Some short time past I promised to turn the Some short time past I promised to turn the Federalists (formerly so called,) inside out. At one time they called up their political godfathers 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 terrivor-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 purporting to be the substance of a debate in of them, I will give you an extract from the Federalists. Who appointed an agent to col-

who passed the alien and sedition laws to ed a large sum of money, when it was the busi-

represented, renders it proper that I should notice them.

That my remarks on the occasion berealluded 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 such a character, if indulged in, would have been such a character, if indulged in, would have been such a character, if indulged in, would have been in a the stight of the properties of the community of the such a character, if indulged in, would have been in a the stight of the properties of the community of the such a character, if indulged in, would have been in a third day, had those oppressive and aristocratic massures.

The Democratic Republicans.

Sir, I could amuse you for a week with their base acts, but have only given you a few in or base acts, but have

absurd; and it almost seems like trining with were enacted to cause the British to do been suffered to progress without restraint | 9m. 11s.—3d heat 8m. 36s.

The Federalists. Who recom- They have the same views at heart now, and THED DAY—A purse of want an opportunity to enforce them. See how they change their names to delude honest men. See how they sheltered themselves un der the bank panic until they found the people sheltering themselves under the petty coats 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 youch for his state-

> 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 was then substitued and she was brought to the or disrespectful, for me, an humble citizen, and start with due despatch. one of your constituents, by way of information, and instruction, to propound to you a few ques-

1 If Mr. Samuel Harrison, or any other gen tleman of large fortune, had placed m your hands, without interest, \$100,000, which enadon, for \$5000, and had placed it in your hands at a price agreed on, which had been carried to 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," be 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 wanted for that purpose. We quote shipping parcels of both sorts as worth 65 a 66 cts, and 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

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

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 comand 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 re-

No more at present, from your loving friend, SIMON SIMPLE.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer,-I understand from good auhority 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

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 ommenced on Wednesday last, September

FIRST DAY .- A colts purse, two miles heats

or 200 dollars, five entries.

Spencer Biddle's Maid of the Neck, 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 Prin-cess, 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 Lavina, 4 years old, 97 lbs.

J. M. Lloyd's Nimblefoot, s. by

SECOND DAY .- Four mile heats for \$300, 4 entries. Gen. Forman's b. h. Uncle Sam, by John Richards, dam Sally Baxter, by Ogle's Oscar, 6 years old, 118 lbs.

Time-1st heat 4m. 10s.-2nd heat

Shannondale, dam

1 2 1 †P. Wallace's g. f. Lady Archian-

THIRD DAY-A purse of 100 dotlars, mile heats, best three in five-

Col. Emory's, f Queen Anne, by John Richards, dam Grecian Prin-cess, 3 years old 83 lbs. 2. 1 Breast, by Ratler, dam Lady Hal, 6 years old 118 lbs. Mr. CradJock's b. f. Desdemona by Rinaldo, dam Blue Ruin, 5 years old,

Mr.Lloyd's b. h. Bexer, 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. 564s.

*Lubly Rosa (not recovered from the dis †Lady Archianna after winning the second heat, bolted beyond the Judges' stand, threw her rider against a waggon and broke his arm owing to the tossing up of hats from the crowd and some time clapsed before she was caught and brought upon the track, another rider, un-der weight, (the first that could be procured,)

Joseph Bonaparte.—This distinguished gen dleman was at London at the last advices. W 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 bled you to extend your fiscal operations, and the requisite passports from all the great had drawn a Bill on New York, or on Lonwill not allow him to pass through their dominiong.-N. Y Com. Adv.

> From the Baltimore American of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat .- The supplies throughout the week ave been moderate. Sales of very prime red were made in the early part of the week at \$1, 14, and of good reds at about \$1. We find to ay a shade of decline in the market, and quote the range of fair good to prime reds at 95 cents to \$1.02 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 parcels of white for town use at 67 a 68 cts.

Rye—We quote at 65a67 cts—demand brisk. Oals-Are scarce and in demand; and prices have advanced a shade. We now quote at

Timothy Seed .- Wholesale price from stores \$2.50 per bushel—sales.

63-The undersigned Democratic Republican Candidates, will meet the People of the sevral 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.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS. [ELECTION 6TH OCTOBER, 1834.]

For Talbot County. Delegates to the General Assembly. Francis Thomas, | Nicholas Martin, Philip Horney. Morris O. Colston,

> County Commissioners John Kemp,—2d District Peter Webb—3d "

For Caroline County. Delegates to the General Assembly. Matthew Driver, Capt. — Rich. Robert T. Keene, John Thawley,

For Queen Anns County. Delegates to the General Assembly. Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore, Wm. S. Hambleton. John B. Thomas,

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, 1634.

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 anotehr trial. If ease compined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he cap please.
D. M. SMITH.

G sept 30 tf

To Rent for 1835 HAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoning Dr.

Ennalls 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 ad-joining 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 godds.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

AS 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 CASSI-

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. A pply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck. A. GOSSAGE.

A Cook Wanted.

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

TO BE RENTED



THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON. 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 com-

plete order for the reception of a tenant. Pos-session may be had immediately. JOHN LEE'DS 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.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Tal bot 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 Pigtrict No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

G 5t

WM. W. HIGGINS. HAS just received from Philadelphia and RY, adapted to the present season. Those vishing to

an early call. WALDIES

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 Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the diffe-rent 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-

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 dis-tinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of

Family Portraits. The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from he Italian. Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that ci-

ty, 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 Magazines, of the present day Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and

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.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cawper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hustings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwrock of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but

2.50!!! \$2,50!!!
Office No. 207 Chesnut atreet, below 7th.
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

OS-Subscriptions for the above valuable, work received at this office. aug 6

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society address themselves at this time, to the public, with a view of obtaining ail 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 ex-

pedition, which sailed from Baltimore, in November last, to plant a Colony at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland ers for said county. 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 ble together, when notified to do so, to levy a be educated in this country, and there was tax on the taxable property of such district, or every reason to anticipate the most flattering to raise a sufficient sum theref'r in some other 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 district clerk, the commissioners for the coun United States had recovered from attacks of ty shall proceed to levy upon the taxable prop fever, which nearly all who visit Africa are erty in said district, a fax sufficient to purchase subjected to, without the less of a single indi-vidual. They had been two and a half months chase the necessary books, stationary and fuel on shore when heard from, and had erected a for the same, and shall also appoint a district government house, the frame of which was clerk and three trustees to manage the concern sent from this country. They had also built of such school district. comfortable native dwellings for themselves, and had commenced the planting of cassada. shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the le-No receptacles awaited them on their arrival; gislature of the state to carry into operation the no provision had been made for them: the vessel, which carried them out, was sent back as sickness of the climate to be encountered-and been exhibited; and truly is there cause for gratitude to Him, to whose protecting arm and ostering care, be all the praise attributed.

ast advices of the 18th of April, and was acand where that mortality among the whites which they have, and it is from many and disinterested sources, leads to this conclusion.

After the intelligence of the purchase of the the Sarah and Priscilla to the colony, with supplies, and with the means of making preparanews has been yet received from her.

In all this, the Board have had to assume ed him for his services. heavy responsibilities, and to make more exertions than are generally necessary in other to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot counbenevolent societies. They have been sus- ty, under the provisions of this law, shall be tained by the knowledge that they did not toil in vain; but both Maryland and Africa would county, to the credit of the primary schools for be benefited to a vast extent by the success of Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Colonization as now prosecuted by the So- Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjuncciety. The liberal appropriation of the Leg- tion with whatever sum or sums of money may islature, which is applicable only to the removal, and support in Africa of the Emigrants, Shore, for the support of primary schools in said could not be looked to, for means to purchase the territory, and put it into a condition to the payment of the ceive colored persons from Maryland. This said county.

Sec. 6. Ind be it enacted, That the tax to be seen to be county in the territory, and put it into a condition to re-

now most earnestly appeal. Aid is now all over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to important; it is absolutely essential, to enable be by them deposited in the branch of the Far-the Board to advance a step farther Without mers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use it, the good that has been effected may be obli-terated; the Colony that has been planted may Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the be exposed to hardships and suffering,—the duty of the district clerk in each school district example, the bright example, that has been in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the lars is all that is required to secure the great benefit which the new 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, Prot.

All donations may be handed or sent to Robert Mickle, Esq. Cashier at the Union shall furthermore pay over to the commission-Board of Managers.

One of the most distinguished politicians in Maine writes,-" The President will never mary free schools therein. see as dark a winter as the last. He has bright | Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be

WM. W. HIGGINS.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLE RY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. sept 23

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

The Public's humble servant. THOMAS J. EARICKSON. sept 23

ELECTION.

OTICE is hereby given to the voters of Ta NOTICE is nereby given to the voll be held bot 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.

The image which may come into their mands, 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 day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county Commissioners for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

BY AUTHORITY Of the Commissioners for Tulbot County.

CHAPTER 251. IN 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,

ers 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 way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary theretor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That until there

general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for soon as her cargo could be discharged; the land Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said was to be cleared; shelters to be put up; the county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said sickness of the climate to be encountered—and yet, under all these circumstances, and at the commencement too of the rainy season, not a tween the age of six and fourteen years, and an life has been lost of the Emigrants who left annual income, either from the product of his this country in November last. Never yet, or her own labor, or from any other source, of in the annals of Colonization, has such a result 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 unnual income, Dr. Hall, the governor, had been quite ill, either from the product of his or her own labor owing to too great exposure, in effecting the or from any other source, of one hundred and discharge of the vessel that carried out the ex- fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dolpedition, but had recovered at the date of the lars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in tively engaged in the prosecution of his duties. the several school districts in the county, after The Board have every reason to hope, that a having first ascertained the amount which will situation has been, at length, obtained, to which be received by Talbot county from the Treasno objection on the score of health can exist, urer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as will not take place, which has marked other above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable portions of the coast. All the information property in the county as other charges are leproperty 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 dis-Cane had been received, the Board despatched tricts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be oblitions to receive more Emigrants this fall No gatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive a ny portion of the salary or compensation allow

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the amount placed by the clerk of the commissioners for the

from individuals, and placing the Society among the beavolent institutions of the day,
relying for support upon the generous and
philanthropic feeling of the public.

Sec. O. Ind 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, as other
county taxes are collected, and at the same To the public do the Board of Managers commission; and when collected shall be paid

set, of dealing with the African, without that number and names of the inhabitants of his dispoison, rum, to destory his knowledge of the trict, having one child or more, between six rights he is parting with—will be lost—a foot-and fourteen years of age, and having in his hold for the white man, as the messenger of judgment an income, either from the product of God's holy word, where he can preach to the his or her own labor, or from any other source Heathen, and yet live, may have to be aban- of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars doned-and Maryland may again fall back to as the case may be, and on or before the first the hopeless condition, in regard to her colour- day of June in each year, to return to the comed population, which she was, before the plan missioners for the county a list thereof, giving of the Maryland Colonization, was originated the names and the supposed amount of their reand presented to the public. Present aid is spective incomes, from which arbitrament of what is most wanting. The smallest contributions will be accepted most gratefully; and or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the the Board trust, that, in a crisis, like the present, when the amount of a few thousand dollars is all that is required to seems the great 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 seve-ral district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the treasurer Bank of Maryland, or paid to any one of the ers 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 pri-

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 Tulbot 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 there

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 privary 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 law enforced against them without respect to check the fund in bank from which it shall be persons; as my duty as an officer will compel cellent assortment of cart and plough gear, and paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersign-

ed by the clerk to the commissioners. Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That the com-missioners 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

ty, to report in the month of December annual , a summary of their proceedings under thi act, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several e-lection 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 wee, wirether he ne 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

MALDIES 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.

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Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth. Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept luring a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.
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Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at 85 per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia,
03-Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

MILL FOR SALE.

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

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 ad 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 ing 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 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 tf N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property

WOOL. LYMAN REED & Co.,

OMMISSION MERCHANTS No. South Charles Street Ballimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of

VOOL. All consignments made them, wil eceive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may6

Collector's Notice.

A LL 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 me to this course. Persons holding property in all his household and kitchen furniture. On of being eligibly located and of having an exthe county and residing out of it, will please all sums over five dollars a credit of six months cellent stream of water. It is probably one of

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. sept 9

POST-OFFICE,

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 pointhors, as far as he can do so consistently for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. EASTON, July 1st, 1834.

SPECIAL NOTICE

thorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being entitled the assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER 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. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, Dictrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, 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 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Or-

14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Mo-25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo 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 blds. 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 menion, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for ash 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 ser-JOHN HARPER.

P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by M. THOMAS J. EAR-ICKSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centreville 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. II. co3w

Lumber for Sale.

OR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, july 8 🧔

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. HIS Institution is situated in the

healthful and pleasant part of the city corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Balti-

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 three months; or \$3, if not paid within the scientific plan, which has received an almost year.
unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. 11. 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 the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also 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 pro-

cure 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 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 articular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.

OF The Frederick and Annapolis papers Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] office. aug 26

VENDUE. THE subscriber, intending to leave this shore, will offer at public sale on WED-

nesday the 1st of October next, (on the farm where he at present resides, owned by Dr. Ennalls Martin, near the Trappe) his stock of hor will be given. Sale to commence at II o'clock, A. M. JOHN KIRBY.

sept 23

Branch Bank at Easton.

Cheap Daily Paper.

A law having been passed by the last General [On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.] ties with the most decided success.] T is proposed to publish in the city of Balti-

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

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 commu-

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flour Ishing city, and exerting its utmost to develope 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 Storckeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; an 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 cociety.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,—though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five colums 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 advanta-

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 Having now briefly set before his fellow cit-

izens 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 patronare. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their favourable co-operation in

behalf of this new publication.

GA 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. 1. 'The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily

Advertiser," will be published at 84 per annum; payable quarterly, at the expiration of

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. sept 18—sept 26 CD-Our brethren of the type in sister cities

chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate and in the country, especially those of them any subject treated upon in the text books of 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 ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

·Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will lease take notice that they are now due, and hat it is my duty to collect them as specifily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my prother 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 she is now free. Jane is about 25 years old, 4 she is now free. Jane is about 25 years old, 4 she iff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plain. Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plain-tiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise frock, white cotton handkerchief, white cotton sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff. july 22

TO RENT.

PO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Up-per 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 the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hun-

ting Creek, being two Dweilings 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 Dwelling and Lots, it is a large two Dwelling and Lots. 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.

THE STEAM BOAT



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 Eas-

On Monday the 21st inst, she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and hestertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon lay morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore. Al lbaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the

wne for owners thereof. By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. apt il 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Virdin. ATILL 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 patro-

WM. OWEN, Agent.

Easton and Baltimore Packet



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master. IHIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, 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 ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers-and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patre nize 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 II. BENNY.



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 ownknowledge 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. An: 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 co3w

A CARD.
WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin ia, 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.

AS Committed to the Jail of Baltimere City and County, on the 8th day of Sept. 1834, by Abraham De Grofft, Esq. a ty, as a runaway, a Negro Woman who calls herself JANE LEAGO, who says she did belong to Michael Denny, of Harford county, but 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 sisposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail sept 23

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 21-2 inches high, a dark mulatte,

about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madrass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville. .The owner of the above described negrowoman and child, is requested to come forward

prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged accolding to law. JOS: GRAHAM, Shift.

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